

**ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT  
FOR 2001  
GREENLAWN WATER DISTRICT  
45 RAILROAD STREET  
GREENLAWN, NY 11740  
Public Water Supply Identification No: 5103271**

GREENLAWN WATER DISTRICT  
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

William M. Wieck - Chairman  
James M. Logan - Secretary  
John T. McLaughlin - Treasurer

The Greenlawn Water District is pleased to present this year's drinking water quality report in compliance with Part 5 of the New York State Sanitary Code, Section 5-1.72 and the 1996 Federal Safe Drinking Water Act amendments. It is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services the district has delivered over the past year and give you other information regarding your water supply and conservation.

**Water System Information**

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Water District Superintendent Robert Santoriello at (631) 261-0874. If you want to learn more, please attend any of regularly scheduled board meetings every Wednesday night at 7:30 PM at the Greenlawn Water District office, 45 Railroad St., Greenlawn, NY 11740.

Suffolk County Department of Health Services has jurisdiction over the water system of the district. The Department of Health Services is located at 220 Rabro Drive East, Hauppauge, NY 11788 and can be reached at (631) 853-2258.

The Greenlawn Water District serves an area of 13 square miles with a population of approximately 42,000. The water district is managed by a Board of Commissioners consisting of three members, each elected to three-year terms.

In 2001, the total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer was 2,073,862,000 gallons. Approximately ninety six percent of the total was billed directly to consumers. The balance was used for fire fighting purposes, hydrant use by Town trucks for street sweeping, licensed tree spraying contractors with permits, distribution system leaks, unauthorized use, distribution system flushing, etc.

**Source of Supply and Treatment**

The source of drinking water for the district is groundwater pumped from sixteen wells located throughout its service area that are drilled into the Magothy aquifer underlying Long Island, as shown on the adjacent figure. The water drawn from this formation is generally very good to excellent in quality, although there are localized areas of contamination.

The District maintains nine interconnections with neighboring public water systems for emergency use. The Greenlawn Water District did not use any water from these interconnections in 2001.

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 the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may

be present in source water include: microbial 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's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Greenlawn Water District provides pH adjustment prior to the distribution of water to the consumer. Sodium hydroxide (an alkali) is added to adjust the pH of the well water, which is naturally acidic. This reduces the instance of corrosion in system piping and in internal home plumbing. The Greenlawn Water District is operating under a disinfection waiver issued by the Suffolk County Department of Health Services. Therefore, no chlorination is required.

Source water from Well No. 12 (Huntsman Lane) is treated by air stripping to remove various primary organic chemicals. Source water at Well No. 8 (Burr Road) is treated by Granular Activated Carbon Filters (GAC) to remove organic chemicals. All treatment is approved by and in strict accordance with Suffolk County Department of Health Services standards.

Standby diesel and natural gas engines are installed at eight pumphouses to provide normal operation of the system during periods of power outages.

**Definitions**

The following definitions may help you better understand the terms and abbreviations used herein or on the table listing the 2001 Table of Detected Contaminants:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible.

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Non Detects (ND)

Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Value

The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

## Detected Contaminants

The district routinely monitors drinking water quality. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

As required by the USEPA, the State Sanitary Code and the Suffolk County Department of Health Services, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes and synthetic organic compounds. Information regarding the contaminants detected in this testing can be found within the table on page 3.

In September 2001, total coliforms were detected in 3 of the 50 routine monthly compliance samples collected at or system. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. Twelve additional samples were subsequently collected and total coliforms were not detected in those samples. Since total coliforms were detected in <5% of the samples collected during the month, the system did not have an MCL violation. It should be noted that E. Coli, associated with human and animal fecal waste, was not detected in any of the samples collected.

As you can see, our system had no violations, but we learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected. However, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements and present no health effects. Although nitrate was detected below the MCL, it was detected at 6.4 parts per million, which is greater than one half of the MCL. Therefore, we are required to present the following information:

"Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l is health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health provider."

