

# H<sub>2</sub>O UPDATE 2020



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

## Two New Dioxane Treatment Plant Installations Underway

While the State is finalizing its process of establishing a new standard, we have taken every precaution necessary to test, monitor and assess all water sampling for 1,4-dioxane. The processes for removing 1,4 dioxane are complex and expensive. Like other public water providers on Long Island, we are investing in proactive actions to implement effective wellhead treatment as soon as practicable. We are also suing the manufacturers—who knew or should have known that their products would cause the contamination—so that the treatment costs don't ultimately fall on our customers.

The EPA has listed 1,4-dioxane as a probable human carcinogen and estimated the concentration of 1,4 dioxane in water corresponding to an increased lifetime cancer risk of one-in-a-million, assuming consumption of 2 liters of water per day every day for a lifetime 70 years, which is 0.35 ppb. This health-protective criterion is often used as a non-regulatory benchmark for minimal risk.

### \$13 Million Grant Awarded to MLWD from NYS Water Infrastructure Improvement Act

The Manhasset-Lakeville Water District has been awarded two grants totaling more than \$13 million from New York State, as announced by Governor Cuomo. The grant funds will go toward the construction of two state-of-the-art treatment facilities, a total \$21 million investment. The new plants are being specifically designed to remove 1,4-dioxane from three District supply wells.

"This is a significant level of funding that will greatly improve our ability to minimize the financial obligation of our residents to construct the necessary treatment for 1,4-dioxane," said Mark Sauvigne, chairman of the District's Board of Commissioners. "We are pleased that the governor and our state representatives heard our concerns about the cost for

treatment and took action to help ease the burden on our community."

The funding will cover 60 percent of the total capital costs associated with the installation of advance oxidation process (AOP) and granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment systems at our Searingtown and Shelter Rock Road plants. This innovative treatment combination is required to eliminate the trace amounts of 1,4-dioxane being detected in three of the District's supply wells.

"These two plants will help put the District in the best position to deliver 1,4 dioxane-free water during the times of peak demand."

—Commissioner Steve Flynn

The District has already taken swift action in authorizing the design of 1,4-dioxane treatment systems early in 2019. The more than \$13 million in grant awards will reduce the overall capital costs associated with their construction. The regulations proposed by New York State to regulate 1,4-dioxane and other emerging compounds are calculated to cost the Manhasset-Lakeville Water District more than \$25 million in capital improvements needed to construct the required treatment facilities.

"We are appreciative of this significant level of funding as needed to offset the necessity of future water rate increases," said Commissioner Brian Morris. "We will continue to pursue all potential avenues for more funding and will continue our legal pursuits to hold the polluters accountable for the treatment-related expenses."

This round of infrastructure funding was part of a recent announcement from Governor Cuomo that provided more than \$416 million for water and wastewater projects across New York State. More than \$120 million of this funding has been specifically allocated to help communities across Long Island fund treatment projects for emerging contaminants. In 2017, Governor Cuomo and the State Legislature passed the Clean Water Infrastructure Act that dedicated \$2.5 billion in wastewater and drinking water projects and water quality protection across New York State.

CHECK INSIDE FOR THE **2019** WATER QUALITY REPORT!

## Smart Irrigation Controller Rebate Program

Protecting our aquifers 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. Here's how you can help conserve water and save money:

### Lawn Irrigation—Water Smarter!

#### 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. The WaterSense label makes it simple to find water-efficient products, and programs that meet EPA's criteria for efficiency and performance. 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.

### 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.

company about installing a new smart irrigation controller. Any controller labeled "WaterSense" will qualify for the rebate.

## \$150 REBATE OFFER!

The Manhasset-Lakeville Water District, through its partnership with the EPA, is offering up to \$150 dollar rebate for customers who purchase and install a smart irrigation controller in 2020. Smart irrigation controllers can significantly reduce irrigation while still maintaining a healthy green lawn.

In addition to the rebate, owners can expect to see their usage fees drop, so that over time, these devices will pay for themselves. If you're tired of high bills, please talk to your sprinkler

**To file for a rebate, simply submit an invoice along with the make and model of the eligible controller to:**

The Manhasset-Lakeville Water District, Rebate Program  
170 East Shore Road, Great Neck, NY 11030  
or by Email to [Info@mlwd.net](mailto:Info@mlwd.net)

Offer expires December 31, 2020.

