

H2O UPDATE 2018



The Manhasset-Lakeville Water District serves all of Manhasset and Lake Success and portions of New Hyde Park, North Hills, and Great Neck.

Protecting Our Aquifer

The only natural source of our area's drinking water

Protecting our sole-source aquifer for future generations is priority for all of Long Island water suppliers. As our population and development continues to increase, so does the stress on our aquifer system.

WHAT TOP 2 ISSUES STRESS OUR AQUIFER?

1 EXCESS NITRATES FROM CESS POOLS

The abundance of Long Island's cess pools and septic systems has led directly to nitrogen increases in our aquifers and bays.

Reversing this trend will require large investments in our infrastructure and innovative solutions.

Nitrogen is the leading cause of water quality deterioration on Long Island. It comes primarily from wastewater and fertilizer. Effluent from onsite wastewater disposal systems (cesspools and septic systems) reaches groundwater, which ultimately reaches our bays and estuaries. Excess nitrogen causes algal blooms that lead to low oxygen conditions, fish kills, and degraded wetlands and marine habitats.

Nitrogen also contaminates the groundwater that becomes our drinking water. Nitrogen, in the form of nitrate, can be harmful to young infants. Too much nitrate can result in restriction of oxygen transport in the bloodstream. Infants under the age of 6 months lack the enzyme necessary to correct this condition ("blue baby syndrome").

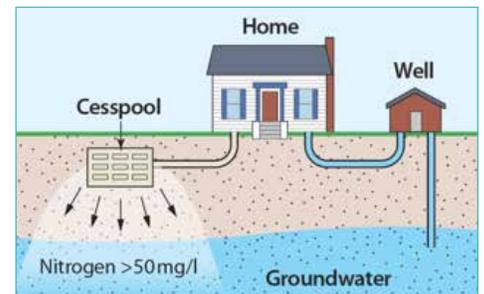


Image credit: New York State Center for Clean Water Technology

REVERSING THE TREND

Long Island Nitrogen Action Plan (LINAP)

LINAP is multiyear initiative established to help reduce nitrogen in Long Island's surface and ground waters. It is organized by the NYSDEC, the Long Island Regional Planning Council (LIRPC), and Suffolk and Nassau counties, with input from multiple partners and stakeholders. Support includes district feasibility studies, cesspool upgrade programs as well as district grants to fund water conservation projects. For more information visit <http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/109842.html>.

The State Septic System Replacement Fund

The Clean Water Infrastructure Act of 2017 established this fund to help guide the spending and maximization of water quality improvements.

- The NYSDEC and NYSDOH identified priority areas eligible to participate based on the presence of sole-source aquifers used for drinking water, known water quality impairments linked to failing septic systems, and the ability for septic system upgrades to mitigate water quality impairments. Funding for each county was based on population density, as well as the proximity of septic systems to drinking water sources.
- Suffolk County is earmarked to receive \$10.025 million and Nassau County is to receive \$1 million. Eligible residences will be contacted by their County about applying for a grant of up to \$10,000. For more information, please visit: www.efc.ny.gov/SepticReplacement.

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CHECK INSIDE FOR THE 2017 WATER QUALITY REPORT!

WHAT TOP 2 ISSUES STRESS OUR AQUIFER? (Continued)

2 EXCESS LAWN IRRIGATION

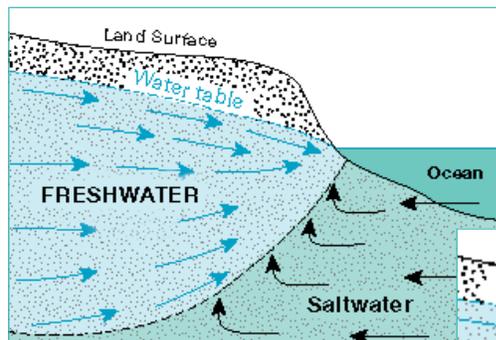
The increase in water demand for summer lawn irrigation dramatically increases the likelihood of salt water intrusion.

Once saltwater reaches a supply well, the well is no longer usable.

There is no way to reverse the process.

Aquifer's Natural State

During the winter, the daily demand for water in our district is 4 MILLION GALLONS per day (MGD).



IMPORTANT: In recognition of this issue, the **New York State Department of Environmental Conservation** has initiated an Island wide conservation effort to reduce outdoor water use by 15%.

Saltwater Intrusion

During the summer, our district pumpage **TRIPLES** and rises to over 12 MILLION GALLONS per day (MGD). Island-wide, pumpage more than doubles.

