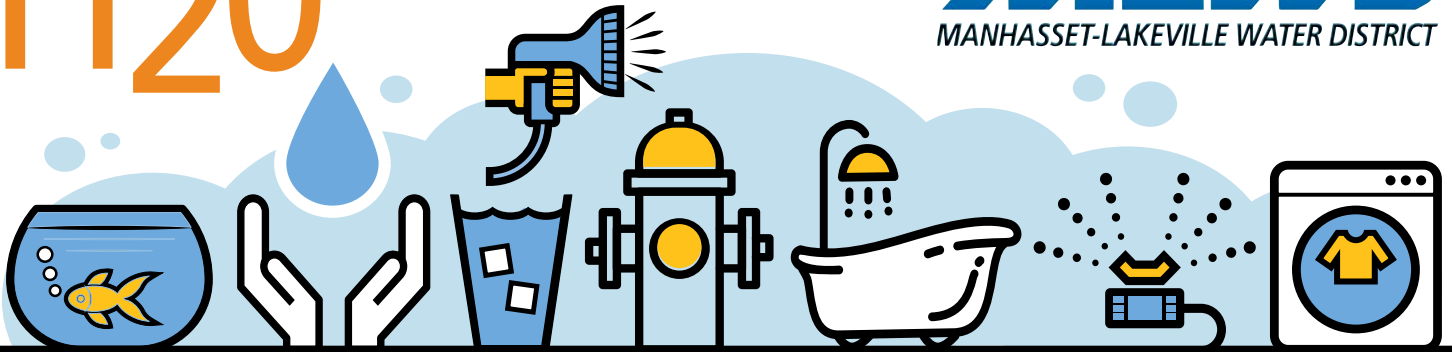


# H<sub>2</sub>O UPDATE 2023



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

## EPA Proposes Tighter Regulations for Emerging Contaminants

On March 14, 2023, the EPA released a proposed national primary drinking water regulation (NPDWR) for PFOA and PFOS, as well as for four additional PFAS and their mixtures. This rule has considered additional updates to the science and is responsive to peer review feedback provided by EPA's Science Advisory Board.

In August of 2020, the New York State Department of Health promulgated a new maximum contaminant level of 10 parts per trillion each for PFOS & PFOA. If promulgated, the EPA's proposed rule will reduce the maximum contaminant level to 4 parts per trillion for both compounds.

Commonly referred to by the generic term PFAS (Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances), these compounds are known as emerging contaminants, which are compounds that either weren't known about or detected in the past but are now present in many of Long Island's wells. PFAS are a category of manufactured chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1940s. PFAS have characteristics that make them useful in a variety of products, including nonstick cookware, waterproof clothing, firefighting foam, and certain manufacturing processes. PFAS tend to break down extremely slowly in the environment and can build up in people, animals, and the environment over time.

Like other public water providers on Long Island, we are investing in proactive actions to implement effective wellhead treatment as soon as practicable. Two new treatment plants have already been constructed and three additional plants are either under construction or in the design phase.

The District is funding the construction of these treatment plants through a combination of bond funds, capital funds, and grants. We are also suing the manufacturers of these chemicals—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.

### MLWD Awarded Additional NYS Infrastructure Grant

The New York State Environmental Facilities Cooperation has awarded the Manhasset-Lakeville Water District an additional grant for the construction of a Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) plant at our I.U. Willets well site. The grant will cover up to 60% of the total

construction cost of approximately \$3 million dollars. This is in addition to two previous grants totaling more than \$13 million for two state-of-the-art treatment facilities that were specifically designed to remove 1,4-dioxane from three District supply wells located at our Searingtown Road and Shelter Rock Road plants.

### Important Safety Message

*From the Manhasset-Lakeville Fire Department*

The popularity of electric bikes and electric scooters (e-bikes and e-scooters) has boomed over the past few years. Lithium-ion batteries are usually the source of power for both. If not used correctly, or if damaged, these batteries can catch on fire or explode. If you use e-bikes or e-scooters as your main way of getting around, or just for fun, remember there are important safety tips to keep in mind when charging or storing these devices:

- Use only approved batteries in these units.
- DON'T charge these batteries overnight or block exit ways when charging these batteries.