## Election Results



Steve Flynn (left) recently elected to his second term shown here with fellow commissioners, Brian Morris and Mark Sauvigne.

## Backflow Program Rule Change

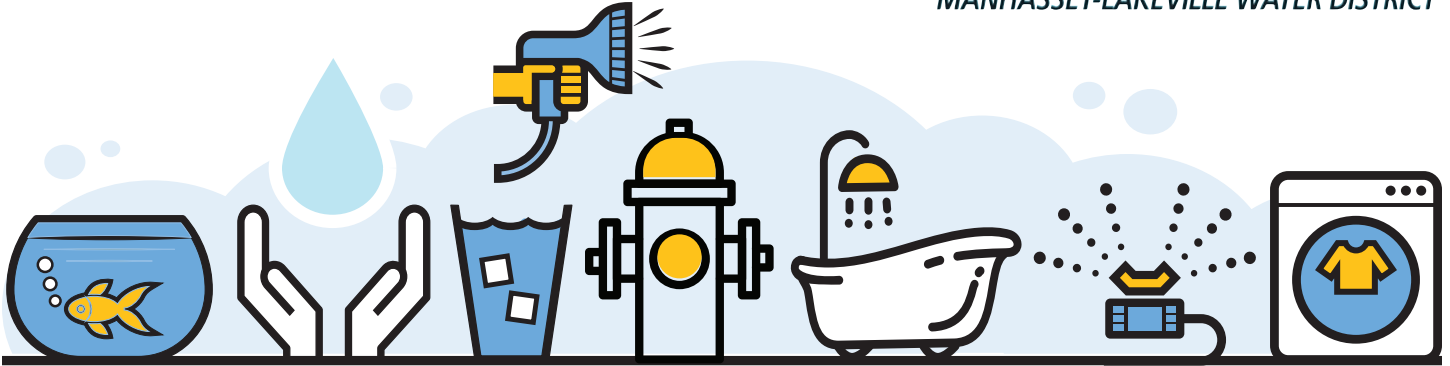


The Manhasset-Lakeville Water District has contracted with VEPO CrossConnex to administer our cross connection control/backflow program.

1. All backflow tests must now be submitted to VEPO through the VEPO CrossConnex App.
2. Paper and fax copies of backflow tests will no longer be accepted by the District.
3. Testers who do not use the App, can email a PDF copy to Vepo, at [info@veposolutions.com](mailto:info@veposolutions.com) for a \$20 administrative fee that will be applied to your water bill.

Our goal is to be completely paperless in the coming years. Once established, test due notices will be emailed to both the tester of record and the owner, so that all paper is eliminated. A list of testers registered with Vepo can be found at [www.mlwd.net](http://www.mlwd.net).

**Save a tree! Pay your bill online at [MLWD.net](http://MLWD.net)!**



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## Board of Water Commissioners

Chairman  
Mark S. Sauvigne

Secretary  
Brian J. Morris

Treasurer  
Steven L. Flynn

## Superintendent

Paul J. Schrader, P.E.

## 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 4:00 PM 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?

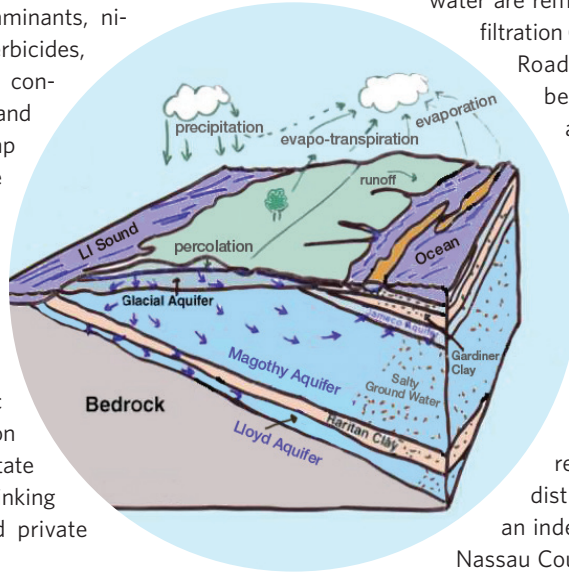
In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals. In some cases, radioactive material, and substances 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 prescribes 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

