

# H2O UPDATE 2017



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 M. Morris

## Superintendent

Paul J. Schrader, P.E.

## Headquarters

170 East Shore Road  
Great Neck, NY 11023

Public Water Supply  
ID # 2902836

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## Lead & Drinking Water

The water crisis in Flint Michigan has lead back into the national spot light. Politics aside, science readily explains how lead became a major health crisis in Flint. There were two major contributing factors that created their public health crisis. The vast majority of service pipes in Flint are lead. When they switched water supplies, they failed to maintain the corrosion treatment control program of the previous supplier. This allowed for an accelerated rate of lead pipe corrosion and the State of Emergency that followed.

**The Manhasset-Lakeville Water District is in strict compliance with the Lead and Copper rule first promulgated in 1991.** The rule required that the District implement a corrosion treatment control program. The District is mandated to treat our supply to maintain a pH between 7.5 and 8. Our raw water is slightly acidic and therefore corrosive. Increasing the pH to 7.5-8.0 has been shown to effectively control corrosion.

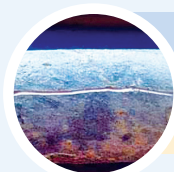
### Lead is not naturally present in our raw water supply

Lead leaches 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 1900s. By the 1950's most water utilities had switched to copper services. The vast majority of homes within our District have copper service pipes. In addition, manufacturers have been required to eliminate lead solder from plumbing fixtures. Any fixtures installed within the last 15-20 years are likely low lead or lead free. If your home is pre-1950, you may have a lead service pipe and lead solder fixtures.

### Lead exposure is not limited to drinking water

The EPA estimates that only 10-20% of total lead exposure may be attributable to drinking water from plumbing fixtures. The highest risk is still lead based paint and contaminated soil/dust. Older homes are more at risk for lead based products. Some plastics also use lead to enhance color so some toys may also contain lead. For more information, please see the EPA's website [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead).

### What Do Lead Service Lines Look Like?



#### LEAD SERVICE LINES ARE GENERALLY A DULL GRAY COLOR AND ARE VERY SOFT.

- Identify lead service lines easily by carefully scratching with a key or screw driver.
- If the pipe is made of lead, the scratch will be a bright silver color.



#### A LEAD SERVICE LINE TYPICALLY HAS A SOLDER "BULB" WHERE IT CONNECTS TO THE PLUMBING INSIDE YOUR HOME.

- Lead service lines are usually connected to residential plumbing using solder.
- Look for the solder "bulb" where the service pipe comes through the basement wall.

If you suspect that you have a lead line or if you are unsure, please contact the District to schedule an inspection.

**CHECK INSIDE FOR THE 2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT!**

## Dioxane and Our Drinking Water

1, 4-Dioxane (Dioxane) has recently made national headlines. Under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has confirmed that Dioxane is persistent in many water supplies throughout the country, including those on Long Island.

### What are the Health Risks?

The World Health Organization (WHO) classifies carcinogens into four (4) Groups:

- Group 1 – Carcinogenic to humans, includes Asbestos, tobacco, and alcohol.
- Group 2A – Probably carcinogenic to humans, includes red meat, bacon, and hot beverages.
- Group 2B – Possibly carcinogenic to humans, includes coffee, cell phones, and Wi-Fi.
- Group 3 – unclassifiable as a carcinogen.
- Group 4 – likely not cariogenic.

WHO classifies Dioxane as Group 2B possible carcinogen.

### Is Dioxane Regulated?

Dioxane is an **unregulated contaminant**. The EPA's UCMR program for emerging contaminants is the first step in the EPA's regulating process. To date, neither the EPA nor the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has issued a specific drinking water standard (Maximum Contaminant Level, MCL) for Dioxane.

While there is no specific MCL for Dioxane, it is regulated by the EPA and NYSDOH as an unspecified organic chemical with an MCL of 50 micrograms per liter (50 ppb) . WHO has also established a drinking water guideline of 50 ppb.

### What is the Dioxane level in our drinking water?

The levels of Dioxane found in our supply were 0 - 1.4 ppb, with an average of 0.33 ppb. Our detected levels are much lower than the 50 ppb limit set by the EPA and NYSDOH.

The source of Dioxane in our water supply is primarily from the degradation of industrial solvents. Ten of our fourteen active wells are treated for the removal of these solvents and their break-down components. The recent detections of Dioxane confirm that it is also a prevalent break-down component.