CHECK INSIDE FOR THE **2022** WATER QUALITY REPORT!

# Save Water, Save Money! Switch to a Smart Irrigation Controller

## Lawn Irrigation – Water Smarter!

### Convert to a “WaterSense” Smart Sprinkler System

The Manhasset-Lakeville Water District continues to offer up to a \$150 dollar rebate in the form of a credit on your account for customers who purchase and install a smart irrigation controller in 2023. The District has granted over 300 rebates since the program’s inception in 2019. 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.

## What is a Smart Sprinkler System?

A Smart Sprinkler System has an irrigation controller that can be operated through a smartphone, tablet or laptop. The Wi-Fi smart controller manages the entire irrigation process of a home. Users can program irrigation zones to grass type, number of shrubs/plants, shade or sun levels to help prevent over-saturation and runoff.

## Tired of High Water Bills?

If you’re tired of high bills, please talk to your sprinkler company about installing a new smart irrigation controller.



# \$150 REBATE OFFER

## On a WaterSense Smart Irrigation Controller

**MLWD customers who purchase and install a WaterSense smart irrigation controller in 2023 can apply for a \$150 rebate.**

Any controller labeled “WaterSense” will qualify for the rebate.

**To file for a rebate, 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, 2023.**

# Free Lead Service Pipe Inspections

Lead can leach into a homeowner’s supply primarily through lead service pipes and to a lesser extent through common household plumbing containing lead solder. Lead pipes were the typical choice for water services in the early 1900’s. By the 1950’s most water utilities had switched to copper services. If your home was built earlier than 1950, there is a chance you may have a lead service line that should be replaced.

## What Do Lead Service Lines Look Like?



**Lead service lines are generally a dull gray color and are very soft.** You can identify them easily by carefully scratching them with a key or screwdriver. If the pipe is made of lead, the scratch will be a bright silver color.



**Lead service lines are usually connected to residential plumbing using solder.** If you look for where the service pipe comes through the basement wall, a lead line will typically have a solder “bulb” where it connects to the plumbing.

**If you suspect that you have a lead line or if you are unsure, please contact the District at: (516) 466-4413 or [Info@mlwd.net](mailto:Info@mlwd.net) to schedule an inspection.**

# New Customer Account System

The District has recently partnered with SAP and Univerus, Inc. to enhance our customer service. The new system, which will offer more ways to monitor your account, pay your bill, and receive important updates from the District is anticipated to be put in service during the fourth quarter of 2023.

## Commissioner Steven Flynn



Commissioner Steven Flynn (center) was recently sworn in for his third term. Steven and his family have been active in the Manhasset-Lakeville Water and Fire District for over 30 years. His institutional knowledge continues to be an asset to the District. Steve (center) is pictured here with fellow Commissioners Mark Sauvigne (left) and Brian Morris (right).

**SAVE A TREE! Pay your bill online at [MLWD.net](http://MLWD.net)!**

# H<sub>2</sub>O 2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT



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

Chairman  
Mark S. Sauvigne

Secretary  
Steven L. Flynn

Treasurer  
Brian J. Morris

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.

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. 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, and, in some cases, radioactive material, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbiological 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 prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department and FDA's regulations 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.

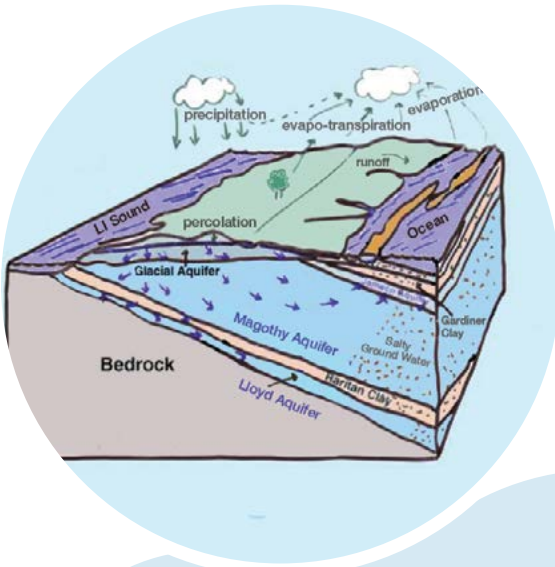
**MLWD DRAWS ITS WATER SUPPLY from Long Island's two deepest natural aquifers:**

