Board of Commissioners
James M. Logan, Chairman:
jlogan@greenlawnwater.org
John T. McLaughlin, Treasurer:
jmclaughlin@greenlawnwater.org
John H. Clark, Secretary:
jclark@greenlawnwater.org
Superintendent
Robert Santoriello
bob@greenlawnwater.org

Est. 1927

GREENLAWN Water District

Water is precious. . .use it wisely

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Public Water Supply Identification No. 5103271

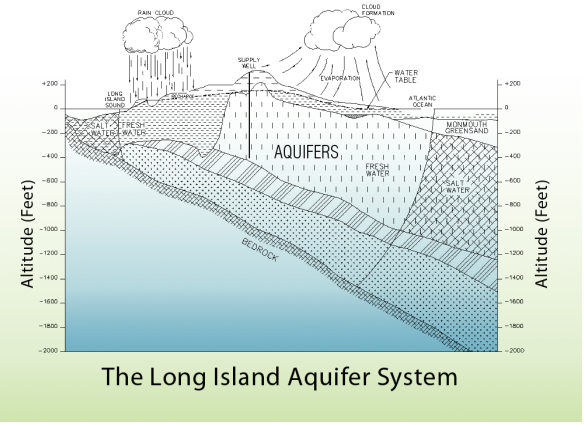
ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT — MAY 2024

The Greenlawn Water District is pleased to present this 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report. The report 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 3. 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 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 our tap water is safe to drink, the State Department of Health and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State's and the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA's) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.



The Long Island Aquifer System

The source of water for the District is groundwater pumped from 14 active wells located throughout the community that are drilled into the Magothy aquifer beneath Long Island, as shown on the figure above. 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 2023 was 42,000. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2023 was 2.097 billion gallons, of which approximately 94 percent was billed directly to consumers.

COST OF WATER

The District utilizes a step billing schedule as shown in the table. The average residential consumer is being billed at $1.60 per 1,000 gallons of water used. Please refer to District website for water treatment surcharge and irrigation water rates.

QUARTERLY WATER RATES - RESIDENTIAL

Consumption (gallons)	Charges
Up to 10,000	$16.00 minimum
10,001 - 60,000	$1.60/thousand gallons
60,001 - 100,000	$1.90/thousand gallons
100,001 - 150,000	$2.40/thousand gallons
150,001 - 200,000	$2.75/thousand gallons
Over 200,000	$2.95/thousand gallons

Copies of a Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2023, are available at the Greenlawn Water District office located at 45 Railroad Street, Greenlawn, New York and the Commack, Elwood and Harborfields Public Libraries.

We at 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, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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 Chief Plant Operator Frank DeMayo at (631) 261-0874 or the Suffolk County Department of Health Services at (631) 852-5810. 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 Wednesdays at 9:00 a.m. at the District Office, 45 Railroad Street, 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 be reasonably 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 or www. epa.gov/safewater.

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 Cryptosporidum, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water from some of the wells within the Greenlawn Water District have a slightly elevated nitrate level. This level is below the maximum contaminant level of 10.0 parts per million (ppm). 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.

During 2022, the District collected 31 samples for lead and copper. The next round of samples will occur in 2025. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Greenlawn Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

In 2023, the Greenlawn Water District continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use. The pumpage for 2023 was approximately 2 percent less than as in 2022. This can be attributed to the the District's Water Conservation efforts.

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 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. Since 2010, the District has added a small amount of chlorine as a disinfecting agent to prevent the growth of bacteria in the distribution system. Granular activated carbon filters are installed at Plant Nos. 3, 8, 11 and 13 for the removal of volatile organic compounds. At Plant No. 12 there is a packed tower aeration system for the removal of volatile organic compounds and an advanced oxidation process (AOP) system for the removal of 1,4-Dioxane.

New treatment systems anticipated to be on-line in 2024 include a granular activated carbon filter at Plant No. 6 and an AOP system at Plant No. 11. Additionally, in 2024 construction will begin for new granular activated carbon filters at Plant Nos. 10 and 15, and for a new AOP system at Plant No. 8. These systems are expected to on-line in 2025.