The rate of withdrawal required to meet this demand creates stress on the aquifer **and increases the likelihood of salt water intrusion**. Salt water intrusion is already a reality in certain coastal communities on the Island. If we continue to over pump the aquifer, we run the risk of permanently affecting our supply.

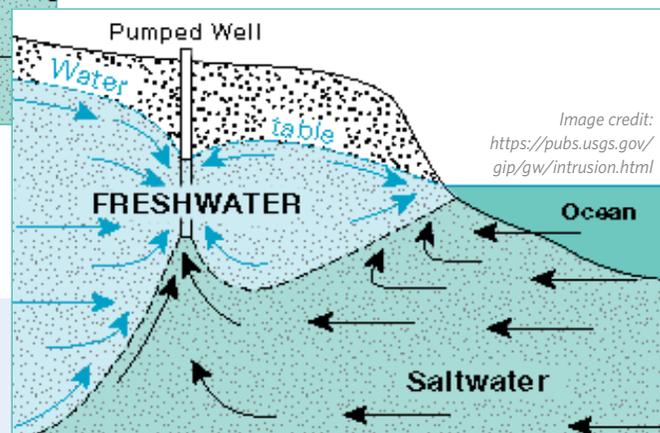


Image credit:
<https://pubs.usgs.gov/gip/gw/intrusion.html>

THE SOLUTION

Help Protect Our Aquifer while Saving Money!

Convert to a *WaterSense Smart Sprinkler System*

In our District, lawn irrigation accounts for almost a billion gallons of water usage each year. To promote conservation, the District has entered into a partnership with the EPA's **WaterSense** program. WaterSense, a voluntary partnership program sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is both a label for water-efficient products and a resource for helping you save water.

Use 20% Less Water with a WaterSense Sprinkler System

WaterSense-labeled products and services are certified to use at least 20 percent less water, save energy, and perform as well as or better than regular models. The EPA is building WaterSense as a national brand for water efficiency. That brand is more than just a product label; it is a symbol that represents the importance of water efficiency in the US. The WaterSense label makes it simple to find water-efficient products and programs that meet EPA's criteria for efficiency and performance. For more information and for product directories please visit <https://www.epa.gov/watersense>.

What is a Smart Sprinkler System?

A Smart Sprinkler System is an irrigation controller that can be operated through a smartphone, tablet or laptop. The smart controller manages the entire irrigation process of a home. Through Wi-Fi, the controller connects to local weather stations and various sensors throughout the irrigation system—monitoring precipitation, soil temperatures and evapotranspiration rates. Each zone in the irrigation system can be programmed to specify

the grass type, number of shrubs/plants, and shade or sun levels to prevent over-saturation and runoff.

- **Standard clock sprinkler timers** are often set at the beginning of the season and forgotten about until the systems are shut off in the winter--which can lead to excessive water use.
- **Smart irrigation controllers** are designed to remove all of the human error involved in managing a home's irrigation system. **WaterSense-labeled smart irrigation controllers** act like a thermostat for your sprinkler system. It tells it when to turn on and off and uses local weather and landscape conditions to tailor watering schedules to actual conditions on the site—instead of irrigating using a controller with a clock and a preset schedule.

\$150 REBATE OFFER!

The Manhasset-Lakeville Water District through its partnership with the EPA is offering a \$150 dollar rebate for customers who install a smart irrigation controller.

To receive the rebate, submit an invoice to MLWD after installation that includes the make and model of the WaterSense controller.

Tired of high water bills? Install any smart controller labeled "WaterSense" and see your water usage fees drop while maintaining a healthy green lawn. Over time, these devices will pay for themselves. Please talk to your sprinkler company about installing a new smart irrigation controller.



The NSWCA Nicholas J. Bartilucci Engineering Scholarship

The \$1,000 scholarship is available for a worthy engineering student at Manhattan College. Sponsored by the Manhasset-Lakeville Water District as a member of the Nassau Suffolk Water Commissioners' Association (NSWCA), the scholarship honors the late Nicholas J. Bartilucci. Mr. Bartilucci was a founding member and past President of the NSWCA and a thoughtful leader whose insights, experience and technical engineering expertise were highly valued throughout the water distribution industry.

