

# H<sub>2</sub>O UPDATE 2021



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

## COVID-19 and Our Drinking Water

Manhasset-Lakeville Water District (MLWD) would like to reassure our customers that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) has no impact on our water supply. New York State regulations require water suppliers to routinely disinfect the water supply and the WHO has stated that these standard practices are an effective method of inactivating the COVID-19 virus.

In an effort to keep our employees and residents safe during this time, temporary policy changes are in effect which limit access to staff members and related customer service facilities:

- Close public-facing facilities such as administrative offices.
- Prohibit the acceptance of in-person and cash payments.
- Prohibit employees from entering the homes of residents except for emergency situations.
- Educate staff members on proper hygiene and disinfection protocols.
- Rearrange staff shifts to minimize contact with one another.

Residents can learn more about Coronavirus prevention and preparation, by contacting the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and/or the Nassau County Health Department.



## MLWD's Backflow Program is going Paperless!

**VEPO CrossConnex** administers the MLWD's cross connection control/backflow program.

1. All backflow tests must be submitted through the **VEPO CrossConnex App**.
2. 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.

**Paper and fax copies of backflow tests will no longer be accepted.**

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).**

## What is NYS Doing About Emerging Contaminants?

### NYS Sets New Maximum Contaminant Levels

In August of 2020 the New York State Department of Health promulgated a new maximum contaminant level of 1 part per billion for 1,4-dioxane and 10 parts per trillion for PFOS and PFOA.

The chemicals, known as emerging contaminants, which are compounds that either weren't known about or detected in the past, are present in about 70% of Long Island's wells. The Long Island Water Conference, which represents providers, has said it will cost suppliers more than \$1.5 billion to comply with the new standards, an amount that will be funded through state grants and water rate hikes, which already have started to hit customers.

New York State has granted 21 Long Island water providers additional time to meet new drinking water standards. Water providers said they are working within state guidelines and that extensions are needed in some cases to get expensive new treatment systems in place.

Water providers could apply for a two-year deferral to meet the new standards, with an option for a third year.

### How Does this Affect MLWD?

The MLWD chose to remove affected wells from service and not seek a deferral for the new standards. All water supplied to our customers continues to meet all current standards for potable water.

More specifically our two Seasingtown Road wells were removed from service for exceeding the new 1,4-dioxane standard. 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.

In addition, the District's I.U. Willets Road well was removed from service for exceeding the new standard for PFOA.

*Continued >*

— August 2020 —  
New York State Sets a Maximum Contaminant Level for Dioxane and Other Emerging Compounds

**CHECK INSIDE FOR THE 2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT!**

## Use 20% Less Water with a Smart Irrigation Controller!

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. 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 Wi-Fi smart controller manages the entire irrigation process of a home. It can:

- Connect to local weather stations and various sensors throughout the irrigation system
- Monitor precipitation, soil temperatures and evapotranspiration rates
- Allows users to program irrigation zones to the grass type, number of shrubs/plants, and shade or sun levels to help prevent over-saturation and runoff



Any controller labeled "WaterSense" will qualify for the rebate.

## \$150 REBATE OFFER

### On a WaterSense Smart Irrigation Controller

**MLWD customers who purchase and install a WaterSense smart irrigation controller in 2021 can apply for a \$150 rebate.**

**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.

**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, 2021.

## Emerging Contaminants (cont'd.)

A new granular activated carbon treatment plant is currently under construction to remove this constituent. The plant is expected to be completed this summer.

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.

### \$13 Million Water Infrastructure Grant Awarded to MLWD

The MLWD 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.

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.

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 new regulations promulgated by New York State regulating 1,4-dioxane and other emerging compounds are calculated to cost the MLWD more than \$25 million to construct the required treatment facilities.

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.

## Election Results



Mark Sauvigne (Left) recently elected to his third term shown here with Commissioners Steven Flynn (Center) and Brian Morris (Right)

# H<sub>2</sub>O 2020 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  
Brian J. Morris

Secretary  
Steven L. Flynn

Treasurer  
Mark S. Sauvigne

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.

## New Standards Set for 1,4-Dioxane, PFOS & PFOA Levels

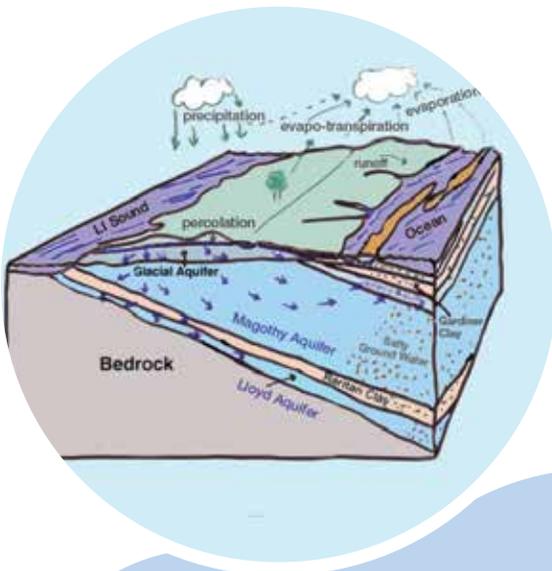
During 2020, three wells were removed from service. The two Searingtown Road wells located in North Hills were removed because they did not meet the recently promulgated MCL standard for 1,4-Dioxane. The I.U. Willets well was removed for service because it did not meet the recently promulgated standard for Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA). These wells will be brought back into routine service once treatment plants are constructed.