- ▶ Magothy Aquifer
- ▶ Lloyd Aquifer

## New MCL's for 1,4-Dioxane, PFOS and PFOA Levels

During 2020, three wells were removed from service. The two Searingtown Road wells located in North Hills were removed because they did not meet the recently promulgated standard for 1,4-Dioxane. The I.U. Willets well was removed from service because it did not meet the recently promulgated standard for Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA). The Searingtown wells remained out of service in 2021 and the design of treatment facilities is underway. The I.U. Willets well was returned to service in August of 2021 upon the completion of its granular activated carbon treatment plant.

*Water cycle image below reprinted with permission from [www.starflowerexperiences.org](http://www.starflowerexperiences.org)*



**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.

### Susceptibility Rating

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 Levels Continue to Rise

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 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

## 2022 FACTS AND FIGURES

**OVER 45,000**  
PEOPLE SERVED

**2.134 BILLION**  
GALLONS DELIVERED TO CUSTOMERS

**\$2.81**  
AVERAGE COST PER 1,000 GALLONS

**6.9% PERCENT**  
FOR FIGHTING FIRES, MAIN FLUSHING, ETC

**2.293 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 2022 was 2.293 billion gallons**, which averaged 6.28 million gallons per day. The amount of water delivered to customers was 2.134 billion gallons. Unaccounted for water totaled 6.9%. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires, was lost through leakage or meter error.

**In 2022, the average cost of water was \$2.81 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 \$3,780,368 in property taxes.

In 2022 the Village of Plandome was charged \$5.17 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, haloacetic acids, radiological 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. 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.

## Do I need to take special precautions?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 provider about their drinking water. 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 2020. **The results show no violation of the EPA criteria.** Another round of these 30 samples will be tested during the summer of 2023.

## Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than at other in the community as a result of materials used in your homes 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).

## System Improvements

In 2022 the District completed the installation of new water mains on Continental Drive in New Hyde Park, and awarded water main replacement projects on Nassau Road and Jayson Avenue in Great Neck. A Granular Activated Carbon filtration system was added to our Campbell Station Plant for the removal of Perfluoroheptanoic Acid from our Spruce Ponds well's raw water.

In addition, an Advanced Oxidation Plant for the removal of 1,4-dioxane and a nitrate removal plant for our Shelter Rock commenced construction in 2022. An advance Oxidation Plant is currently in the design phase for our Searingtown site.



## 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/EPA	Regulatory Goal MCLG/EPA	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contaminant
<b>Physical</b>							
pH	No	7.6 - 8.3	12/13/22	6.5 - 8.5	n/a	n/a	Naturally Present in the Environment
Alkalinity	No	6 - 63	10/27/22	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
Calcium Hardness	No	5 - 73	04/27/22	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
Total Hardness	No	9 - 148	04/27/22	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
<b>Disinfectants</b>							
Chlorine	No	0.2 - 0.6	09/19/22	4	n/a	mg/l	n/a
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	No	ND - 270	06/21/22	2000	2000	ug/l	
Calcium	No	5 - 73	04/27/22	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
Chloride	No	4 - 159	04/27/22	250	250	mg/l	
Iron	No	ND - 69	12/27/22	300	n/a	ug/l	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium	No	1 - 18	10/20/22	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
Nickel	No	ND - 4.2	06/21/22	100	n/a	ug/l	
Selenium	No	ND - 3.2	10/27/22	50	n/a	ug/l	
Sodium	No	3 - 55	12/13/22	*	*	mg/l	
Sulfate	No	ND - 32	10/27/22	250	n/a	mg/l	
Zinc	No	ND - 900	10/26/22	5000	n/a	ug/l	
Nitrate	No	ND - 6.7	05/25/22	10	10	mg/l	Leaching from Septic Tanks
<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>							
Lead	No	(ND-3) ND**	08/13/20	AL = 15	0	ug/l	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper	No	(0.6-140) 50**	06/11/20	AL = 1300	1300	ug/l	
<b>Principal Organic Contaminants</b>							
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	ND - 0.83	2/8/22	5	0	ug/l	Industrial Solvent
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants****</b>							
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	No	ND - 5.9	08/30/22	10	n/a	ng/l	Commercial and Industrial Applications
Perfluorooctanoic acid	No	ND - 6.8	08/30/22	10	n/a	ng/l	
1,4-Dioxane	No	ND - 0.92	12/28/22	1	n/a	ug/l	Industrial Solvent Stabilizer
<b>Radionuclides</b>							
Gross Alpha	No	ND - 3.5	8/24/22	15	n/a	pCi/l	
Gross Beta	No	ND - 5.4	8/16/22	50	n/a	pCi/l	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium	No	ND - 3.8	11/14/19	30	n/a	pCi/l	
Combined Radium	No	ND - 2.92	8/24/22	5***	n/a	pCi/l	
<b>Disinfection By-Products Rule</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	ND - 8.5	06/15/22	80	n/a	ug/l	Disinfection By-Products