The annual scholarship is open to entering freshmen enrolled full-time in any engineering degree program at Manhattan College. Emphasis is placed on academic credentials and extracurricular activities. Potential applicants must reside in one of the 21 NSWCA member water districts (see <http://www.nswcawater.com>). The student awardee will be selected by the college upon verification of residency by the NSWCA. To apply, please contact Mary Ellen Malone, Director of Planned Giving, at Manhattan College: 718-862-7976.



The Manhasset-Lakeville Water District serves all of Manhasset and Lake Success and portions of New Hyde Park, North Hills, and Great Neck.



Board of Water Commissioners

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Headquarters

170 East Shore Road
Great Neck, NY 11023

Public Water Supply
ID # 2902836

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Manhasset-Lakeville Water district is 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 your awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources.

Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health 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 concerns regarding your drinking water, please contact *Paul Schrader*, our Superintendent, at (516) 466-4416.

We want you to be informed about your drinking water. To learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings held on Tuesdays 4:30PM at our headquarters located at 170 East Shore Road. You can also contact the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692.



This document has been prepared in accordance with the following:
Part 5-1.72 of the New York State Sanitary Code (10 NYCRR)
Federal Consumer Confidence Report Regulation (40 CFR Part 141.151-155; Subpart O)

Where Does Drinking Water Come From?

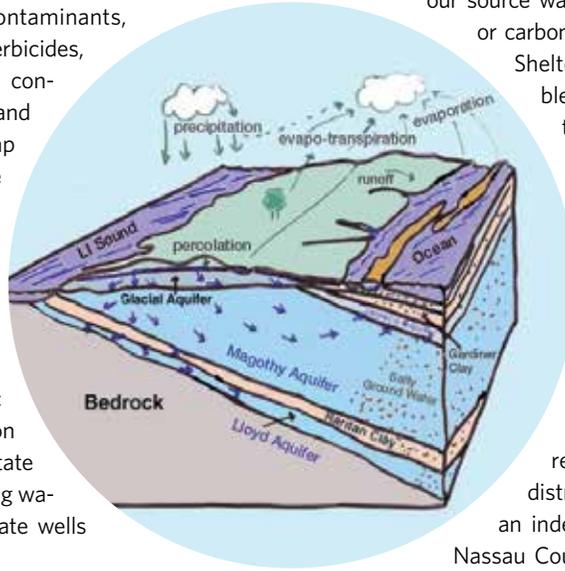
In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals. In some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity, can also be picked up. Contaminants that may be present in source water for which we test include: micro-biological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, nitrate, lead and copper, pesticides and herbicides, volatile and synthetic organic chemical contaminants, radioactive contaminants, and trihalomethanes. 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. In addition, the State Health Department and FDA's regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. All water pumped to the distribution system is in compliance with New York State Department of Health Standards for drinking water. Water pumped from unregulated private wells should not be used for consumption.

Our Manhasset-Lakeville Water District draws its groundwater supply from the Magothy and Lloyd aquifer systems that underlie our service area. The District currently operates fourteen individual wells located at eleven sites throughout Manhasset, Lake Success, North Hills, Great

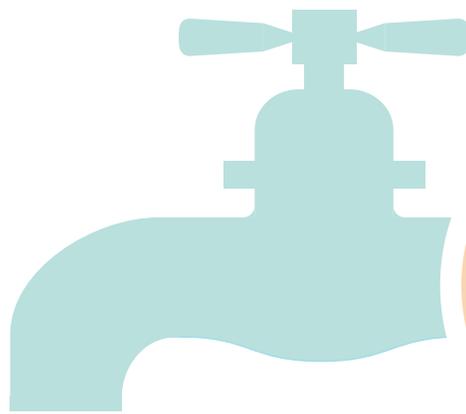
Neck, and New Hyde Park. Water delivered to your tap is a blend of water produced by the individual wells.

In compliance with the requirements of the Nassau County Department of Health, the District treats our raw water at each facility with Sodium Hydroxide for pH adjustment and with sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) to control bacteria. Volatile organic chemicals found in our source water are removed using air stripping (aeration) or carbon filtration (adsorption). The raw water from Shelter Rock Road well #2 and Gracefield well are blended before being pumped to the distribution system as a treatment technique for the high nitrate level found in the raw water of Shelter Rock well #2. Nitrate is removed from Searingtown wells #1 and #2 through ion exchange.

State-certified operators inspect each well location daily to check and record the amounts of chemical treatment added to the water supply and to monitor our wells and pumping stations. We collect representative water samples throughout the distribution system and have them analyzed at an independent New York State approved lab. The Nassau County Department of Health also collects and tests drinking water from our distribution system and reviews all testing results. In addition, our water system and treatment plants are monitored continually by state of the art computer systems for proper operation. Operators are on stand-by 24 hours a day to respond to any emergencies.



