Oneida Area 2025
Annual Water Quality Report

Oneida Water Department
109 N. Main Street, Oneida NY 13421
Visit us on the web at oneidacityny.gov/water

Introduction

To comply with State regulations, the City of Oneida Water Department has issued this Annual Water Quality Report. 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 standard. 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.

City of Oneida Water Department Profile

Oneida's Florence Creek Water System was constructed in 1926. In early 1980, the City's current water treatment plant was completed to provide filtration to the City's upland supply, for the first-time correcting problems of taste, odor and color.

Today the City of Oneida Water Department serves more than 20,000 people and provides an average daily water supply of 2.3million gallons (2.3 MGD). The Water Department employs 18 individuals who treat, monitor, maintain, construct, and distribute water through more than 88.4 miles of mains in two counties, three cities, five towns, and four villages. This water supply has become a valuable regional asset through the cooperation of the municipal leaders and dedicated employees.

Communities Served by Oneida Water			
Public Water Supply	**Identification Number**	**Population (2020 census)**	**Water Consumption (gallons-2025)**
City of Oneida	NY2602381	9,658	406,356,114
Village of Oneida Castle		610	5,400,866
Village of Wampsville		573	14,445,750
Transmission Main *		966	31,009,020
Sherrill Kenwood Water District	NY3202419	3,256	95,390,700
Village of Vernon	NY3202412	1,277	132,757,000
Town of Stockbridge	NY2602379	1,031	25,528,000
Taberg Water District	NY3202409	467	18,004,000
Durhamville Water District	NY3230025	499	10,939,000
Prospect Street Water District	NY3230026	460	5,772,000
Sconondoa Highbridge WD	NY3233159	56	1,007,250
Town of Verona WD	NY3230037	1,281	158,435,200
Marble Hill WD	NY3230058	22	1,039,000
Total Population	**Total Metered Sales**	**20,156**	**906,083,900**
		Clear Water Flow	**1,102,297,000**
		Nonrevenue Water Percent = **18%**	**196,213,100**
* Includes portions of the Town of Annsville, City of Rome, and Town of Verona			

Water Supply

The City of Oneida starts with a high-quality surface water source from Glenmore Reservoir on Florence Creek, which is located twenty miles north of the City in the Town of Annsville, Oneida County. The dam impounds water from a 13.8 square mile watershed on the edge of the Tug Hill Plateau. The watershed is mainly forestlands with approximately half being State Reforestation. The 378-foot long and 45-foot high dam, constructed in 1926 in this rural location, provides water storage to buffer seasonal water demands as well as dry weather supply. The reservoir holds 299 million gallons of water. The City owns the 500-acre site on which the reservoir and dam are located. Last year, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

Water Treatment

The City of Oneida reservoir and watershed receive regular inspections. While no contamination has been observed, treatment is required to ensure safe water enters the distribution system.

Situated one-half mile downstream from the dam is the City's Water Treatment Plant. This conventional flocculation/sedimentation facility with a production capacity of 4 million gallons per day (4 MGD) was completed in 1980. The plant includes a rapid mix basin, flocculation facilities, (2) contact basins, (4) dual media filters, and a clear-well tank.

After the process of chemical addition, contact and filtration- microorganisms, including some that can cause disease (pathogens) may still be found in filtered water. Chlorination equipment is utilized to provide sufficient chlorine to kill any pathogens that may be present and to provide a chlorine residual in the water entering the distribution system. In order to inhibit corrosion of our distribution pipes we introduce zinc orthophosphate into the distribution system. This compound provides a thin protective coating to our pipes.

Grade 1A and IIA operators operate the plant, 365 days a year. During daily operation of the plant, chemical testing is done by the operators at our onsite laboratory.

Distribution

A 20"-24" transmission main transports the water from the water treatment plant's clearwell tank into the City. A pump station at Lake Street increases the capacity of the 20-mile pipeline from 2.8 MGD to 3.5 MGD with one pump operating. The water is distributed through a network of 88.4 miles of cast iron, asbestos cement and ductile iron water main throughout the City.

Baker and Clark Tanks provide distribution storage. These two domed concrete storage tanks have a combined capacity of 15 million gallons and are used to balance pressure in the distribution system and to ensure an adequate water supply for fire protection. A chlorination facility is located at the site to further treat all water leaving the tanks.

Who should take special precautions

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has evaluated Glenmore Reservoir'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 this public water system (PWS). This PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable drinking water standards.

