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Robert Santoriello

GREENLAWN WATER DISTRICT

2004 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Public Water Supply Identification No: 5103271

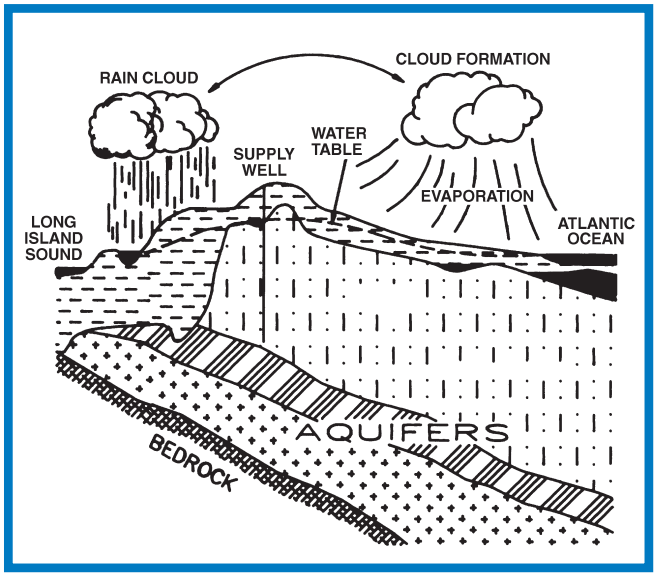
Annual Water Supply Report — May 2005

The Greenlawn Water District is pleased to present its 2004 Water Quality Report. It is required to be delivered to all residents of our district in compliance with federal and state regulations. We are happy to report that our water supply is in full compliance with all federal, state and county regulations as presented on page 2. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water every day. We also want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. The Board of Commissioners and the district employees are committed to ensuring that you and your family receive the highest quality water.

SOURCE OF OUR WATER

The source of water for the district is groundwater pumped from 12 active wells located throughout the community that are drilled into the Glacial and Magothy aquifers beneath Long Island, as shown on the adjacent figure. Generally, the water quality of the aquifer is good to excellent, although there are localized areas of contamination. The water from these areas is treated by the district to remove any contaminants prior to the delivery of any water to the consumer. It should also be noted that the district maintains electrical generators at many of our well sites in order to continuously provide water to the community, even during emergency situations such as power outages.

The population served by the Greenlawn Water District during 2004 was 42,000. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2004 was 2.06 billion gallons, of which approximately 92 percent was billed directly to consumers.



Aquifer System

COST OF WATER

The district utilizes a step-billing schedule as shown below. The average residential consumer is being billed at $0.90 per 1,000 gallons of water used.

Quarterly Water Rates – Residential

Consumption (gallons)	**Charges**
Up to 8,000	$10.00 minimum
8,001 – 58,000	$0.90/thousand gallons
58,001 – 100,000	$1.05/thousand gallons
Over 100,000	$1.30/thousand gallons

CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL 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 the Greenlawn Water District, please contact Water District Superintendent Robert Santoriello at (631) 261-0874 or the Suffolk County Department of Health Services at (631)

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Greenlawn Water District – 2004 Water Quality Report
TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead	No	June/July 2004	1.8 [1] ND to 10.8	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	June/July 2004	0.21 [1] ND to 0.5	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	01/22/04	46.7 3.2 to 46.7	mg/l	n/a	No MCL [2]	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	01/22/04	79.7 2.3 to 79.7	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Iron	No	01/21/04	128 ND to 128	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	04/23/04	8.0 0.5 to 8.0	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Sulfate	No	06/10/04	29.4 ND to 29.4	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Manganese	No	01/21/04	30 ND to 30	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	01/22/04	0.03 ND to 0.03	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 5	Naturally occurring
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	No	01/22/04	1.9 ND to 1.9	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Industrial / commercial discharge
Tetrachloroethene	No	10/21/04	1.3 ND to 1.3	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Industrial / commercial discharge
Trichloroethene	No	07/22/04	0.5 ND to 0.5	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Industrial / commercial discharge
1,2,3-TCP	No	07/22/04	0.91 ND to 0.91	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Industrial / commercial discharge
MTBE	No	08/03/04	0.58 ND to 0.58	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Industrial / commercial discharge
Unregulated Contaminants							
Perchlorate	No	01/21/04	6.0 ND to 6.0	ug/l	0	AL = 18 [3]	Fertilizer
Bacteriological							
Total Coliform [4]	No	09/04 10/04	1 of 50 1 of 50	n/a	n/a	Positive results in more than 5% of the monthly samples	Commonly found in the environment

Definitions:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

[1] – During 2004 we collected and analyzed 30 samples for lead and copper. The maximum result represents the 90th percentile. No sample exceeded the action levels for copper and lead. Next testing is scheduled for 2007.

[2] – No MCL has been established for sodium. However, 20 mg/l is a recommended guideline for people on high restricted sodium diets and 270 mg/l for those on moderate sodium diets.

[3] – The New York State Dept. of Health has established an action level of 18.0 ug/l, even though perchlorate is unregulated by the USEPA.

[4] – Total coliform bacteria was detected in routine monthly compliance samples collected within our distribution 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. Resamples were collected and all follow-up testing was clean.

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853-2258. We want our residents to be informed about our water system. Major issues concerning the Greenlawn Water District can be discussed at the regularly scheduled district meetings. They are normally held on the first, second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. and on the third Wednesday at Noon at the district office located at 45 Railroad Street in Greenlawn.

The Greenlawn Water District routinely monitors for different parameters and possible contaminants in your drinking water as required by federal and state laws. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some impurities. It's important to remember that the presence of these impurities does not necessarily pose a health risk. For more information on contamination and potential health risks, please contact the USEPA 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 people such as those 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 for infection. 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 Cryptosporidum, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-(800) 426-4791.