### Can Dioxane be removed?

Conventional treatment methods for the removal of industrial solvents are ineffective for Dioxane. There are several pilot programs underway

that are using an advanced oxidation process for its removal. If successful the NYSDOH will likely approve that treatment technology for public suppliers.

### EPA Guidelines

The press often refers to an EPA guideline of 0.35 ppb for drinking water. The EPA guideline refers to the increased cancer risk associated with drinking water that contains Dioxane. For example, drinking 2 liters of water per day containing 0.35 ppb of Dioxane for seventy years increases your cancer risk by one in a million.

The EPA guideline is not to be confused with an MCL:

- An MCL is a regulatory limit set to protect health that is established and enforceable by law.
- Currently, there is no specific MCL set by the EPA or NYSDOH for dioxane.

### Where else can Dioxane be found?

It is important to note, that this issue reaches far beyond drinking water. Dioxane can also be found in cosmetics and other personal hygiene products, pharmaceuticals, and food supplies. These products can contain higher levels of dioxane than can be found in our water supply.

HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS CONTAINING DIOXANE	
PRODUCT	DIOXANE LEVEL
Pharmaceuticals	380,000 ppb
Consumer Products (ie shampoo, dishwashing soap, deodorants, cosmetics)	2,000 to 300,000 ppb
Food Products	10,000 ppb

### Are there regulations in the works?

The Federal Consumer Product Safety Commission continues to monitor for Dioxane in consumer products and legislation has been proposed to regulate and restrict such chemicals. Many personal care product companies are beginning to voluntarily remove this chemical from their products. Please visit [www.mlwd.net/css\\_dioxane.htm](http://www.mlwd.net/css_dioxane.htm) for more information and for links to other important resource material.

**Results of our water quality testing are presented to our residents in our annual drinking water quality report. Our tap water remains to be of the highest quality possible and safe to drink.**



## THE DISTRICT WELCOMES NEWLY ELECTED COMMISSIONER STEVEN FLYNN

"I am from Manhasset, volunteer for Manhasset and will continue to serve the Manhasset-Lakeville Water and Fire district with utmost respect for our community with the pride and tradition that my family has instilled in me."

# 2016 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.



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*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) and Federal Consumer Confidence Report Regulation (40 CFR Part 141 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.

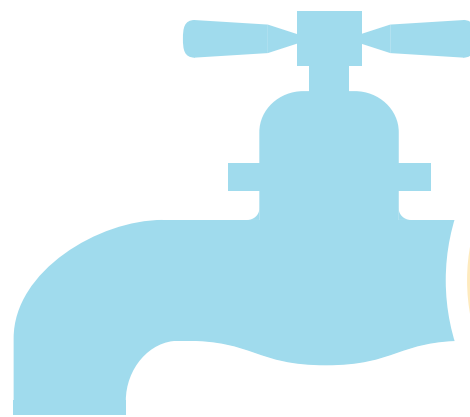
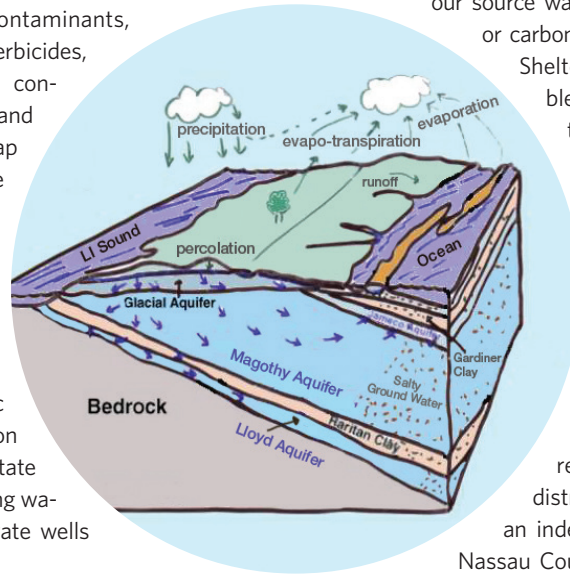
Our Manhasset-Lakeville Water District draws its groundwater supply from the Magothy and Lloyd aquifer systems that underlie our service area. The District currently operates fourteen individual wells located at eleven sites throughout Manhasset, Lake Success, North Hills, Great

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](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 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.**



Source water lab results are available at MLWD headquarters and at your local library.