The assessment area for this drinking water source contains no discrete potential contaminant sources, and only the protozoa land covers contaminate prevalence ratings is greater than low. This rating is attributed to the percentage of pasture land cover used in the analysis, without regard for the actual percentage of such pasture land actively being used for agricultural livestock. This results in this reservoir being assigned a high susceptibility to protozoa, despite the relative absence of such land actually being used for livestock purposes within the watershed. However, the high mobility of microbial contaminants in all such reservoirs results in this drinking water intake being assigned medium – high susceptibility ratings for enteric bacteria and viruses. Furthermore, all open reservoirs are deemed highly susceptible to water quality problems caused by phosphorus additions.

Sources of drinking water

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.

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 Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality through Testing - *How do you know it's safe?*

The City of Oneida routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. These contaminants include: total Coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, synthetic organic compounds, Cryptosporidium, and Giardia. In all, the City is required to test for over 125 contaminants. The table presented below depicts the compounds that were detected in your drinking water for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025. 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average/ Maximum) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG/ MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, MRDLG, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Source Water from Glenmore Reservoir							
Total Organic Carbon	No	Monthly	4.3 [2] 2.1-8.5	mg/L	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Finished Water							
Turbidity (EP) [1]	No	Daily	0.07 [2] 0.05-0.12	NTU	N/A	TT < 1.0 NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (EP) [1]	No	Daily	100 %	NTU	N/A	TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon	No	Monthly	1.5 [2] 1.0-2.5	mg/L	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganics							
pH	No	Continuous	6.8– 7.3	Std. Units	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Odor	No	3/13/2025	1	T.O.N. Units	N/A	3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.
Nitrate	No	3/13/2025	0.18	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	No	3/13/2025	2.11	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	3/13/2025	6.47	mg/L	N/A	(see health effects)[6]	Naturally occurring; Road salt.
Copper	No	3/13/2025	43.9 [3] 43-460	µg/L	1,300	AL = 1,300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	No	3/13/2025	<1.0 [4] ND- 6.4	µg/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Zinc	No	3/13/2025	0.369	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 5	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
Sulfate	No	3/13/2025	11.3	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	3/13/2025	2.8	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Barium	No	3/13/2025	4.7	µg/L	2,000	MCL = 2,000	Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium	No	3/13/2025	6.28	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Calcium Hardness as CaCO3	No	3/13/2025	15.7	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness as CaCO3	No	3/13/2025	24.4	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity as CaCO3	No	3/13/2025	21.9	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	3/13/2025	44	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average/ Maximum) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG/ MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, MRDLG, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants							
Chlorine Residual	No	Continuous	1.1 [5] 0.9-1.4	mg/L	N/A	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Detected Emerging Unregulated Organic Contaminants (conducted every 18 months)							
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	11/5/2024	0.0012 <0.0010	ug/L	N/A	N/A	There are no regulations establishing an MCL for these compounds currently. Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Radiological (conducted every 9 years)							
Gross Alpha	No	3/27/2025	2.22	pCi/L	N/A	15	Naturally occurring
Gross Beta	No	3/27/2025	1.90	pCi/L	N/A	4	Naturally occurring
Radium-226	No	3/27/2025	0.719	pCi/L	N/A	5	Naturally occurring
Radium-228	No	3/27/2025	0.643	pCi/L	N/A	5	Naturally occurring
Total Uranium	No	3/27/2025	0.323	Ug/L	N/A	30	Naturally occurring

In the table above and on the preceding page, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Entry Point (EP) - A representative sampling location after the last point of treatment but before the first consumer connection

Haloaceteic Acids (HAA5): mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid

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 Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as possible.

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 drinking water disinfectant 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 contamination.

Milligrams per liter (mg/L) – corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

N/A- Not applicable

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid.

T.O.N. - threshold odor number - The greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that still yields a just-detectable odor.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – measurement of how many radioactive atoms are decaying per second.

Notes:
1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest turbidity measurement for the year occurred on 6/20/25, 6/30/25, and 8/19/25 (0.12 NTU). State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU which were met during the year. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.5 NTU. Of all samples collected in 2025, 100% were measured at less than 0.5 NTU.
2 – This level represents the annual average and range of values calculated from sample results.
3 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 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 is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, thirty samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the twenty seventh highest value (350 µg/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
4 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
5 – This level represents the annual average calculated from the clearwell outlet.
6 – Water containing more than 20mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people with moderately restricted sodium diets.

What does this information mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violation. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected near or below the level allowed by the State. We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water.

Lead

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. City of Oneida Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes under our control 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, contact City of Oneida Water Department at (315) 363-1490. 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?