Water cycle image reprinted with permission from www.starflowerexperiences.org



MLWD DRAWS ITS WATER SUPPLY from Long Island's two deepest natural aquifers:

- ▶ Magothy Aquifer
- ▶ Lloyd Aquifer

All water pumped to the distribution system is in compliance with New York State Department of Health Standards for drinking water.

Source Water Assessment

The New York State Department of Health, with assistance from the Nassau County Department of Health and the CDM consulting firm, has completed a source water assessment for our district, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to our drinking water source were evaluated. The source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how rapidly contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility of a water supply well to contamination is dependent upon both the presence of potential sources of contamination within the well's contributing area and the likelihood that the contamination can travel through the environment to reach the well. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to customers is, or will become contaminated. The source water assessments provide us with additional information for protecting and managing our resource for the future.

The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and a high to very high susceptibility to nitrates. The very high susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to transportation routes and commercial/industrial facilities and related activities in the assessment area. The high susceptibility to nitrate contamination is attributable to unsewered residential areas, commercial land use, and lawn fertilizers.

Nitrate

In the early 1970s, the Nassau County Department of Health strongly recommended that the Kings Point-Manhasset Sewage Collection District be created to protect the public water supply. Local civic associations opposed the installations, arguing that sewers would pave the way for large-scale housing developments and buildings, and the proposal was defeated. Consequently, the Manhasset area uses cesspools for sewage disposal.

Since then, the nitrate level in several of the district's wells that draw their water from the Magothy Aquifer have risen steadily and, in 2004, two of the wells exceeded the maximum allowable level for nitrate in drinking water. In 2009, an additional two wells, Searingtown wells 1 and 2, exceeded the maximum allowable limit. Since the district no longer had the capacity to manage these wells through reduced pumping and blending, a nitrate removal system was built and is now in service at Searingtown Station.

A supplement showing laboratory results for analyses of the source water at each well is available for inspection and review at our headquarters located at 170 East Shore Road, Great Neck, NY and at your local library.

NITRATE CONTAMINATION comes from:

- ▶ Unsewered residential areas (cesspools)
- ▶ Commercial land use
- ▶ Lawn fertilizers

2017 FACTS AND FIGURES

OVER 45,000
PEOPLE SERVED

2.140 BILLION
GALLONS DELIVERED TO CUSTOMERS

\$2.64
AVERAGE COST PER 1,000 GALLONS

5.6 PERCENT
FOR FIGHTING FIRES, MAIN FLUSHING, ETC

2.268 BILLION

Total Gallons of Water Produced

Our water system serves over 45,000 people through over 10,500 individual service connections within a 10.2 square mile service area and *includes the Village of Plandome.*

The total amount of water produced in 2017 was 2.268 billion gallons, which averaged 6.21 million gallons per day. The amount of water delivered to customers was 2.140 billion gallons. Unaccounted for water totaled 5.6%. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires, or was lost through leakage or meter error.

In 2017, the average cost of water was \$2.64 per 1000 gallons used. The actual rates are based upon consumption per trimester and vary from \$1.35 to \$4.05. In addition to water use charges, District property owners contributed \$3,432,773 in property taxes.

In 2017 the Village of Plandome was charged \$5.26 per 1,000 gallons used. Unlike District residents, the Village of Plandome does not contribute property taxes to the District and therefore pay a higher rate per gallon.

Are There Contaminants in Our Drinking Water?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds. The "Table of Detected Contaminants" depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, can be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling:

- **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791**
- **Nassau County Department of Health at 516-227-9692**

What does this information mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements. Although nitrate was detected below the MCL, at times it has been detected at levels greater than one-half of the MCL. Therefore, we are required to present the following information on nitrate in drinking water:

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Currently, 10 of our 14 active wells have shown trace levels of volatile organic chemicals. The District currently operates seven treatment plants to remove these chemicals from our public supply. The District continues to strive for 100% non-detectable levels of all organic constituents in our finished water.

System Improvements

In 2017 the District demolished and removed the old elevated tank at Munsey Park. The final phase of the project including a new water main from the tank to Park Avenue and site restoration will be completed in 2018.

The District has completed the plans and specifications for a large water main replacement project in the Pembroke area of Great Neck. The project was bid and awarded to the Bancker Construction Corporation. Construction is slated to begin early in 2018.

