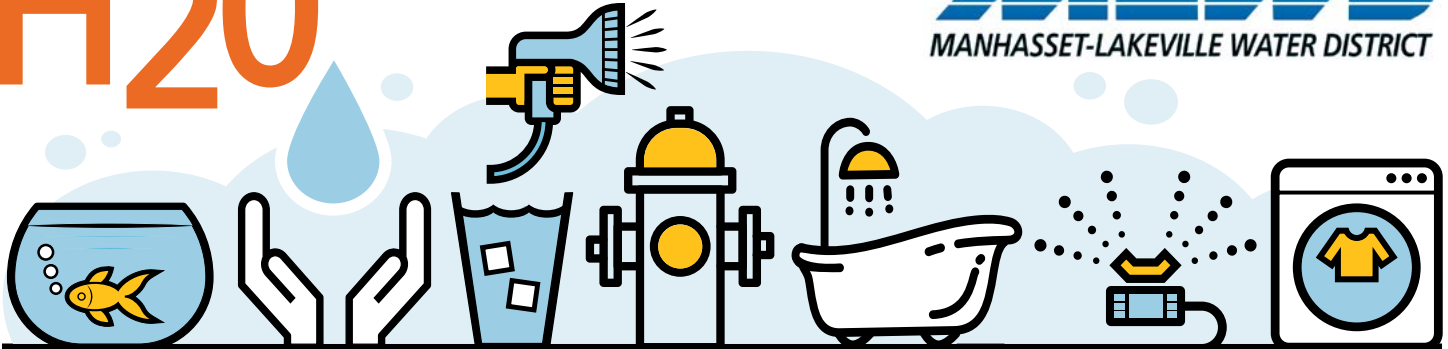


H₂O UPDATE 2026



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 Finalizes PFAS Limits

MLWD Takes Action

In April 2024, the EPA finalized new drinking water standards that lower allowable limits for PFOS and PFOA from 10 to 4 parts per trillion. These long-lasting chemicals, used for decades in consumer and industrial products, are now detected in many Long Island wells.

MLWD is taking proactive action by constructing treatment plants to meet the new standards. The projects are funded through bonds, capital funds, and grants, and the District is pursuing legal action against the manufacturers of these chemicals so that the treatment costs do not ultimately fall on customers.



Campbell treatment plant.



Eden treatment plant.

Tackling Emerging Contaminants

MLWD Secures NYS Grant for Infrastructure Improvement

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 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 and Shelter Rock Road plants.

\$150 Rebate on a WaterSense Smart Lawn Irrigation Controller



MLWD customers who purchase and install a WaterSense-labeled smart lawn irrigation controller in 2026 may receive a \$150 account credit.

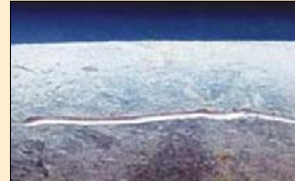
To apply, submit your invoice along with the controller's make and model to: MLWD Rebate Program, Rebate Program, 170 East Shore Road, Great Neck, NY 11030 or by Email to Info@mlwd.net. Offer expires December 31, 2026.

Do You Have Lead Service Lines?



Lead can enter drinking water through lead service lines and, less commonly, household plumbing. Homes built before 1950 may have a lead service line and should be replaced. **If you suspect you have a lead line, scan the QR code to review MLWD's service line records for your home and request a free inspection if you believe the material is incorrect.**

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.

Your Water Account Online

Get eBills, eEnroll in autopay, pay online, monitor usage, and have 24/7 access. *There are no fees for eChecks. Credit card and Debit card fees have a 3% transaction fee.*

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



QUESTIONS? Call (516) 466-4416

CHECK INSIDE FOR THE **2025** WATER QUALITY REPORT!

H₂O 2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT



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.



Board of Water Commissioners

Chairman
Mark S. Sauvigne

Secretary
Brian J. Morris

Treasurer
Steven L. Flynn

Superintendent

Paul J. Schrader, P.E.

Business Manager

Hilary Grossman, CPA

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 at 4:00PM 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.

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.