## 2016 FACTS AND FIGURES

OVER 45,000  
PEOPLE SERVED

2.298 BILLION  
GALLONS DELIVERED TO  
CUSTOMERS

\$2.79  
AVERAGE COST PER  
1,000 GALLONS

8.6 PERCENT  
(2.16 MILLION GALLONS)  
FOR FIGHTING FIRES,  
MAIN FLUSHING, ETC

2.513  
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 2016 was 2.513 billion gallons**, which averaged 6.9 million gallons per day. The amount of water delivered to customers was 2.298 billion gallons. Unaccounted for water totaled 8.6%. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires, or was lost through leakage or meter error.

**In 2016, the average cost of water was \$2.79 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 \$3,527,844 in property taxes.

In 2016 the Village of Plandome was charged \$5.05 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 con-

## System Improvements

In 2016 the District completed water main replacements in Grandview Circle and Summit Drive in Plandome Heights. Our new automated meter reading infrastructure was completed for the remaining half of the District and is over 90% functional. The elevated tank in Munsey Park was completed and is in service. The new aeration plant for our

stituents 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 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 2014. **The results show no violation of the EPA criteria.** Another round of these 30 samples will be tested during the summer of 2017.

### 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 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Cumberland Avenue well was completed and is in service. In 2017 the District expects to complete water main replacements in the Pembroke Road section of Great Neck. The old elevated tank at Munsey Park will be demolished and the site restored.

## 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.

**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	
<b>Physical</b>								
pH	No	7.3 - 8.1	12/27/16	6.5 - 8.5	N/A	N/A	Naturally Present in the Environment	
Alkalinity	No	6.3 - 89	09/21/16	N/A	N/A	mg/l		
Calcium Hardness	No	6 - 90	09/20/16	N/A	N/A	mg/l		
Total Dissolved Solids	No	32 - 290	09/21/16	500	N/A	mg/l		
Total Hardness	No	11 - 176	09/21/16	N/A	N/A	mg/l		
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium	No	ND - 50	09/21/16	200	N/A	ug/l	Erosion of Natural Deposits	
Bromide	No	ND - 50	10/18/16	N/A	N/A	ug/l		
Calcium	No	2 - 36	09/21/16	N/A	N/A	mg/l		
Chloride	No	3 - 89	09/20/16	250	250	mg/l		
Iron	No	ND - 280	05/04/16	300	N/A	ug/l		
Magnesium	No	1 - 21	09/21/16	N/A	N/A	mg/l		
Nickel	No	ND - 30	09/23/16	N/A	N/A	ug/l		
Perchlorate	No	ND - 1.4	09/20/16	18	0	ug/l		
Selenium	No	ND - 4.3	12/28/16	50	N/A	mg/l		
Sodium	No	3 - 37	09/20/16	*	*	mg/l		
Sulfate	No	ND - 45	12/28/16	250	N/A	mg/l		
Zinc	No	ND - 0.19	09/21/16	5	N/A	ug/l		
NITRATE	No	ND - 7.2	09/21/16	10	10	mg/l		Leaching from Septic Tanks
<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>								
Lead	No	1.1**	7/8/14	AL = 15	0	ug/l		Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper	No	0.74**	6/27/14	AL = 1.3	1.3	mg/l		
<b>Radionuclides</b>								
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		
<b>Disinfection By-Products Rule</b>								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	ND	9/23/16	80	N/A	ug/l	Disinfection By-Products	
<b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Cycle 3 (UCMR3)</b>								
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-Hydroxycarbofuran	Bromomethane	Dinoseb	Mercury	perfluorooctanoic acid
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	4-Isopropyltoluene	Butachlor	Dioxin	Methomyl	Picloram
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Alachlor	Cadmium	Diquat	Methoxychlor	Propachlor
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Aldicarb	Carbaryl	Endothal	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	Benzo(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

### 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	
<b>ODD NUMBERED HOUSES</b>	May use sprinkler on ODD-NUMBERED DAYS
<b>EVEN NUMBERED HOUSES</b>	May use sprinkler on EVEN-NUMBERED DAYS.
<b>NO SPRINKLING is allowed between the hours of 10:00AM and 4:00PM.</b>	



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.