Water from some of the wells within the Greenlawn Water District have a slightly elevated nitrate level, but it is well below the maximum contaminant level of 10.0 parts per million. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. The source of the nitrates is the nitrogen in fertilizers and from on-site septic systems. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

The USEPA established a Lead and Copper Rule that requires all public water suppliers to sample and test for lead and copper at the consumer's tap. The first testing was required in 1992. All results were excellent, indicating that the district's corrosion control treatment program was effective in preventing the leaching of lead and copper from your home's plumbing into your drinking water. The same testing was conducted in 2004 with the same excellent results. The next testing program is scheduled to be completed in 2007.

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

In 2004, the Greenlawn Water District continued to implement a water conservation program in order to min-

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Non-Detected Contaminants

Inorganics and Metals

Arsenic
Barium
Cadmium
Chromium
Fluoride
Mercury
Selenium
Antimony
Nickel
Color
Ammonia
Nitrite
Odor
Beryllium
Cyanide

Trihalomethanes & Haloacetic Acids

(Disinfection By-Products)

Chloroacetic Acid
Bromoacetic Acid
Dichloroacetic Acid
Trichloroacetic Acid
Dibromoacetic Acid
Total Haloacetic Acid
Chloroform
Bromodichloromethane
Dibromochloromethane
Bromoform
Total Trihalomethanes

Volatile Organics

Dichlorodifluoromethane
Chloromethane
Vinyl Chloride
Bromomethane
Chloroethane
Trichlorofluoromethane
1,1-Dichloroethene
Methylene Chloride
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
1,1-Dichloroethane
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
2,2-Dichloropropane
Bromochloromethane
Ethylbenzene
Carbon Tetrachloride
1,1-Dichloropropane
1,2-Dichloroethane
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
1,2-Dichloropropane
Dibrmomethane
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
4-Isopropyltoluene (P-Cumene)
Bromobenzene
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
2-Chlorotoluene
4-Chlorotoluene
1,2-Dichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Hexachlorobutadiene
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Benzene
Toluene
N-Butylbenzene
M,P-Xylene
O-Xylene
Styrene
1,3-Dichloropropane
N-Propylbenzene
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Tert-Butylbenzene
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Sec-butylbenzene
Chlorobenzene

Synthetic Organics

(Herbicides and Pesticides)

Lindane
Heptachlor
Aldrin
Heptachlor Epoxide
Dieldrin
Endrin
Methoxychlor
Toxaphene
Chlordane
Total PCBs
Propachlor
Alachlor
Simazine
Atrazine
Metolachlor
Metribuzin
Butachlor
2,4-D
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)
Dinoseb
Dalapon
Picloram
Dicamba
Pentachlorophenol
Hexachlorocyclpentadiene
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Adipate
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate
Hexachlorobenzene
Benzo(A)Pyrene
Aldicarb Sulfone
Aldicarbsulfoxide
Aldicarb
Total Aldicarbs
Oxamyl
Methomyl
3-Hydroxycarbofuran
Carbofuran
Carbaryl
Glyphosate
Diquat
Endothall
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chl.Propane

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imize any unnecessary water use. The pumpage for 2004 was 11 percent more than in 2003. This increase can most likely be attributed to the relatively wet summer weather in 2003 compared to 2004.

Residents are urged to implement their own water conservation measures such as retrofitting plumbing fixtures with flow restrictors, modifying automatic lawn sprinklers to include rain sensors, repairing leaks in the home, installing water conservation fixtures/appliances and maintaining a daily awareness of water conservation in their personal habits. Besides protecting our precious underground water supply, water conservation will produce a cost savings to the consumer in terms of both water and energy bills (hot water).

WATER TREATMENT

The Greenlawn Water District provides treatment at all of its wells to improve the quality of the water pumped prior to distribution to the consumer. The pH of the pumped water is adjusted upward to reduce the corrosive action between the water and water mains and in-house plumbing by the addition of sodium hydroxide. Granular activated carbon filters are also installed at Plant No. 8 to treat potable water for the removal of volatile organic compounds. An air stripping treatment facility is in service at Plant No. 12, also for the removal of volatile organic compounds.

The district also maintains standby emergency chlorination equipment for disinfection. The district has been granted a waiver from disinfection by the State Health Department; therefore chlorination is not required.

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with state regulations, the Greenlawn Water District routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous parameters. We test your drinking water for coliform bacteria, turbidity, inorganic contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes and synthetic organic contaminants. Over 135 separate parameters are tested for in each of our wells numerous times per year. The table presented on page 2 of this report depicts which parameters or contaminants were detected in the water supply. It should be noted that many of these parameters are found naturally in all Long Island drinking water and do not pose any adverse health affects.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The NYSDOH, with assistance from the local health department, has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this 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 contaminant 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 consumers is or will become contaminated. Please refer to page 2 of this document for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 12 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a high susceptibility to industrial solvents and nitrates. The elevated susceptibility to nitrates is due primarily to point sources of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government), and activities associated with unsewered residential land use and activities, such as fertilizing lawns. The susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to transportation routes and commercial/industrial activities in the assessment area.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be reviewed by contacting the district office.

PROPOSED WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

The district is currently in the planning phase of rehabilitating and updating the pumping station facility at Well Nos. 10 and 15. This project should be completed and the wells placed back into service by the spring of 2006.

The district has also started construction of a new well at Plant No. 9. The system should be available in 2006.

Copies of a Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2004, are available at the Greenlawn Water District office located at 45 Railroad Street, Greenlawn, New York and the Harborfields Public Library.

We at the Greenlawn Water District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap throughout the community. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources for today and in our children's future.

2004 Water Quality Report