\* 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. \*\*\*\* New York State MCL.

Parameter	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected (Range)	Date of Highest Detection	Regulatory Limit MCL/EPA	Regulatory Goal MCLG/EPA	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contaminant
<b>UCMR3 - Unregulated Contaminants - Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances</b>							
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	No	ND - 4.3	08/30/22	50,000	n/a	ng/l	Commercial and Industrial Applications
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	No	ND - 2.8	02/16/22	50,000	n/a	ng/l	
Perfluorononanoic acid	No	ND - 132	08/30/22	50,000	n/a	ng/l	

### Contaminants Tested for But Not Detected

1,3-Dichloropropane	Di(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	Dalapon	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	perfluorohexanesulfonic acid
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Dibromochloromethane	Isopropylbenzene	Picloram
2,2-Dichloropropane	Bromobenzene	Dicamba	Lindane	Propachlor
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Bromochloromethane	Dichlorodifluoromethane	m,p-Xylene	sec-Butylbenzene
2,4-D	Bromodichloromethane	Dieldrin	MBAS	Silver
2/4-Chlorotoluene	Bromomethane	Dinoseb	Mercury	Simazine
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Butachlor	Dioxin	Methomyl	Styrene
p-Isopropyltoluene	Cadmium	Diquat	Methoxychlor	tert-Butylbenzene
Alachlor	Carbaryl	Endothall	Methylene chloride	Tetrachloroethene
Aldicarb	Carbofuran	Endrin	Metolachlor	Toluene
Aldicarb sulfone	Carbon tetrachloride	Ethylbenzene	Moltribuzin	Toxaphene
Aldicarb sulfoxide	Chlordane	Fluoride	n-Butylbenzene	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
Aldrin	Chlorobenzene	Free Cyanide	Nitrate as N	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Antimony	Chlorodifluoromethane	Freon 113	Nitrogen, Ammonia (As N)	Trichloroethene
Arsenic	Chloroethane	Glyphosate	n-Propylbenzene	Trichlorofluoromethane
Atrazine	Chloromethane	Heptachlor	Oxamyl	Vinyl chloride
Benzene	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Heptachlor epoxide	o-Xylene	Halo Acetic Acids
Benzo(a)pyrene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Hexachlorobenzene	PCB Screen	
Beryllium	Cobalt	Hexachlorobutadiene		



MANHASSET-LAKEVILLE WATER DISTRICT

170 East Shore Rd., Great Neck, NY 11023

PRESORTED STD.  
U.S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
PERMIT # 658  
HICKSVILLE, NY

### 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 Hilary Grossman (516) 466-4416, ext. 711. 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 DISTRICT 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.

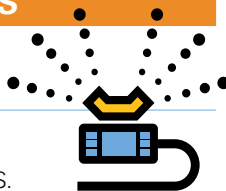
#### SPRINKLER RULES

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.