

Central New York's Water Authority

**Annual Water Quality Report and
Consumer Confidence Report For
Customers of Tooke's Spring
Public Water System ID# NY 3304310**

2025

The Onondaga County Water Authority (by contract) is responsible for maintaining the water system for customers receiving water originating from Tooke's Spring. Tooke's Spring is located in Lafayette, N.Y. approximately 1000 feet east of the entrance of Cardiff Cemetery off Route 11A. Tooke's Spring is a ground water source under the direct influence of surface water. A Source Water Assessment for Tooke's Spring has been completed by the New York State Department of Health and can be found on page 7 this report.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public's health.

Water from Tooke's Spring fills the covered springhouse and flows by gravity into a chlorination building located behind the cemetery. It then continues on, supplying approximately 6,435 gallons per day to 30 customers. These customers are located in the area starting at the intersection of Route 20 & Rowland Road and ending at a point on Route 11A about 400 feet south of Webster Road. OCWA customers in this area are intermingled with houses that have their own wells.

The only treatment this water received up until November of 2012, was disinfection by the addition of chlorine. At that time, an upgraded water treatment building was put into service. The new treatment provided included filtration and disinfection by both chlorination and UV light. The treatment process and the chlorine level in the system are checked daily by OCWA personnel. One of our operators visits the treatment building three days per week. On the other days, one of our operators monitors the treatment system remotely with our computer monitoring system at our operations center in North Syracuse. Leak surveys are carried out as needed to maintain the integrity of the spring. Testing for bacteria is performed weekly and additional monitoring for chemical contaminants is done on a schedule which meets or exceeds requirements set by the New York State Sanitary Code. This report contains tables of detected contaminants found in your water in 2025. In cases where a contaminant is tested for less than once per year, the most recent results (prior to 2025) are included. No violations occurred in 2025. Please refer to page 5 of this report for a list of terms and abbreviations used. Entry point samples are taken at the effluent of the chlorination building. Distribution samples are taken at customers' taps and the Apple Festival.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The tables presented on pages 2 and 3, depict which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. See page 6 for a list of contaminants that were analyzed for but not detected. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Onondaga County Health Department at 315-435-6600.

**Table of Detected Contaminants
(Sampled at the entry point)**

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date(s) of Sampling	Average Level found (Range)	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limits MCL, TT, AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	March 2025	0.103	mg/l	2	2	Dishcharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	No	August 2021	159	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring; indicative of road salt contamination
Nitrate	No	August 2025	1.8	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Odor	No	August 2021	1	units	10	10	Natural sources; organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges
Radium 228	No	May 2017	0.686	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium*	No	August 2025	42.6	mg/l	N/A	* See Health Effects	Naturally occurring; Road salts; water softeners; animal wastes.
Sulfate	No	August 2021	34.6	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.

*** Health Effect of Sodium;** There is no MCL for Sodium. However, water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted diets.

**Table of Detected Contaminants
(Sampled in the distribution system)**

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date(s) of Sampling	Average Level found (Range)	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limits MCL, TT, AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (Free, Residual)*	No	Weekly 2025	0.36 (< 0.05-1.01)	mg/l	N/A	4 (MRDL)	Added to water to kill harmful bacteria and to prevent the regrowth of bacteria.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)**	No	August 2025	43.4	ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination; TTHMs form when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)**	No	August 2025	2.7	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Copper***	No	September 2023	0.372 (0.022-0.525)	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead***	No	September 2023	1.15 (< 1.0-1.2)	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

***About Chlorine:** Chlorine is added to your water in order to kill bacteria. In 2025, OCWA collected weekly bacteriological samples along with the weekly chlorine samples. All 52 samples were negative for coliform bacteria, no violations occurred.

****Disinfection by-products:** During disinfection, certain by-products form as a result of chlorine reacting with naturally occurring organic matter. The disinfection process is carefully monitored so that disinfection is effective, while levels of disinfection by-products are kept low. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) and Haloacetic acids (HAA's) are classes of chemicals that OCWA is required to monitor for this distribution system.

*****About Lead & Copper:** OCWA must test 5 houses in this district every 3 years for lead & copper. The highest and second highest concentrations for Lead and for Copper at these 5 homes are then averaged together. This result must be at or below the Action Levels or corrosion control treatment techniques must be started. In 2023, none of the houses tested were above the Action Level for lead or copper. OCWA will collect Lead and Copper samples again in 2026.

As you can see by the table, this system had no violations. We have learned through testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State Requirements.

We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Cardiff-Tookes is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact OCWA at 315-455-7061 ext. 3141. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize your exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revision (LCRR), a lead service line inventory has been prepared for this system and has been made publicly accessible. The inventory can be found on OCWA's website, www.ocwa.org. Once on the website, hover over the Water Quality tab at the top of the page. Click on "Lead Service Line Identification" in the drop-down menu. Scroll down below the big "Request For Action" box and select Cardiff Tookes Spring - Water System ID #NY3304310 in blue letters.