During 2025, the City of Oneida Water Department was issued an administrative order by the EPA following an inspection that occurred March 25-27, 2025. Below are the actual Findings of Violations:

a. Failed to include information regarding the unregulated contaminant monitoring conducted or the data collected in, at least, the 2022 and 2023 CCRs. Respondent is therefore in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.153(d)(7).
b. Collected Total Organic Carbon (TOC) samples from a sampling tap located downstream of the clearwell and after the point of combined filter effluent turbidity monitoring. Respondent is therefore in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.132(d)(1).
c. Collected lead and copper tap samples from sites that do not meet the definition of “Tier 1” under the LCR for, at least, the 2021 and 2024 monitoring periods. Respondent is therefore in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.86(a). Historically, LCR sampling conducted by Respondent’s PWS has encompassed Oneida City and consecutive systems in its combined distribution system, some of which may not have appropriate sampling locations.
d. Did not include a complete assessment of the following elements in the RRA:

the financial infrastructure of the system. Respondent is therefore in violation of SDWA Section 1433(a)(1)(A)
e. Did not include a complete section outlining the strategies and resources to improve the resilience of the system, specifically in regard to the cybersecurity of the system. Respondent is therefore in violation of SDWA Section 1433(b)

The City of Oneida Water Department takes these findings seriously and has been actively working to address each item. Steps are being implemented to ensure unregulated contaminant monitoring data are accurately reported in future CCRs, TOC sampling is conducted at proper locations, and lead and copper tap monitoring follows the Tier 1 site requirements under the LCR. In addition, the department is updating its Risk and Resilience Assessment to include a complete review of the system's financial infrastructure and strategies for improving system resilience, including cybersecurity measures. These actions demonstrate the department's commitment to full compliance and to providing safe, reliable drinking water to the community.

Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Water Conservation & Money Saving Ideas

Although our area is very fortunate to have access to a water supply which more than meets our demands, conservation efforts by both the city and the consumer are prudent in deterring increasing costs. As a consumer you can participate in this water conservation effort. The following are some ideas, which can be directly applied to your individual homes:

1. Use water-saving, flow-restricting shower heads and low flow faucets (aerators);
2. Repair dripping faucets and toilets that seem to flush by themselves;
3. Replace your toilet with a low flush model;
4. Water your garden and lawn only when necessary. Remember that a layer of mulch in the flower beds and garden is not only aesthetically pleasing but will help retain moisture;
5. When washing your car don't let the hose run continuously;
6. When brushing your teeth, shaving or shampooing avoid running the water unnecessarily; and
7. 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.

Cryptosporidiosis and Giardiasis

New York State law requires water suppliers to notify their customers about the risks of cryptosporidiosis and giardiasis. Cryptosporidiosis and giardiasis are intestinal illnesses caused by microscopic parasites. Cryptosporidiosis can be very serious for people with weak immune systems, such as chemotherapy, dialysis or transplant patients, and people with Crohn's disease or HIV infection. People with weakened immune systems should discuss with their health care providers the need to take extra precautions such as boiling water, using certified bottle water or a specially approved home filter. Individuals who think they may have cryptosporidiosis or giardiasis should contact their health care provider immediately.

For additional information on cryptosporidiosis and giardiasis, please contact Madison County Health Department @ (315) 366-2526.

Cryptosporidiosis

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. During most recent sampling in 2018, (9) samples of Glenmore Reservoir source water were collected and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. Of these samples, one was confirmed positive. Therefore, our monitoring indicates the presence of Cryptosporidium in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Giardia

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Giardia is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection. During most recent sampling in 2018, (9) samples of Glenmore Reservoir source water were collected and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples, five (5) were confirmed positive. Therefore, our testing indicates the presence of Giardia in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Giardia may cause giardiasis, an intestinal illness. People exposed to Giardia may experience mild or severe diarrhea, or in some instances no symptoms at all. Fever is rarely present. Occasionally, some individuals will have chronic diarrhea over several weeks or a month, with significant weight loss. Giardiasis can be treated with anti-parasitic medication. Individuals with weakened immune systems should consult with their health care providers about what steps would best reduce their risks of becoming infected with Giardiasis. Individuals who think that they may have been exposed to Giardiasis should contact their health care providers immediately. The Giardia parasite is passed in the feces of an infected person or animal and may contaminate water or food. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers or other settings where hand washing practices are poor.

Emerging Unregulated Contaminants

As required by the EPA, the City of Oneida monitors certain unregulated contaminants, including PFAS and lithium, to collect data on their presence in drinking water. These substances do not currently have enforceable regulatory limits, but monitoring helps the EPA assess potential health risks and consider whether future standards may be needed. During our most recent UCMR 5 testing conducted on **11/05/2024, Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) was detected at 0.0012 µg/L**, a concentration far below levels currently considered a health concern. No other unregulated contaminants were detected.