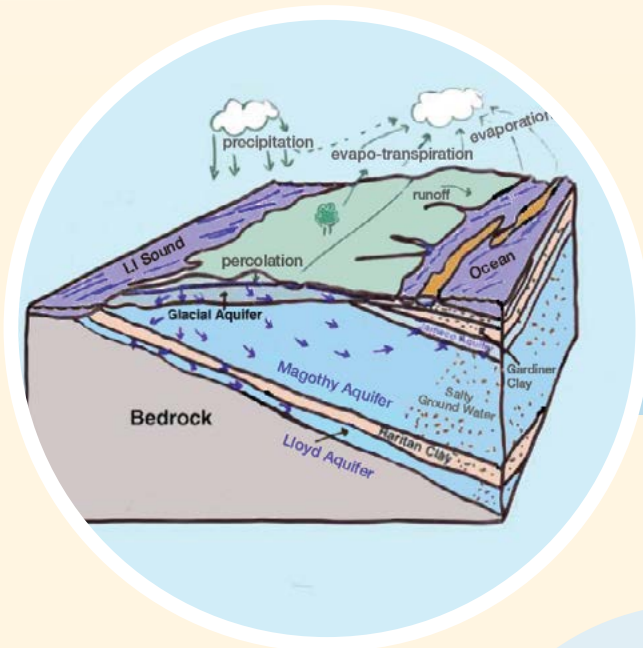
State-certified operators inspect each well location daily to check and record the amounts of chemical treatment added to the water supply and to monitor our wells and pumping stations. We collect representative water samples throughout the distribution system and have them analyzed at an independent 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

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 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

2025 FACTS AND FIGURES

OVER 45,000

PEOPLE SERVED

2.102 BILLION

GALLONS DELIVERED TO CUSTOMERS

\$2.53

AVERAGE COST PER 1,000 GALLONS

4.8% PERCENT

FOR FIGHTING FIRES, MAIN FLUSHING, ETC

2.207 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 2025

was 2.207 billion gallons, which averaged 6.047 million gallons per day. The amount of water delivered to customers was 2.102 billion gallons. Unaccounted for water totaled 4.8%. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires, was lost through leakage, or was meter error.

In 2025, the average cost of water was \$2.53

per 1,000 gallons. 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 \$4,061,630 in property taxes.

In 2025 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 some small amounts of 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 people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 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 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 2025 the District completed the installation of new water mains on Hillside Avenue, Bayview Court, Travers Street, Highland Terrace, Linden Street, Locust Street, and Myrtle Street in Manhasset. The District also installed new Granular Activated Carbon vessels at our Eden well station to remove PFAS. The project also included the reconstruction of the building. A new treatment plant for Campbell Well # 1 was bid and awarded in 2025, construction is underway.

In 2026 the District has plans to replace water the mains on Bates Road in Great Neck. In addition to the ongoing work on the Campbell treatment plant, the District has plans to renovate our elevated tank in Thomaston, NY.



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 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 Polyfluoroalkyl 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 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 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: can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

Contaminants Tested for But Not Detected

1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Bromomethane	Dicamba	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	Selenium	Toluene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2,4-D	Butachlor	Dichlorodifluoromethane	m&p-Xylene	Silver	Toxaphene
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	2/4-Chlorotoluene	Cadmium	Dieldrin	Manganese	Simazine	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Carbaryl	Dinoseb	MBAS, Calculated as LAS	Styrene	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	Alachlor	Carbofuran	Dioxin	Mercury	tert-Butylbenzene	Trichloroethene
1,1-Dichloroethene	Aldicarb	Carbon tetrachloride	Diquat	Methomyl	Tetrachloroethene	Trichlorofluoromethane
1,1-Dichloropropene	Aldicarb sulfone	Chlordane (Technical)	Endothall	Methoxychlor	Thallium	Vinyl chloride
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Aldicarb sulfoxide	Chlorobenzene	Endrin	Methylene Chloride		
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Aldrin	Chlorodifluoromethane	Ethylbenzene	Methyl-tert-butyl ether		
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Antimony	Chloroethane	Fluoride	Metribuzin		
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Arsenic	Chloroform	gamma-BHC (Lindane)	n-Butylbenzene	11CI-PF3OUdS	PFEESA
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	Atrazine	Chloromethane	Glyphosate	Nitrogen, Ammonia	4:2 FTS	PFHpS
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	Benzene	Chromium	Halo Acetic Acids	n-Propylbenzene	6:2 FTS	PFHxA
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Benzo(a)pyrene	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Heptachlor	Oxamyl	8:2 FTS	PFMBA
1,2-Dichloroethane	Beryllium	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Heptachlor epoxide	o-Xylene	9CI-PF3ONS	PFOS
1,2-Dichloropropane	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	Cyanide, Free	Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	PCB Screen	ADONA	PFPeS
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	Dalapon	Hexachlorobenzene	Pentachlorophenol	HFPO-DA	PFUnA
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Bromobenzene	Di(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	Hexachlorobutadiene	Picloram	NFDHA	NETFOSAA
1,3-Dichloropropane	Bromochloromethane	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	p-Isopropyltoluene	PFBS	NMeFOSAA
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Bromodichloromethane	Dibromochloromethane	Iron	Propachlor	PFDA	PFTA
2,2-Dichloropropane	Bromoform	Dibromomethane	Lithium	sec-Butylbenzene	PFDoA	PFTDA

Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

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	7.4 - 7.8	06/09/25	6.5 - 8.5	n/a	SU	Naturally Present in the Environment
Alkalinity	No	34 - 72	09/18/25	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
Calcium Hardness	No	5 - 78	11/19/25	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
Total Hardness	No	10 - 94	12/22/25	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
Disinfectants							
Chlorine	No	0.1 - 0.89	05/05/25	4	n/a	mg/l	n/a
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	ND - 2.7	11/18/25	2000	2000	ug/l	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium	No	2 - 31	11/19/25	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
Chloride	No	4 - 158	11/19/25	250	250	mg/l	
Iron	No	ND - 2.9	12/22/25	300	300	ug/l	
Magnesium	No	1 - 19	11/19/25	n/a	n/a	mg/l	
Nickel	No	ND - 8.3	09/30/25	100	n/a	ug/l	
Selenium	No	ND - 2.6	12/22/25	50	n/a	ug/l	
Sodium	No	3.4 - 62.3	11/19/25	*	*	mg/l	
Sulfate	No	ND - 29.4	11/19/25	250	n/a	mg/l	
Zinc	No	ND - 4.8	09/30/25	5000	n/a	ug/l	
Nitrate	No	ND - 6.3	01/30/25	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 - 0.67	3/6/25	5	0	ug/l	Industrial Solvent
Synthetic Organic Contaminants****							
Perfluorooctanoic acid	No	ND - 7.93	06/03/25	10	n/a	ng/l	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
1,4-Dioxane	No	ND - 0.73	08/13/25	1	n/a	ug/l	
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha	No	ND 2.36	9/23/25	15	n/a	pCi/l	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta	No	0.3 - 3.4	9/23/25	50	n/a	pCi/l	
Uranium	No	ND - 3.8	11/14/19	30	n/a	pCi/l	
Combined Radium	No	0.37 - 2.45	9/24/25	5***	n/a	pCi/l	
Disinfection By-Products Rule							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	ND - 1.3	01/31/25	80	n/a	ug/l	Disinfection By-Products

* Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets. ** The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected in the water system. *** The MCL calculation is for Combined Radium (Ra226 + Ra228) and the regulatory limit is 5 pCi/l. **** New York State MCL

Parameter	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected (Range)	Date of Highest Detection	Regulatory Limit* MCL/EPA	Regulatory Goal MCLG/EPA	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contaminant
UCMR 3 - Unregulated Contaminants - Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances							
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	No	ND - 3.6	06/03/25	N/A	1	ng/l	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorohexanoic acid	No	ND - 3.9	02/19/25	N/A	1	ng/l	
Perfluorononanoic acid	No	ND - 19	02/20/25	N/A	1	ng/l	
UCMR 5 - Unregulated Contaminants - Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances							
Perfluoropentanoic acid	No	ND - 7.4	02/19/25	N/A	N/A	ng/l	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorobutanoic acid	No	ND - 5.2	02/19/25	N/A	N/A	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])

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.

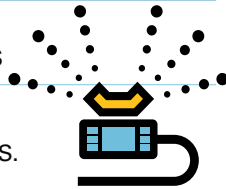
SPRINKLER RULES

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 both 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. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

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. Check toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, 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.