2023 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead	No	September 2022	ND - 13.5 6.3[1]	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	September 2022	0.012 - 0.17 0.15[1]	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	
Barium	No	01/27/23	0.0031 - 0.02	mg/l	2	MCL = 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	01/30/23	2.1 - 20.3	mg/l	n/a	NO MCL	Rocks and minerals, especially limestone, dolomite, and gypsum
Zinc	No	01/25/23	ND - 0.021	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 5	Naturally occurring; Mining waste
Sodium	No	02/16/23	4.7 - 33.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL[2]	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Chloride	No	02/24/23	5.5 - 50.3	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Iron	No	01/30/23	ND - 0.12	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300[3]	Naturally occuring
Sulfate	No	02/02/23	ND - 30.2	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	
Nickel	No	06/06/23	ND - 0.0042	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 100	Leaching from metals that are in contact with drinking-water, such as in pipes and fittings. Nickel is used principally in its metallic form, combined with other metals and non-metals as alloys
Magnesium	No	01/25/23	0.87 - 9.4	mg/l	n/a	NO MCL	Naturally found in natural waters, including groundwater, and comes from rocks and soils
Nitrate	No	01/06/23	0.8 - 8.3	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs)							
1,4-Dioxane	No	08/02/23	ND - 1.0	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 1.0[4]	Industrial/Commercial discharge[5]
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	03/07/23	ND - 5.5	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10[9]	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	05/11/23	ND - 6.3	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10[9]	
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	No	08/02/23	ND - 0.7	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Trichloroethene	No	09/06/23	ND - 4.9	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	No	10/31/23	ND - 1.4	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	
Acetone	No	08/02/23	ND - 15.0	ug/l	0	MCL = 50	
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	01/25/23	ND - 1.2	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	
1,1-Dichloroethene	No	10/31/23	ND - 0.63	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	No	06/02/23	ND - 2.4	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	No	05/11/23	ND - 0.79	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	
Tetrachloroethene	No	05/10/23	ND - 4.6	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills
Methyl Tert.Butyl Ether (MTBE)	No	01/25/23	ND - 1.4	ug/l	0	MCL = 10	Released from gasoline storage tanks; Former gasoline additive
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (THMS)	No	01/25/23	ND - 2.3	ug/l	0	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter

2023 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS (CONTINUED)

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule UCMR4[6]							
Chlorate	No	08/06/22	ND - 41.3	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Disinfection By-Product
Bromide	No	12/13/23	ND - 44.4	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha	No	08/02/23	0.307 - 1.9	pCi/L	0	MCL = 15	Erosion from natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	01/27/23	1.32 - 3.48	pCi/L	0	MCL = 50	
Combined Radium 226 & 228	No	08/02/23	0.517 - 2.56	pCi/L	0	MCL = 5[7]	
Uranium	No	08/02/23	0.154 - 0.95	ug/l	0	MCL = 30	
Unregulated Perfluorinated Chemicals[8]							
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	08/31/23	ND - 3.9	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Industrial/Commercial discharge
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	No	01/25/23	ND - 2.0	ng/l	2,000	MCL = 50,000	
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	03/07/23	ND - 2.6	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	No	10/31/23	ND - 0.93	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	No	05/11/23	ND - 4.2	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	05/11/23	ND - 3.4	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	08/31/23	ND - 4.8	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	
Perfluoroheptansulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	10/31/23	ND - 0.34	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	
6:2 FTS	No	05/11/23	ND - 3.3	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	
Physical Characteristics							
Field pH	No	Continuous	5.8 - 7.9	pH units	n/a	7.5 - 8.5	Measure of water acidity or alkalinity
Total Hardness	No	01/30/23	ND - 89.3	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Calcium Hardness	No	01/30/23	5.2 - 50.7	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Total Dissolved Solids	No	06/06/23	ND - 151.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	

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.

Health Advisory (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.

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).

Nanograms per liter (ng/l) - Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

Micromhos (umhos/cm) - The unit of measurement for conductivity.

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

pCi/L - pico Curies per Liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.

