H20 UPDATE 2025

MANHASSET-LAKEVILLE WATER DISTRICT

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

EPA Tightens PFA Limits in Drinking Water

MLWD Takes Proactive Steps to Implement Treatment Plans

In April 2024 the EPA finalized national primary drinking water regulations (NPDWR) for PFOA and PFOS, as well as for four additional PFAS and their mixtures. The new rule reduces the allowable maximum contaminant level from 10 parts per trillion to 4 parts per trillion for PFOS and PFOA.

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, and 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.

Continued on page 2

Tackling Emerging Contaminants

MLWD Secures NYS Grant for Advanced Oxidation Equipment

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 Campbell 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 $16 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, Shelter Rock Road, and I.U. Willets plants.

New Billing System

The District recently partnered with SAP and Univerus, Inc. to enhance our customer service software platform. The new system was brought online in January 2025.

The new bill format provides an easy-to-follow billing summary and graphical information on past usage. The new system also allows billing multiple meters serving the same premise under one account, eliminating multiple bills. This will stop the inequity created by premises with separate sprinkler services paying less for total water than homes with only one meter, since our conservation driven rates are in effect to promote water conservation.

New Online Customer Portal

As part of the new system, we have a brand new, state-of-the-art interactive customer portal. The new portal offers the following benefits:

- 24/4 access to your account usage, past bills, and payment history
- Selection of how to receive your bills
- Flexible payment options
- Ability to sign up for messages regarding your accounts.

There are no fees for eChecks. Credit card and Debit card fees have a 3% transaction fee. However, unlike our past provider who charged an additional $0.50 for any payments less than $100, there is now no minimum fee!

SCAN HERE TO ENROLL

Visit the portal at: **https://manhasset-lakeville-myacct.unityprod.net/** or scan the QR code at right to enroll.

SCAN ME

Questions? Call (516) 466-4416

CHECK INSIDE FOR THE 2024 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 2025. The District has granted over 350 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.

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 2025 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**

Offer expires December 31, 2025.

Proactive Steps Continued from page 1

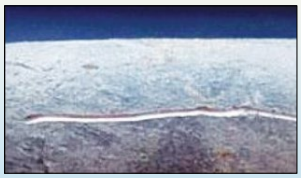
Like other public water providers on Long Island, we are investing in proactive actions to implement effective wellhead treatment as soon as practicable. The District is funding the construction of these treatment plants through a combination of bond funds, capital funds, and grants. We are also suing 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.

Do You Have Lead Service Lines?

Call MLWD for an Inspection

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 1900s. By the 1950's most water utilities had switched to copper services. If your home was built before 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.

Lead service lines are usually connected to residential plumbing using solder.

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** to schedule a **FREE** lead service pipe inspection.

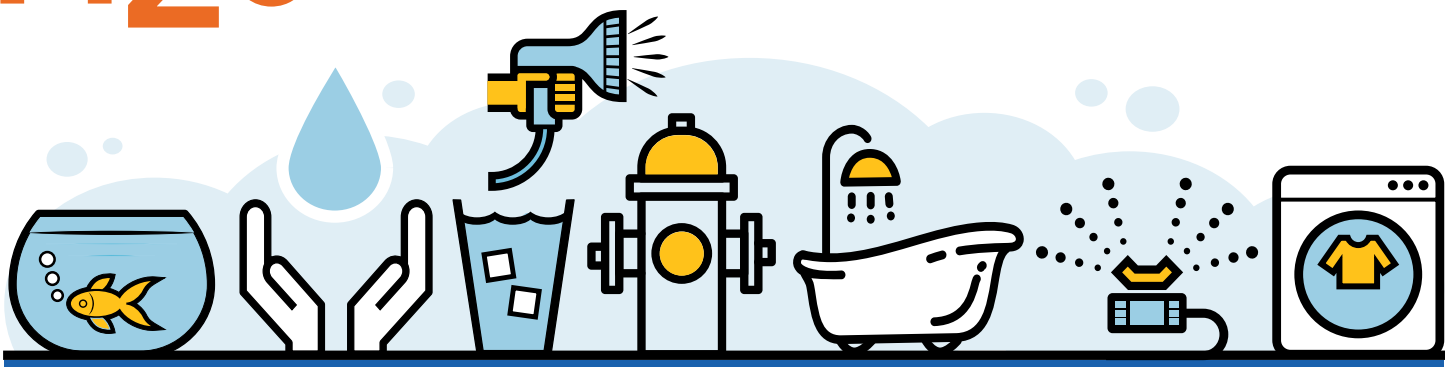
Commissioner Brian Morris

Commissioner Brian Morris (center) was recently sworn in for his sixth term. Brian and his family have been active in the Manhasset-Lakeville Water and Fire District for over 40 years. His institutional knowledge continues to be an asset to the District. Brian is pictured here with fellow Commissioners Mark Sauvigne (right) and Steve Flynn (left).