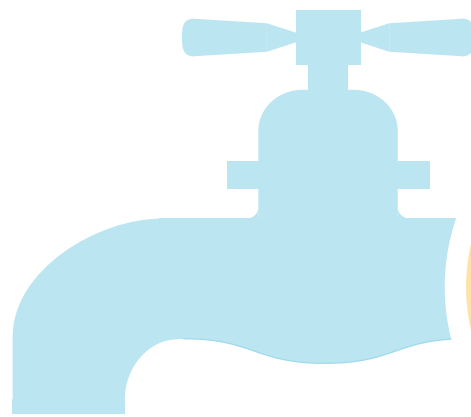
Neck, and New Hyde Park. Water delivered to your tap is a blend of water produced by the individual wells.

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 to acceptable levels 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](http://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 & 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:

- ▶ Cesspools
- ▶ Commercial land use
- ▶ Lawn fertilizers

## 2019 FACTS AND FIGURES

**OVER 45,000**  
PEOPLE SERVED

**2.038 BILLION**  
GALLONS DELIVERED TO  
CUSTOMERS

**\$2.72**  
AVERAGE COST PER  
1,000 GALLONS

**7.1 PERCENT**  
FOR FIGHTING FIRES,  
MAIN FLUSHING, ETC

**2.194  
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 2019 was 2.194 billion gallons**, which averaged 6.01 million gallons per day. The amount of water delivered to customers was 2.038 billion gallons. Unaccounted for water totaled 7.1%. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires, was lost through leakage or meter error.

**In 2019, the average cost of water was \$2.72 per 1000 gallons used.** The actual rates are based upon consumption per trimester and vary from \$1.35 to \$4.20. In addition to water use charges, District property owners contributed \$3,430,633 in property taxes.

In 2019 the Village of Plandome was charged \$4.69 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, may be reasonably 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 2019 the District completed the installation of 4,000 feet of new water mains in Plandome Manor in the Bayview Road area. In 2020 the District has plans to install new water mains in New Hyde Park on Marcus Avenue.

### 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 lessen 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

In addition, Advanced Oxidation Plants for the removal of 1,4-dioxane are currently in the design phase for both our Shelter Rock Road and Seasingtown sites. Carbon filtration will be added to our IU Willets site for the removal PFOS and PFOA.

## 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:** 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.

**Health Advisory or HA:** An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information; a health advisory is not a legally enforceable Federal standard, but serves as technical guidance to assist Federal, State, and local officials.