## Non Detected Contaminants

The following inorganic contaminants were analyzed for, but not detected, in any of the samples:

Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Cyanide, Fluoride, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Silver, Thallium, Copper and Nitrites.

There were no detections (the testing detection limit is 0.5 ug/l) of the following volatile halocarbons in the samples analyzed:

Bromochloromethane                      Bromodichloromethane

Bromoform  
Carbon Tetrachloride  
Chloroethane  
Chloromethane  
Dichlorodifluoromethane  
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene  
1,3-Dichloropropane  
1,1-Dichloropropene  
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene  
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane  
1,1,2-Trichloroethane  
and Vinyl chloride

Bromomethane  
Chlorodibromomethane  
Chloroform  
Dibromomethane  
1,2-Dichloroethane  
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene  
2,2-Dichloropropane  
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene  
Methylene Chloride  
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane  
Trichlorofluoromethane

There were no detections (the testing detection limit is 0.5 ug/l) of the following volatile aromatics in the samples analyzed:

Benzene  
N-Butylbenzene  
tert-Butylbenzene  
2-Chlorotoluene  
o-Dichlorobenzene  
p-Dichlorobenzene  
Hexachlorobutadiene  
p-Isopropyltoluene  
Styrene  
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene  
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene  
1,3-Xylene

Bromobenzene  
sec-Butylbenzene  
Chlorobenzene  
4-Chlorotoluene  
m-Dichlorobenzene  
Ethylbenzene  
Isopropylbenzene  
n-Propylbenzene  
Toluene  
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene  
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene  
1,4-Xylene

There were no detections of the following pesticides in the samples analyzed:

Alachlor  
Aldicarb Sulfoxide  
Carbofuran  
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)  
Endrin  
Heptachlor  
Lindane  
Polychlorinated biphenyls  
Toxaphene  
Aldrin  
Butachlor  
Dalapon  
Bis-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates  
Dieldrin  
Glyphosate  
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene  
Methomyl  
Metribuzin  
Pichloram  
Simazine  
Diquat

Aldicarb  
Aldicarb Sulfone  
Chlordane  
2,4-D  
Ethylene dibromide  
Heptachlor Epoxide  
Methoxychlor  
Pentachlorophenol  
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)  
Benzo(a)pyrene  
Carbaryl  
Bis-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate  
Dicamba  
Dinoseb  
Hexachlorobenzene  
3-Hydroxycarbofuran  
Metolachlor  
Oxamyl (Vydate)  
Propachlor  
Endothall  
and Atrazine

There were no detections of the following contaminants in the samples analyzed:

Acetochlor  
2,6-Dinitrotoluene  
EPTC  
Nitrobenzene  
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)

2,4-Dinitrotoluene  
4,4'-DDE  
Molinate  
Terbacil

## Conservation

Each one of us should implement conservation measures, such as installing low flow faucets and showerheads, automatic irrigation rain

sensors and locating repairing leaks. These steps will save costs to consumers not only on water bills, but also energy bills (hot water).

Our water rate structure is designed to promote conservation; the more you use, the more you pay.

#### Quarterly Water Rates

Quarterly Usage	Cost
First 8,000	\$7.00 (minimum charge)
Next 50,000	\$0.75 per thousand gallons
Next 42,000	\$0.95 per thousand gallons
Over 100,000	\$1.15 per thousand gallons

Literature concerning water conservation is available at the district office and helpful hints will be published in our spring and fall newsletters, along with announcements of any water restrictions.

A supplemental water supply statement showing the analytical testing results for each of the district's wells used in 2001 is available and may be obtained at the district office, 45 Railroad Street, Greenlawn, NY 11740 or at the Harborfields Public Library at 31 Broadway, Greenlawn.

The Annual Water Quality Report and supplement may also be viewed on the district's web site, [www.greenlawnwater.org](http://www.greenlawnwater.org).

In summary, the Greenlawn Water District provides you with pure water that meets or exceeds all federal, state and local health department standards, and will continue to make every effort to supply safe drinking water in the future.