SAVE A TREE! Pay your bill online at MLWD.net!

H20 2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

MANHASSET-LAKEVILLE WATER DISTRICT



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

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 picks 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 prescribe 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.

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

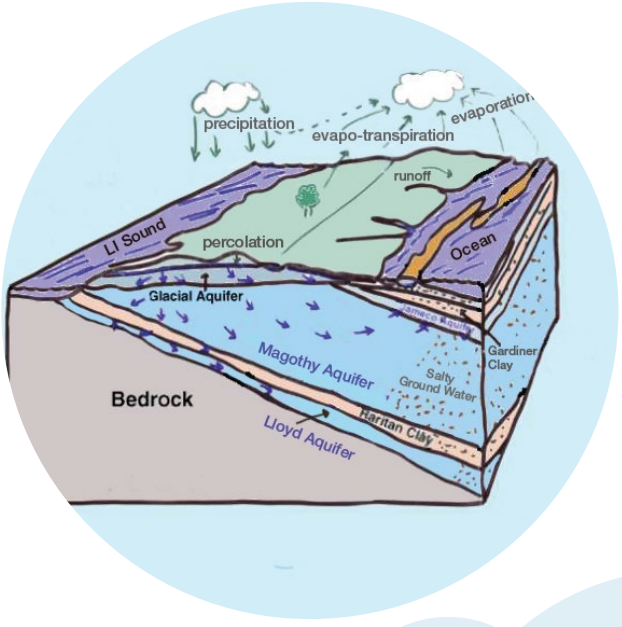
- Magothy Aquifer
- Lloyd Aquifer

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

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

Operators are on stand-by 24 hours a day to respond to any emergencies.

Water cycle image below reprinted with permission from 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.

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

2024 FACTS AND FIGURES

OVER 45,000
PEOPLE SERVED

2.140 BILLION
GALLONS DELIVERED TO CUSTOMERS

$2.92
AVERAGE COST PER 1,000 GALLONS

5.7% PERCENT
FOR FIGHTING FIRES, MAIN FLUSHING, ETC

2.330 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 2024 was 2.330 billion gallons, which averaged 6.384 million gallons per day. The amount of water delivered to customers was 2.140 billion gallons. Unaccounted for water totaled 5.7%. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires, was lost through leakage, or was meter error.

In 2024, the average cost of water was $2.17 per 1,000 gallons for residential customers and $3.73 per 1,000 gallons for commercial customers. The actual rates are based upon consumption per trimester and vary from $1.35 to $4.40. In addition to water use charges, District property owners contributed $3,972,029 in property taxes.

In 2024 the Village of Plandome was charged $5.69 per 1,000 gallons used. Unlike District residents, the Village of Plandome does not contribute property taxes to the District and therefore pays 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. The state allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

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 the:

- 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, it was detected at 7.1 mg/l, which is 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 and using tap water to prepare formula, you may want to use an alternate source of water or ask advice from your health care provider.

Currently, 11 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 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 2023. **The results show no violation of the EPA criteria.** Another round of these 30 samples will be tested during the summer of 2026.

Lead

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing.

The Manhasset-Lakeville Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Manhasset-Lakeville Water District at **516-466-4416**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

Information On Lead Service Line Inventory

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by and/or visiting our website at **www.mlwd.net**.

System Improvements

In 2024 the District completed the installation of new water mains on Evans Street and Patton Blvd. in New Hyde Park. A building was completed to house the newly installed Granular Activated Carbon filtration system at our Campbell Station Plant that was installed for the removal of Perfluoroheptanoic Acid from our Spruce Ponds well's raw water.

In addition, the construction of an Advanced Oxidation Plant for the removal of 1,4-dioxane and a nitrate removal plant for our Shelter Rock Road Well 2 continued in 2024. An advanced Oxidation Plant for the Searingtown wells is expected to begin construction in 2025 as well as Granular Activated Carbon filtration plants for Campbell Well # 1 and Eden Well. Water main replacements are scheduled for the Hillside Avenue section of Manhasset.

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.

Hazard Index: a proposed MCL based upon a mixture of GenX chemicals, Per – and Polyfluoroakyl Substances (PFAS).

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 runoff, 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 MLCGs 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 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: Non-detected at the reporting limit.