(1) - During 2022, we collected and analyzed 31 samples for lead and copper. The result indicated represents the 90th percentile as defined by the Lead and Copper Rule. No sample exceeded the action level for copper and lead. Next testing is scheduled for 2025. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Greenlawn Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

(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) - If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 ug/l.

(4) - 1,4-Dioxane -The New York State (NYS) has established an MCL for 1,4 dioxane at 1 part per billion(ppb) effective August 26, 2020.

(5) - It is used as a solvent for cellulose formulations, resins, oils, waxes and other organic substances. It is also used in wood pulping, textile processing, degreasing, in lacquers, paints, varnishes, and stains; and in paint and varnish removers.

(6) - UCMR4 - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 is a Federal water quality sampling program where water suppliers sample and test their source water for 1 year. Results will be used by the USEPA to determine if the contaminants need to be regulated in the future.

(7) - MCL for Radium is for Radium 226 and Radium 228 combined.

(8) - PFCs has been used to make carpets, leathers, textiles, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging, and other materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains. It is also used in firefighting foams at airfields. Many of these uses have been phased out by its primary U.S. manufacturer; however, there are still some ongoing uses.

(9) - The New York State (NYS) established a maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 ppt for PFOA and 10 ppt for PFOS effective August 26, 2020.

(10) - USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.

(11) - All Perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 50,000 ng/l.

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 section "Water Quality" 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 14 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 to unsewered residential land use and activities, such as fertilizing lawns. The susceptibility to industrial solvents is primarily due 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.

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS - MCL DEFERRAL

When a public water system (PWS) is issued a deferral, the water system agrees to a schedule for corrective action and compliance with the new PFOS, PFOA or 1,4-dioxane MCLs. In exchange, the New York State Department of Health (the Department) agrees to defer enforcement actions, such as assessing fines, if the PWS is meeting established deadlines. Deferral recipients are required to update the Department and the Suffolk County Department of Health Services each calendar quarter on the status of established deadlines. The Department can resume enforcement if the agreed upon deadlines are not met. Information about our deferral and established deadline can be found at the following site: https://www.greenlawnwater.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/2023-07-05-NYSDOH-GLWD-Quarterly-Deferral-Report-Q2-2023.pdf

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 lead and copper, inorganic chemicals, nitrate/nitrite, principal organic contaminants, specific organic containments, pesticides, coliform bacteria, radiological, disinfection byproducts, perchlorate, perfluoroalkyl substances, 1,4-dioxane, and other water quality parameters. As listed in this newsletter, over 190 separate parameters are tested for in each of our wells numerous times per year. The table presented on page 3 depicts which parameters or contaminants were detected in the water supply. It should be noted that many of these parameters are naturally found in all Long Island drinking water and do not pose any adverse health effects.

In 2023, Greenlawn Water District conducted over 12,000 water quality tests analyzing over 190 different parameters. The following contaminants have been undetected in our water supply:

Arsenic	2-Propen-1-OL	Glyphosate	Chlorodifluoromethane	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Cadmium	2-Butanone (MEK)	Diquat	Methylene Chloride	1,24-Trichlorobenzene
Chromium	Naphthalene	Endothall	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Hexachlorobutadiene
Fluoride	Tribromoacetic Acid	1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	2,2-Dichloropropane	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Methoxychlor	Heptachloro Epoxide	Perfluoroundecanoic Acid	Bromochloromethane	Benzene
Mercury	Dieldrin	Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid	Carbon Tetrachloride	Toluene
Langlier Saturation Index	Endrin	NEtFOSSA	1,1-Dichloropropene	Ethylbenzene
Selenium	Trichloroacetic Acid	NFDHA	1,2-Dichloroethane	M,P-Xylene
Silver	Toxaphene	8:2FTS	1,2-Dichloropropane	O-Xylene
Color	Chlordane	1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	Dibromomethane	Styrene
Turbidity	Total PCBs	Acetaldehyde	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
Odor	Propachlor	Decanal	PFEESA	N-Propylbenzene
Manganese	Alachlor	Nonanal	Perfluorododecanoic Acid	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Ammonia	Simazine	Propanal	NMeFOSSA	Tert-Butylbenzene
Nitrite	Atrazine	Cyclohexanone	11Cl-P3ONS	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Total Alkalinity	Metolachlor	Germanium	ADONA	Sec-Butylbenzene
Detergents (MBAS)	Metribuzin	Ethoprop	4:2FTS	4-Isopropyltoluene (P-Cumene)
Free Cyanide	Butachlor	Total Permethrin (cis- & trans-)	Benzaldehyde	N-Butylbenzene