Leaking toilets are the most common cause of high-water bills.

There are several signs that a toilet needs some repairs, but many toilets leak without noticeable indications of trouble.

Here are some of the obvious signs of a leaking toilet:

- If you have to jiggle the handle to make the toilet stop running.
- Any sounds coming from a toilet that is not being used are sure signs of leaks.
- If you can see water trickling down the sides of the toilet bowl long after it's been flushed.
- If a toilet turns the water on for 15 seconds or so without you touching the handle (otherwise known as the phantom flusher).

Leaky Toilet Test

Here is a test to see if you have a leaking toilet:
Add food coloring to the toilet tank (not the toilet bowl)
Do not flush for 30 minutes. If the water in the toilet bowl changes color, you have a leaking toilet.

City of Oneida, Village of Oneida Castle and Wampsville and Marble Hill Section

City of Oneida, Village of Oneida Castle & Village of Wampsville – PWS ID# NY2602381
Marble Hill Water District – PWS ID#3230058
109 N. Main Street Oneida, NY 13421

2025 Water Rates

	Per 1,000 gals.	Per 100 cuft.
Minimum Charge	$22.00	$22.00
0 to 150,000 gals. (20,000 cuft)	$6.16	$4.99
Over 150,000 gals. (20,000 cuft.)	$4.74	$3.56

The median household in Oneida uses on average 14 00 cuft per quarter for $91.86 or 42,000 gallons per year or $367.44 a year. Rate Tables are available in the Water Department Office.

Meter Reading & Billing

The City of Oneida Water Department issues bills quarterly to over 4,100 customers. The bills are based on meter readings obtained at each home and business. The meters are read electronically outside of the home by a handheld device that retrieves a reading from the water meter located in the basement. These readings are downloaded to the computer to calculate consumption and issue bills. Meters throughout the system are periodically replaced to insure accurate readings.

Major Modifications

The new water main on Glenwood Ave from Fairview Ave to Glenwood Circle was started, and completed in 2025. The Glenmore Dam renovation and stabilization project was started along with Lake Street Pump Station upgrades.

Are there contaminants in our drinking water?

As the State regulations require, and in addition to overall Oneida sample results (see results in City of Oneida Report) the City of Oneida also routinely tests your drinking water at local districts for total coliform, free chlorine, and asbestos as required. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG / MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Chlorine Residual (Oneida)	No	Daily / Monthly	1.1 (2) (range = 0.2 – 2.0)	mg/L	N/A	MRDL = 4 (3)	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Residual (Wampsville)			.5 (2) (range = 0.2 – 1.1)				
Chlorine Residual (Marble Hill)			0.8(2) (range = 0.3 – 1.4)				
Turbidity (Distribution)(4)	No	Daily	100 %	NTU	N/A	TT =< 5 NTU	Soil Runoff
Disinfection By products – Stage 2							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)[5] (Oneida)	No	3,6,9,12/ 2025	27.8 (7) 11.2– 55.1	µg/L	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)[5] (Wampsville)	No		31.5 (7) 10.0– 63.6				
Haloaceteic Acids (HAA5)[6] (Oneida)	No	3,6,9,12/ 2025	22.8 (7) 13.2 – 34.7	µg/L	N/A	MCL = 60	
Haloaceteic Acids (HAA5)[6] (Wampsville)	No		23.8 (7) 15.7 – 34.7				
See City of Oneida AWQR for additional sample information - Physical Parameters, Radioactive Contaminants, Inorganic Contaminants, Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Principal Organic Contaminants, Lead and Copper							

Notes:

2 – The levels presented represent the average and range of the levels reported on the microbiological sampling reports.

3 – Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are currently not regulated but in the future they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.

4 – Turbidity is measured on a daily basis in the distribution system. All levels recorded during 2024 were within the acceptable range allowed.

5 – TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform

6 – HAA5 – mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid

7 – This level represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) and range of all sample results. Compliance with the MCL for Disinfection Byproducts is based upon the Locational Running Annual Average of all samples collected during four consecutive quarters. Individual samples may have exceeded the MCL but our system's LRAA never exceeded the MCL.

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 Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by contacting the water office at (315) 363-1490 or visiting our website at: https://www.oneidacityny.gov/departments/water/service_line_inventory.php

Additional Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Drew Campany, Water Superintendent at 315-363-1490 (Email Acampany@oneidacityny.gov) or the Madison County Department of Health at 315-366-2526. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Water Board meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month in the Water Department Office at City Hall, 109 North Main Street, Oneida, at 3:30 PM.