**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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

**Pesticides and herbicides:** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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
<b>Physical</b>							
pH	No	7.5 - 8.1	06/12/19	6.5 - 8.5	N/A	N/A	Naturally Present in the Environment
Alkalinity	No	11 - 90	08/02/19	N/A	N/A	mg/l	
Calcium Hardness	No	5 - 95	08/02/19	N/A	N/A	mg/l	
Total Hardness	No	10 - 183	08/02/19	N/A	N/A	mg/l	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	No	ND - 52	08/02/19	2000	N/A	ug/l	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium	No	2 - 38	08/02/19	N/A	N/A	mg/l	
Chloride	No	3 - 107	07/19/19	250	250	mg/l	
Iron	No	ND - 36	06/12/19	300	N/A	ug/l	
Magnesium	No	2 - 21	08/02/19	N/A	N/A	mg/l	
Nickel	No	ND - 5	06/12/19	N/A	N/A	ug/l	
Selenium	No	ND - 4	12/09/19	50	N/A	mg/l	
Sodium	No	3 - 53	07/19/19	*	*	mg/l	
Sulfate	No	ND - 40	08/02/19	250	N/A	mg/l	
Zinc	No	ND - 4	07/18/19	5000	N/A	ug/l	
<b>Nitrate</b>	No	0.1 - 6.8	02/28/19	10	10	mg/l	Leaching from Septic Tanks
<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>							
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	
<b>Principal Organic Contaminants</b>							
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	ND - 0.9	9/12/19	5	0	ug/l	Industrial Solvent
MTBE	No	ND - 0.6	8/21/19	10	0	ug/l	Gasoline Additive
<b>Radionuclides</b>							
Gross Alpha	No	ND - 3.8	11/14/19	15	N/A	pCi/l	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta	No	ND - 4.8	11/14/19	50	N/A	pCi/l	
Combined Radium	No	ND - 3.2	11/19/19	5***	N/A	pCi/l	
<b>Disinfection By-Products Rule</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	ND - 1	6/12/19	80	N/A	ug/l	Disinfection By-Products
<b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Cycle 3 (UCMR3)</b>							
1,4-Dioxane <sup>†</sup>	No	ND - 2.4	10/2/18	HA = 35	0	ug/l	Industrial Solvent Stabilizer
Bromide	No	ND - 166	06/27/19	N/A	N/A	ug/l	Erosion of Natural Deposits
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	N/A	N/A	ug/l	
Strontium	No	ND - 94.7	6/25/15	HA = 4000	N/A	ug/l	
Vanadium	No	ND - 0.87	10/31/14	N/A	N/A	ug/l	
<b>Contaminants Tested for But Not Detected</b>							
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	2,2-Dichloropropane	Bromochloromethane	Dieldrin	Mercury	perfluorooctanoic acid		
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Bromodichloromethane	Dinoseb	Methomyl	Pidoram		
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	2,4-D	Bromomethane	Dioxin	Methoxychlor	Propachlor		
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2/4-Chlorotoluene	Butachlor	Diquat	Methylene chloride	sec-Butylbenzene		
1,1-Dichloroethane	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Cadmium	Endothall	Metolachlor	Silver		
1,1-Dichloropropene	p-Isopropyltoluene	Carbaryl	Endrin	Metribuzin	Simazine		
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Alachlor	Carbofuran	Ethylbenzene	Molybdenum	Styrene		
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Aldicarb	Carbon tetrachloride	Fluoride	n-Butylbenzene	tert-Butylbenzene		
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Aldicarb sulfone	Chlordane	Free Cyanide	Nitrate as N	Tetrachloroethane		
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Aldicarb sulfonide	Chlorobenzene	Freon 113	Nitrogen, Ammonia (As N)	Toluene		
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	Aldrin	Chlorodifluoromethane	Glyphosate	n-Propylbenzene	Toxaphene		
1,2-Dibromochloroethane	Antimony	Chloroethane	Heptachlor	Oxamyl	trans-1,2-Dichloroethane		
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Arsenic	Chloromethane	Heptachlor epoxide	o-Xylene	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene		
1,2-Dichloroethane	Atrazine	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Hexachlorobenzene	PCB Screen	Trichloroethene		
1,2-Dichloropropane	Benzene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Hexachlorobutadiene	Pentachlorophenol	Trichlorofluoromethane		
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Cobalt	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	Vinyl chloride		
1,3-Butadiene	Beryllium	Dalapon	Isopropylbenzene	perfluoroheptanoic acid			
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Di(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	Dibromodichloromethane	Lindane	perfluorohexanesulfonic acid			
1,3-Dichloropropane	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Dicamba	m,p-Xylene	perfluorononanoic acid			
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Bromobenzene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	MBAS	perfluorooctanesulfonic acid <sup>††</sup>			

\* 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 lead and copper values detected in the water system.

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

### Emerging Contaminants

<sup>†</sup> 1,4 dioxane: The New York State (NYS) proposed MCL for 1,4 Dioxane is 1 part per billion.(ppb).

<sup>††</sup> The US Environmental Protection agency (EPA) has established a life time health advisory level (HAL) of 70 parts per trillion(ppt) for PFOA and PFOS combined. The New York State (NYS) proposed a maximum contaminant level (MCL) is 10 ppt for PFOA and 10 ppt for PFOS.

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### The Board of Commissioners Meets Weekly

The Board meets Tuesdays at 4:00 pm to discuss the weekly business of the Water 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 7 am to 3 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.