Antimony	2,4-D	Quinoline	Formaldehyde	PFMBA
Beryllium	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	2-Hexanone	Octanal	Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid
Thallium	Dinoseb	Bromochloroacetic Acid	Acetic Acid	9CL-PF3ONS
Perchlorate	Dalapon	1,2-Dibromo-3-Chl.Propane	Formic Acid	Chlorate
Lindane	Picloram	Dioxin	Chlorpyrifos	Bromide
Heptachlor	Dicamba	Chloroacetic Acid	Oxyfluorfen	Butanal
Aldrin	Pentachlorophenol	Bromoacetic Acid	Tribufos	Glyoxal
Perfluorodecanoic Acid	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Dichloroacetic Acid	1-Butanol	Methy Glyoxal (2-Oxopropanal or Pyruvic Aldehyde
PFMPA	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	Bromobenzene	4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	Butyric Acid
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	Dibromoacetic Acid	Tetrahydrofuran	Propionic Acid
HFPO-DA	Hexachlorobenzene	Total Haloacetic Acid	Bromodichloroacetic Acid	Alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane
Hexavalent Chromium	Benzo(A)Pyrene	Chloroform	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Propfenofos
2,3,5,6-Tetrafluorobenzaldehyde	Aldicarb Sulfone	Bromodichloromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Butylated Hydroxyanisole
Crontonaldehyde	Aldicarbsulfoxide	Dibromochloromethane	1,3-Dichloropropane	2-Methoxyethanol
Heptanal	Aldicarb	Bromoform	Chlorobenzene	HAA9 (9 Haloacetic Acids)
Pentanal	Total Aldicarbs	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Chlorodibromoacetic Acid
Chlorite	Oxamyl	Chloromethane	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Lithium
Valeri Acid	Methomyl	Vinyl Chloride	2-Chlorotoluene	HAA6Br (6 brominated Haloacetic Acids)
Dimethipin	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Bromomethane	4-Chlorotoluene	HAA5 (5 regulated Haloacetic Acids)
Tebuconazole	Carbofuran	Chloroethane	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	
o-Toluidine	Carbaryl	Trichlorofluoromethane	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the 2nd Quarter of 2023, we did not monitor or test for hexavalent chromium. bromate, chlorite, chlorate, bromide, sulfate, chloride, scavenging potential, carboxylic acid, oxalic acid, haloacetic acids (HAA9), nitrate, and nitrite at the Plant No. 12 Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) treatment system and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. This was the first such quarter these specific samples were required as the Plant No. 12 AOP treatment system was new and just put into service. These samples were collected in the 3rd and 4th Quarters, with results meeting health standards.

Also, during the 4th Quarter of 2023, we did not monitor or test for:

Four (4) PFAS monitoring samples representative of Well No. 3R, Well No. 3R Post-Granular Activated Carbon (GAC), Well No. 4 and Well No. 5 during the 4th Quarter of 2023.

Three (3) Sulfate and Chloride monitoring samples representative of Well No. 12 Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) Influent, AOP Effluent, and GAC Effluent locations during the 4th Quarter of 2023.

The above mentioned samples were not collected during the required sampling frequency, and therefore we cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?
There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What does this mean?
This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

What is being done?
Monthly and quarterly samples have already been collected to date since January, 2024.

For more information, please contact Frank DeMayo at (631)261-0874, 45 Railroad Street, NY 11740, or the Suffolk County Department of Health Services at the number below.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being posted by Frank DeMayo State Water System ID#: 5103271

Date distributed: May 28, 2024