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 below 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 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

## 2020 FACTS AND FIGURES

**OVER 45,000**  
PEOPLE SERVED

**2.084 BILLION**  
GALLONS DELIVERED TO CUSTOMERS

**\$2.78**  
AVERAGE COST PER 1,000 GALLONS

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

**2.228 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 2020 was 2.228 billion gallons**, which averaged 6.1 million gallons per day. The amount of water delivered to customers was 2.084 billion gallons. Unaccounted for water totaled 6.5%. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires, was lost through leakage or meter error.

**In 2020, the average cost of water was \$2.78 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 \$3,588,721 in property taxes.

In 2020 the Village of Plandome was charged \$5.04 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 on the next page, 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.

## System Improvements

In 2020 the District completed the installation of 2,500 feet of 16" transmission main in New Hyde Park on Marcus Avenue. In 2021 the District plans to install new water mains in Munsey Park on Park Avenue and on Maple Ave in Manhasset.

### 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. Immunocompromised 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 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 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).

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 Searingtown sites. In 2021 Carbon filtration will be added to our I.U. 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	7.7 - 8.2	12/07/20	6.5 - 8.5	n/a	n/a	Naturally Present in the Environment
Alkalinity	No	12 - 98	10/29/20	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
Calcium Hardness	No	6 - 101	12/30/20	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
Total Hardness	No	10 - 189	10/29/20	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
<b>Disinfectants</b>							
Chlorine	No	0.4 - 1	n/a	4	n/a	mg/l	n/a
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	No	ND - 54	10/29/20	2000	2000	ug/l	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromide	No	ND - 150	08/18/20	n/a	n/a	ug/l	
Calcium	No	2 - 40	12/30/20	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
Chloride	No	3 - 134	06/09/20	250	250	mg/l	
Fluoride	No	ND - 110	10/14/20	2,200	n/a	ug/l	
Iron	No	ND - 73	12/30/20	300	n/a	ug/l	
Magnesium	No	1 - 23	10/29/20	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
Nickel	No	ND - 6	10/14/20	n/a	n/a	ug/l	
Selenium	No	ND - 3	12/07/20	50	n/a	ug/l	
Sodium	No	3 - 57	12/30/20	*	*	mg/l	
Sulfate	No	ND - 39	06/06/20	250	n/a	mg/l	
Zinc	No	ND - 8	10/19/20	5000	n/a	ug/l	
Nitrate	No	0.1 - 7.7	10/28/20	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 - 1.0	10/15/20	5	0	ug/l	Industrial Solvent
MTBE	No	ND - 0.6	01/23/20	10	n/a	ug/l	Gasoline Additive
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants</b>							
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	No	ND - 5.5	04/21/20	10	n/a	ng/l	Commercial and Industrial Applications
Perfluorooctanoic acid	No	ND - 12.5****	04/21/20	10	n/a	ng/l	
1,4-Dioxane	No	ND - 1.8****	04/30/20	1	n/a	ug/l	Industrial Solvent Stabilizer
<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 - 3	06/09/20	80	n/a	ug/l	Disinfection By-Products
<b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Cycle 3 (UCMR3)</b>							
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	No	ND - 4.5	12/29/20	50,000	n/a	ng/l	Commercial and Industrial Applications
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	No	ND - 3.9	02/14/20	50,000	n/a	ng/l	
Perfluorononanoic acid	No	ND - 68.5	07/23/20	50,000	n/a	ng/l	
<b>Contaminants Tested for But Not Detected</b>							
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Dibromochloromethane	Isopropylbenzene	Picloram		
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2,2-Dichloropropane	Bromobenzene	Lindane	Propachlor	Propachlor		
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Bromochloromethane	Dicamba	sec-Butylbenzene	sec-Butylbenzene		
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2,4-D	Bromodichloromethane	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Silver	Silver		
1,1-Dichloroethane	2/4-Chlorotoluene	Bromomethane	Dieldrin	Simazine	Simazine		
1,1-Dichloropropene	3-Hydroxy-carbofuran	Butachlor	Dinoseb	Styrene	Styrene		
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	Cadmium	Dioxin	tert-Butylbenzene	tert-Butylbenzene		
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Alachlor	Carbaryl	Diquat	Tetrachloroethene	Tetrachloroethene		
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Aldicarb	Carbofuran	Endosulf	Toluene	Toluene		
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Aldicarb sulfone	Carbon tetrachloride	Ethylbenzene	Toxaphene	Toxaphene		
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	Aldicarb sulfoxide	Chlordane	Fluoride	trans-1,2-Dichloroethane	trans-1,2-Dichloroethane		
1,2-Dibromoethane	Aldrin	Chlorobenzene	Free Cyanide	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene		
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Antimony	Chlorodifluoromethane	Freon 113	Trichloroethene	Trichloroethene		
1,2-Dichloroethane	Arsenic	Chloroethane	Glyphosate	Trichlorofluoromethane	Trichlorofluoromethane		
1,2-Dichloropropane	Atrazine	Chloromethane	Heptachlor	Vinyl chloride	Vinyl chloride		
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Benzene	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Heptachlor epoxide				
1,3-Butadiene	Benzo(a)pyrene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Hexachlorobenzene				
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Beryllium	Cobalt	Hexachlorobutadiene				
1,3-Dichloropropane	Di(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	Dalapon	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene				

\* 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.

\*\*\*\* This sample was collected before the MCL was promulgated by New York State.

### 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

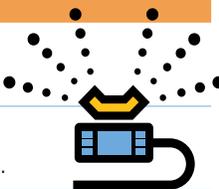


## WATER CONSERVATION IS A PRIORITY!

### 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	
<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.