Terms & Abbreviations:

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow

Chlorine Residual - the amount of chlorine in water available for disinfection

Disinfection By-product (DBP) - chemical compounds that result from the addition of chlorine to water containing organic substances

HAA (Haloacetic acids) - the combined concentration of the following five contaminants: Dibromo-, Dichloro-, Monobromo-, Monochloro-, and Trichloro-, acetic acids

Inorganic Contaminant - chemical substances of mineral origin, such as iron or manganese

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water; MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as possible

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health; MCLGs allow for a margin of safety

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water; there is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - the level of a disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health; MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminations

mg/L (milligrams per liter) - corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid; same as **ppm (parts per million)**

Microbial Contaminant - very small organisms, such as bacteria

N/A - not applicable

ND - not detected at testing limits

Organics - substances containing the element carbon; these can be naturally occurring or man-made, and can include pesticides, solvents, and by-products of disinfection

pCi/L - pico curies per liter; units of concentration of radioactive substances

TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) the combined concentration of the following four contaminants: Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Chloroform, and Dibromochloromethane

ug/L (micrograms per liter) - corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid; same as **ppb (parts per billion)**

Contaminants Tested For But Not Detected At The Entry Point

Synthetic Organic Contaminants			Principle Organic Contaminants		
Acifluorfen	Dicamba	Pichloram	Benzene	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Alachlor	Dieldrin	Propoxur	Bromobenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Aldicarb	Dinoseb	Simazine	Bromochloromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Aldicarb sulfone	Endosulfan I	Toxaphene	Bromodichloromethane	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Aldicarb sulfoxide	Endosulfan II	2,4 - D	Bromoform	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Methyl -t-Butyl-Ether
Aldrin	Endrin	2,4-DB	Bromomethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	Methylene Chloride
Aroclor 1016	Endrin aldehyde	2,4,5-T	n-Butylbenzene	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Napthalene
Aroclor 1221	Endosulfan sulfate	2,4,5-TP	sec-Butylbenzene	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	n-Propylbenzene
Aroclor 1232	Heptachlor	1,4-dioxane	tert-Butylbenzene	Tetrachloroethene	Styrene
Aroclor 1242	Heptachlor epoxide	4,4'-DDD	Carbon Tetrachloride	Trichloroethene	Toluene
Aroclor 1248	3-Hydroxy Carbofuran	4,4'-DDE	Chlorobenzene	Dichlorofluoromethane	Vinyl Chloride
Aroclor 1254	Lindane	4,4'-DDT	Chloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	m-Xylene
Aroclor 1260	Methiocarb		Chloroform	1,2-Dichloropropane	o-Xylene
Atrazine	Methomyl		Chloromethane	1,3-Dichloropropane	p-Xylene
Benzo(a)pyrene	Methoxychlor		2-Chlorotoluene	2,2-Dichloropropane	
Butachlor	Metolachlor		4-Chlorotoluene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
Carbaryl	Metribuzan		p-Cymene	1,1-Dichloropropene	
Carbofuran	Mirex		Dibromochloromethane	cis-1,3,-Dichloropropene	
Chlorodane	Oxamyl vydate		Dibromomethane	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	
Dalapon	Pentachlorophenol		1,2-Dibromoethane	Ethylbenzene	
Inorganic Contaminants			Dibromo-3-chloropropane	HCH, alpha	
Antimony	Color	Nickel	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	HCH, beta	
Arsenic	Cyanide	Nitrite	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	HCH, delta	
Barium	Fluoride	Selenium	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Hexachlorobenzene	
Beryllium	Iron	Silver	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Hexachlorobutadiene	
Cadmium	Manganese	Thallium	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	
Chromium	Mercury	Zinc	1,1-Dichloroethane	Isopropylbenzene	
Per & Poly-fluoralkyl Contaminants					
Perfluoropentanoic acid		Perfluorodecanoic acid		4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	
Perfluorohexanoic acid		Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid		9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonan e-1-sulfonic acid	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid		Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid		11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecan e-1-sulfonic acid	
Perfluorooctanoic acid		Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid		Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	
Perfluorononoic acid		Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid		Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	
Perfluorodecanoic acid		Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid		Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	
Perfluoroundecanoic acid		Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid		Perfluorooctanoic Acid	
Perfluorodecanoic acid		1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid		Perfluorooctane sulfonate	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid		1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid		Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid		1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid		HFPO-DA (GenX)	
Perfluoroundecanoic acid		Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid			

SWAP Summary for Tooke's Spring:

The NYS DOH has evaluated the Cardiff Tooke's Spring's susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraph below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for Cardiff Tooke's. The Cardiff Tooke's water supply is provided treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

Based on the analysis of available information, this spring source is rated as having a medium susceptibility to protozoa contamination. This rating is due primarily to the high percentage of pasture land cover in the assessment area and the associated potential for contamination. No permitted discharges or other regulated facilities have been identified in the assessment area using GIS.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN ?

As you can see by the tables, Tooke's Spring water system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS ?

During 2025, our system was in compliance with applicable state drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS ?

Although the Tooke's Spring drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants, can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium, giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800-426-4791).

Other useful Information:

Your water's pH is about 7.7

Your water's hardness is about 27 grains per gallon (about 460 ppm CaCO₃)

To find information about **Conservation, Frequently asked questions, Terms and Abbreviations**, and to learn more about OCWA and Water Quality Issues, please refer to the main part of OCWA's most recent Annual Water Quality Report and Consumer Confidence Report available at: www.ocwa.org

Phone Numbers:

Your contact at OCWA: Anson Bettinger (315-455-7061 ext. 3130)

Questions about water quality: Alexandra Misiaczek (315-455-7061 ext. 3141)

Onondaga Co. Health Dept / Questions about Source Water Assessment Program: (315-435-6600)

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (1-800-426-4791)