See Attached City of Oneida Report for additional required reporting, sampling, treatment

Town of Stockbridge Water District Section

Stockbridge Water District – PWS ID# NY2602379
PO BOX 95 Munnsville NY 13409

Introduction

Last year, our samples demonstrated that contaminants were below the levels allowed by the State. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Alex Stepanski, Town Supervisor, at 315-495-6752 or Jim Chamberlain, Water Superintendent at 315-264-3617. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings the first Monday of each month.

Water District Water Rates for Retail Customers

Residential Customers	
First 8,000 gallons.	$48.00
Over 8,000 gallons	$6.00 per 1000 gallons

Where does our water come from?

The Town of Stockbridge purchases 100% of its water from the City of Oneida. Our water systems serve approximately 1,031 people through 724 service connections.

Major Modifications

No Major modifications to the system were completed in 2025.

Are there contaminants in our drinking water?

As the State regulations require, the City of Oneida routinely tests your drinking water total coliform and free chlorine as required. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average/ Maximum) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG/ MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, MRDLG, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants – Sample Monthly							
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily / Monthly	0.9 (1) (range = 0.2 – 1.5)	mg/L	N/A	MRDL = 4 (2)	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection By products – Stage 2							
Stage 2 - Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) 6 (Stockbridge)	No	3,6,9,12/ 2025	55.2(8) 22.0 – 90.0	µg/L	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Stage 2 - Haloaceteic Acids (HAA5) 7 (Stockbridge)	No		44.0(8) 22.6 – 73.6		N/A	MCL = 60	
See City of Oneida AWQR for additional sample information - Physical Parameters, Radioactive Contaminants, Inorganic Contaminants, Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Principal Organic Contaminants, Lead and Copper							

Notes:

1 – The levels presented represent the average and range of the levels reported on the microbiological sampling reports.

2 – Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are currently not regulated but in the future they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.

3 – One positive sample was detected on 8/6/24, repeat follow-up sampling was conducted on 8/8/24 three (3) samples detected Total Coliform, an MCL was triggered. Follow-up repeat sampling was conducted on 8/10/24 and 8/11/24 and no Total Coliform were detected.

6 – TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform

7 – HAA5 – mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid

8 – This level represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) and range of all sample results. Compliance with the MCL for Disinfection Byproducts is based upon the Locational Running Annual Average of all samples collected during four consecutive quarters. Individual samples may have exceeded the MCL but our system's LRAA never exceeded the MCL.

What does this information mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violation. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected near or below the level allowed by the State, except for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs).

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

During 2025, the City of Oneida Water Department was issued an administrative order by the EPA following an inspection that occurred March 25-27, 2025. Below are the actual Findings of Violations:

a. Failed to include information regarding the unregulated contaminant monitoring conducted or the data collected in, at least, the 2022 and 2023

CCRs. Respondent is therefore in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.153(d)(7).
b. Collected Total Organic Carbon (TOC) samples from a sampling tap located downstream of the clearwell and after the point of combined filter effluent turbidity monitoring. Respondent is therefore in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.132(d)(1).
c. Collected lead and copper tap samples from sites that do not meet the definition of "Tier 1" under the LCR for, at least, the 2021 and 2024 monitoring periods. Respondent is therefore in violation of 40 C.F.R. §141.86(a). Historically, LCR sampling conducted by Respondent's PWS has encompassed Oneida City and consecutive systems in its combined distribution system, some of which may not have appropriate sampling locations.
d. Did not include a complete assessment of the following elements in the RRA: the financial infrastructure of the system. Respondent is therefore in violation of SDWA Section 1433(a)(1)(A)
e. Did not include a complete section outlining the strategies and resources to improve the resilience of the system, specifically in regard to the cybersecurity of the system. Respondent is therefore in violation of SDWA Section 1433(b)

The City of Oneida Water Department takes these findings seriously and has been actively working to address each item. Steps are being implemented to ensure unregulated contaminant monitoring data are accurately reported in future CCRs, TOC sampling is conducted at proper locations, and lead and copper tap monitoring follows the Tier 1 site requirements under the LCR. In addition, the department is updating its Risk and Resilience Assessment to include a complete review of the system's financial infrastructure and strategies for improving system resilience, including cybersecurity measures. These actions demonstrate the department's commitment to full compliance and to providing safe, reliable drinking water to the community.

Closing
Please call Stockbridge Water Superintendent if you have questions at 315-264-3617 or Madison County Health at 315-366-2526.

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