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 contaminants 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CPC guidelines on appropriate means to lesson the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia, and other Microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791**.

Lead and copper testing

The Manhasset-Lakeville Water District completed its required testing of 30 possible high risk samples for lead and copper levels in 2017. **The results show no violation of the EPA criteria.** Another round of these 30 samples will be tested during the summer of 2020.

Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

The Manhasset-Lakeville Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791** or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The District is also in the design phase for the rehabilitation of our Shelter Rock Road Station and wells. The project is scheduled to be bid in 2018 and constructed in 2019.

HOW DOES YOUR DRINKING WATER STACK UP?

MLWD's drinking water continues to meet or exceed all federal, state, and local standards for drinking water quality!



Definitions

Action Level or AL: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment.

Adsorption: works on the principle of adhesion. In our filtering process, organic contaminants are attracted to granular activated carbon and adhere to its surface by a combination of complex physical forces and chemical action. The process removes organic chemicals to non-detectable levels.

Aeration: is the process of bringing air and water into contact in order to release volatile chemicals. In our air stripping process, packed aeration towers and blowers are used to remove volatile organics to non-detectable levels.

Inorganic contaminants: such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban water run off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or MCLG: the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk.

Microbiological contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Micrograms per liter or ug/l: corresponds to one part liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion-ppb)

Milligrams per liter or mg/l: corresponds to one part liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million-ppm)

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

Non-Detects or ND: laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Organic chemical contaminants: including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems.

Pesticides and herbicides: which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses.

Picocuries per liter or pCi/L: a measure of radioactivity in water.

Radioactive contaminants: which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Parameter	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected (Range)	Date of Highest Detection	Regulatory Limit (MCL)	Regulatory Goal (MCLG)	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contaminant
Physical							
pH	No	7.1 - 8.2	02/08/17	6.5 - 8.5	N/A	N/A	Naturally Present in the Environment
Alkalinity	No	7 - 133	12/11/17	N/A	N/A	mg/l	
Calcium Hardness	No	5 - 98	07/21/17	N/A	N/A	mg/l	
Total Hardness	No	10 - 210	12/27/17	N/A	N/A	mg/l	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	ND - 51	07/21/17	200	N/A	ug/l	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromide	No	ND - 82	11/28/17	N/A	N/A	ug/l	
Calcium	No	2 - 39	07/21/17	N/A	N/A	mg/l	
Chloride	No	3 - 99	07/19/17	250	250	mg/l	
Iron	No	ND - 180	12/01/17	300	N/A	ug/l	
Magnesium	No	1 - 22	07/21/17	N/A	N/A	mg/l	
Nickel	No	ND - 13	10/19/17	100	N/A	ug/l	
Perchlorate	No	ND - 1.1	12/27/17	18	0	ug/l	
Selenium	No	ND - 6.3	06/26/17	50	N/A	mg/l	
Sodium	No	3 - 71	12/11/17	*	*	mg/l	
Sulfate	No	ND - 45	07/21/17	250	N/A	mg/l	
Zinc	No	ND - 0.06	07/21/17	5	N/A	ug/l	
Nitrate	No			10	10	mg/l	
Lead & Copper							
Lead	No	5.3**	7/13/17	AL = 15	0	ug/l	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper	No	0.12***	8/23/17	AL = 1.3	1.3	mg/l	
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha	No	ND - 4.13	11/18/16	15	N/A	pCi/l	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta	No	ND - 6.82	11/28/16	50	N/A	pCi/l	
Combined Radium	No	ND - 3.38	11/17/16	5***	N/A	pCi/l	
Disinfection By-Products Rule							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	ND - 1.6	9/27/17	80	N/A	ug/l	Disinfection By-Products
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Cycle 3 (UCMR3)							
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	ND - 0.76	11/25/14	5	0	ug/l	Industrial Solvent
1,4-Dioxane	No	ND - 1.4	6/25/15	50	0	ug/l	Industrial Solvent Stabilizer
Chlorate	No	ND - 200	10/29/14	N/A	N/A	ug/l	Disinfection By-Product
Chromium	No	ND - 2.1	6/23/14	100	N/A	ug/l	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	No	0.03 - 2.8	10/31/14	10	N/A	ug/l	
Strontium	No	ND - 94.7	6/25/15	N/A	N/A	ug/l	
Vanadium	No	ND - 0.87	10/31/14	N/A	N/A	ug/l	

* 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 sodium diets.

