

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Village of Phoenix/Town of Schroepfel
455 Main Street, Phoenix, NY 13135/69 County Route 69A, Phoenix, NY 13135
System ID # 37-04363 & 37-30110

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Phoenix and the Town of Schroepfel will be annually issuing an annual report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standards. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

If you have any questions about this report, or concerning your drinking water, please contact James Lynch, Village Administrator or Mayor Brian Borchik at (315) 695-2484. Residents of the Town of Schroepfel can contact the Town Supervisor JoAnn Nazarian at (315) 695-4473. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village and Town Board meetings, at which time you can discuss any drinking water issues with them in person.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, New York State Department of Health (NYS DOH) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The NYS DOH and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Village of Phoenix serves approximately 2,470 people through 706 service connections and has approximately 270 outside users through 92 service connections in the Town of Schroepfel. Our system is currently purchasing our potable water from the Onondaga County Water Authority (OCWA). Liquid sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) and orthophosphate is added to the potable water supplied by OCWA and is pumped to one 750,000-gallon water tower in the village and one 300,000-gallon tank in the Town of Schroepfel.

SOURCEWATER ASSESSMENT

The NYSDOH has evaluated the Great Lakes' watershed to susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the following paragraphs. 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 OCWA.

The Great Lakes' watershed is exceptionally large and too big for a detailed evaluation in the SWAP. General drinking water concerns for public water supplies which use these sources include: storm generated turbidity, wastewater, toxic sediments, shipping related spills, and problems associated with exotic species (e.g. zebra mussels-intake clogging and taste and odor problems). This summary is based on the analysis of the contaminant inventory compiled for the drainage area deemed most likely to impact water quality at the OCWA intake.

This assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for pesticide contamination. Non-sanitary wastes and other discrete sources may also increase contamination potential. OCWA provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

Please note that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State’s drinking water standards. County and State Health Departments will use this risk assessment information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, wellhead protection, resource management, planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us, as noted above.

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 (TTHMs), halo acetic acids (HAAs), radiological contaminants and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. 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. For more information regarding additional water quality tests performed by OCWA, please visit their website at www.ocwa.org.

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 the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Oswego County Health Department at (315) 349-3557.

Table Of Detected Compounds							
Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Lv. Detected (Avg/Max Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminates							
Copper* 10 Locations	No	July 2023	96 ug/L (21-460)	ppb	1300 ug/L	AL = 1300 ug/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead* 10 Locations	No	July 2023	0 ug/L (0-2)	ppb	N/A	AL = 15 ug/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Aluminum**	No	September 2024	0.127 mg/L	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual aluminum may be from a checmical used in the treatment process.
Barium **	No	September 2024	0.021 mg/L	ppm	2 mg/L	2 mg/L	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium **	No	September 2024	33.7 mg/L	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally Occuring
Chloride**	No	September 2024	25.1 mg/L	ppm	N/A	250 mg/L	Naturally occuring or indicative of road salt.

Chromium 6**	No	October 2024	.021 ug/L	ppb	100 ug/L	100 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper**	No	September 2024	0.041 mg/L	ppm	N/A	AL = 1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride ** (Sampled Daily in finished water by OCWA)	No	2024	.69 mg/L (.26-0.76)	ppm	N/A	2.2 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharges from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Magnesium**	No	September 2024	8.91 mg/L	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Nickel**	No	May 2024	0.54 ug/L	ppb	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Table Of Detected Compounds (Cont.)

Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Lv. Detected (Avg/Max Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Limit (MCL, TT, Or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate ** (As Nitrogen)	No	September 2024	0.16 mg/L	ppm	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium***	No	September 2024	17.9 mg/L	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally ocuring, road salt, water softener treatment, animal waste
Sulfate**	No	September 2024	21.6 mg/L	ppm	N/A	2200 mg/L	Nautrally occurring

Disinfection By-Products

Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM) Village of Phoenix	No	2024	40.2 ug/L (25 - 72.2)	ppb	N/A	80 ug/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Village of Phoenix	No	2024	10.2 ug/L (5.8 - 15.6)	ppb	N/A	60 ug/L	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHMs) Town of Schroepel	No	2024	54.2 (33 - 77.8)	ppb	N/A	80 ug/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) Town of Schroepel	No	2024	18.0 ug/L (11.5 - 75)	ppb	N/A	60 ug/L	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters	No	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2024	0.336 pCi/L	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of Natural deposits
Beta Emitters	No	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2024	1.11 pCi/L	pCi/L	0	50	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Radium-226	No	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2024	.057 pCi/L	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	No	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2024	0.857 pCi/L	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Uranium	No	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2024	0.338 pCi/L	pCi/L	N/A	30	Erosion of natural deposits
UCMRs****							
1,4- Dioxane	No	Oct-24	0.021 ug/L	ug/L	N/A	1	Personal care products, detergents, cleaners, cosmetics
Manganese	No	Mar, Jun, Sept, Dec 2019	1.08 (ND-2.7)	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring element. Commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals. Used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries, and fireworks.
HAA ₆ Br	No	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2019	7.71 (3.23-12.22)	ppm	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

HAA ₉	No	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2019	27.06 (8.23 - 51.03)	ppb	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
------------------	----	-------------------------------	----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Notes:

* The levels presented for copper and lead represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile value is equal to or greater than 90% of the values detected in your water system. In this case as either 3 or 4 samples were collected and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value. The action levels for copper and lead were not exceeded at any of the sites tested. Therefore, our system meets corrosion control treatment, source water treatment and lead service line requirements.

** The levels for these compounds were provided by OCWA as the water supplier for the Town of Hannibal.

*** Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by persons on severely restricted sodium diets. Sample was collected by OCWA.

**** Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) samples are collected periodically by OCWA as required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for contaminants that are suspected to be in drinking water that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

DEFINITIONS:

Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level – The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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.

Non-Detects (ND or <number value) – Laboratory analysis indicates that the tested compound is not present in the sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) – Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million – ppm). Or one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) – Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion – ppb). Or one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – A measure of radioactivity in water.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations during 2024. 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. The Village of Phoenix and the Town of Schroepel are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the 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 line 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, please contact If you have any questions about this report, or concerning your drinking water, residents of the Village of Phoenix can contact James Lynch, Village Administrator or Mayor Brian Borchik at (315) 695-2484. Residents of the Town of Schroepel can contact the Town Supervisor JoAnn Nazarian at (315) 695-4473. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2024 our system met all monitoring or reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires every federally defined community and non-transient, non-community water system to develop a service line inventory (also called a lead service line inventory (LSLI)). 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 Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory. The results of our survey found that the village distribution system did, however, have galvanized service lines requiring replacement and both the town and village still have service lines that were lead status unknown.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our 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. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from 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). Please note that testing of the water at this system has shown that this water is suitable for drinking water purposes and contains very low amounts of contaminants and should not pose any health risks.

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

French: Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez-en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are several reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ◆ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both necessities of life.
- ◆ Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- ◆ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential fire fighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- ◆ Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So, get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- ◆ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- ◆ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- ◆ Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- ◆ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with quality drinking water this year. To maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary to address improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community.