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: these 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: these 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
Physical							
pH	No	6.7 - 8.7	09/06/24	6.5 - 8.5	n/a	n/a	Naturally Present in the Environment
Alkalinity	No	5.8 - 73.3	12/20/24	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
Calcium Hardness	No	4.7 - 79.4	09/05/24	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
Total Hardness	No	9.2 - 155	09/05/24	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
Disinfectants							
Chlorine	No	0.1 - 0.8	08/19/24	4	n/a	mg/l	n/a
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	ND - 26	09/11/24	2000	2000	ug/l	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium	No	2 - 32	09/11/24	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
Chloride	No	3 - 158	09/19/24	250	250	mg/l	
Iron	No	ND - 140	12/23/24	300	300	ug/l	
Magnesium	No	1 - 19	09/11/24	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
Nickel	No	ND - 9	12/18/24	100	n/a	ug/l	
Selenium	No	ND - 3	12/20/24	50	n/a	ug/l	
Sodium	No	3 - 63	12/17/24	*	*	mg/l	
Sulfate	No	ND - 30	12/17/24	250	n/a	mg/l	
Zinc	No	ND - 38	12/12/24	5000	n/a	ug/l	
Nitrate	No	ND - 7.1	10/23/24	10	10	mg/l	Leaching from Septic Tanks
Lead & Copper							
Lead	No	ND - 1.6	07/25/23	AL = 15	0	ug/l	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper	No	ND - 84	09/22/23	AL = 1300	1300	ug/l	
Principal Organic Contaminants							
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	ND - 0.86	2/15/24	5	0	ug/l	Industrial Solvent
Synthetic Organic Contaminants**							Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	No	ND - 5.9	10/22/24	10	n/a	ng/l	
Perfluorooctanoic acid	No	ND - 8.6	12/17/24	10	n/a	ng/l	
1,4-Dioxane	No	ND - 0.65	08/16/24	1	n/a	ug/l	
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha	No	ND - 3.5	8/24/22	15	n/a	pCi/l	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta	No	ND - 5.4	8/16/22	50	n/a	pCi/l	
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	
Disinfection By-Products Rule							Disinfection By-Products
Total Trihalomethanes	No	ND - 2.1	09/26/23	80	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 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
UCMR3 - Unregulated Contaminants - Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances							
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	No	ND -2.4	12/17/24	N/A	1	ng/l	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	No	ND - 3.3	12/17/24	N/A	1	ng/l	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	No	ND - 3.8	12/17/24	N/A	1	ng/l	
Perfluorononanoic acid	No	ND - 14.8	10/22/24	N/A	1	ng/l	

* The proposed regulatory limit is a Hazard Index of 1. The hazard index is calculated as follows:
Hazard Index = ([GenXwater] /[10 ppt]) + ([PFBSwater] /[2000 ppt]) + ([PFNAwater]/ [10 ppt]) + ([PFHxSwater] /[9.0 ppt])

Contaminants Tested for But Not Detected

1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane
1,1-Dichloroethene
1,1-Dichloropropene
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)
1,2-Dichlorobenzene
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichloropropane
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
2,2-Dichloropropane
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)
2,4-D
2/4-Chlorotoluene
3-Hydroxycarbofuran
Alachlor
Aldicarb
Aldicarb sulfone
Aldicarb sulfoxide
Aldrin
Antimony
Arsenic
Atrazine
Benzene
Benzo(a)pyrene
Beryllium
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate
Bromobenzene
Bromochloromethane
Bromodichloromethane
Bromoform
Bromomethane
Butachlor
Cadmium
Carbaryl
Carbofuran
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlordane (Technical)
Chlorobenzene
Chlorodifluoromethane
Chloroethane
Chloroform
Chloromethane
Chromium
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
Cyanide, Free
Dalapon
Di(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
Dibromochloromethane
Dibromomethane
Dicamba
Dichlorodifluoromethane
Dieldrin
Dinoseb
Dioxin
Diquat
Endothall
Endrin
Ethylbenzene
Fluoride
gamma-BHC (Lindane)
Glyphosate
Halo Acetic Acids
Heptachlor
Heptachlor epoxide
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorobutadiene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Iron
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
m&p-Xylene
Manganese
MBAS, Calculated as LAS
Mercury
Methomyl
Methoxychlor
Methylene Chloride
Methyl-tert-butyl ether
Metribuzin
n-Butylbenzene
Nitrogen, Ammonia
n-Propylbenzene
Oxamyl
o-Xylene
PCB Screen
Pentachlorophenol
Picloram
p-Isopropyltoluene
Propachlor
sec-Butylbenzene
Selenium
Silver
Simazine
Styrene
tert-Butylbenzene
Tetrachloroethene
Thallium
Toluene
Toxaphene
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Trichloroethene
Trichlorofluoromethane
Vinyl chloride

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

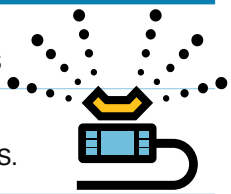
Water.....(516) 466-4413
Fire.....(516) 466-4411

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.