** The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected in the water system.

*** The MCL calculation is for Combined Radium (Ra226 + Ra228) and the regulatory limit is 5 pCi/l.

Contaminants Tested for But Not Detected

1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Bromobenzene	Dalapon	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	perfluorobutanesulfonic acid
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2,2-Dichloropropane	Bromochloromethane	Dibromochloromethane	Isopropylbenzene	perfluoroheptanoic acid
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Bromochloromethane	Dicamba	Lindane	perfluorohexanesulfonic acid
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2,4-D	Bromodichloromethane	Dichlorodifluoromethane	m,p-Xylene	perfluorononanoic acid
1,1-Dichloroethene	2/4-Chlorotoluene	Bromomethane	Dieldrin	MBAS	perfluorooctanesulfonic acid
1,1-Dichloropropene	3-Hydroxy-carbolfuran	Bromomethane	Dinoseb	Mercury	perfluorooctanoic acid
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	4-Isopropyltoluene	Butachlor	Dioxin	Methoxytol	Picloram
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Alchlor	Cadmium	Diquat	Methoxychlor	Propachlor
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Aldicarb	Carbaryl	Endothall	Methyl tert-butyl ether	sec-Butylbenzene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Aldicarb sulfone	Carbofuran	Endrin	Methylene chloride	Silver
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Aldicarb sulfoxide	Carbon tetrachloride	Ethylbenzene	Metolachlor	Simazine
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	Aldrin	Chlordane	Fluoride	Metribuzin	Styrene
1,2-Dibromoethane	Antimony	Chlorobenzene	Free Cyanide	Molybdenum	tert-Butylbenzene
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Arsenic	Chlorodifluoromethane	Freon 113	n-Butylbenzene	Tetrachloroethene
1,2-Dichloroethane	Atrazine	Chloroethane	Glyphosate	Nitrate as N	Toluene
1,2-Dichloropropane	Benzene	Chloromethane	Gross Beta	Nitrogen, Ammonia (As N)	Toxaphene
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Benz(a)pyrene	Chloromethane	Heptachlor	n-Propylbenzene	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
1,3-Butadiene	Beryllium	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Heptachlor epoxide	Oxamyl	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Hexachlorobenzene	o-Xylene	Trichloroethene
1,3-Dichloropropane	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Cobalt	Hexachlorobutadiene	PCB Screen	Trichlorofluoromethane
				Pentachlorophenol	Vinyl chloride

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The Board of Commissioners Meets Weekly

The Board meets Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4:30 pm to discuss the weekly business of the Water and Fire District.

Special arrangements can be made through MaryJayne Dreyer 466-4416, ext. 707. All meetings will be conducted in the boardroom at the district office, 170 East Shore Road, Great Neck, unless otherwise publicly notified. Office hours are 8 am to 4 pm.

Member: Long Island Water Conference, American Water Works Association, Nassau Suffolk Water Commissioners Association, National Fire Prevention Association

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Water.....(516) 466-4413

Fire.....(516) 466-4411



WATER CONSERVATION IS A PRIORITY!

LIMIT YOUR LAWN SPRINKLING

Lawn sprinkling remains as the leading non-essential use of water. Experts have indicated that lawn irrigation is only necessary twice per week.

SPRINKLER RULES

ODD NUMBERED HOUSES

May use sprinkler on ODD-NUMBERED DAYS

EVEN NUMBERED HOUSES

May use sprinkler on EVEN-NUMBERED DAYS.

NO SPRINKLING is allowed between the hours of 10:00AM and 4:00PM.



The District encourages the use of retrofits and the conscientious use of water within the home. **Using a hose for cleaning sidewalks and driveways is prohibited.**

Why Save Water?

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

- **Saving water SAVES ENERGY** and some of the costs associated with these two 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;
- **Saving water LESSENS 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.

5 EASY TIPS TO HELP SAVE WATER

You can play an active 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.

1. **LOAD DISHWASHERS TO CAPACITY.**
Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons per cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
2. **TURN OFF THE TAP WHILE BRUSHING YOUR TEETH.**
3. **CHECK EVERY FAUCET IN THE HOUSE FOR LEAKS.**
Just a slow drip can waste 15-20 gallons per day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
4. **CHECK TOILETS FOR LEAKS.**
Put a few drops of food coloring in the tank and 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 per year.
5. **USE YOUR WATER METER TO DETECT LEAKS.**
Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, and then check the meter. If it moved after fifteen minutes, you have a leak.