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# ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2013

JERICHO WATER DISTRICT | 125 CONVENT RD. SYOSSET, NY 11791 USA

(PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID # 2902831)

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## INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Jericho Water District will annually issue a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. 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. An annual supplement is available at the Jericho Water District Office. This supplement contains water quality data for each well operated during 2013.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact District Superintendent, Peter F. Logan, at (516) 921-8280 or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you care to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board of Commissioners meetings. The meetings are held at the District office at 125 Convent Rd. Syosset, on the first and third Wednesday of each month, commencing at 8:30 a.m.

## WHERE DOES OUR 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 the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, 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.

All of our water is pumped from 25 wells, ranging in depth from 372-688 feet, located throughout the District on 15 different well sites. The water delivered to your tap is a blend of water produced by the individual wells. 5 wells are located in Syosset, 5 are in Woodbury, 1 is in Laurel Hollow, 2 are in Jericho, 6 are in Muttontown, 3 are in Brookville, 2 are in Old Brookville and 1 is in Glen Head. 24 of the wells pump from the Magothy Aquifer and one well pumps from the Lloyd Aquifer. Six storage tanks have a total storage capacity of 12.40 million gallons with a usable storage capacity of 8.79 million gallons. The District covers 37 square miles and maintains 353 miles of mains. The District maintains interconnections with the following neighboring water districts - City of Glen Cove, Hicksville, Locust Valley, Old Westbury, Oyster Bay,

Plainview, Roslyn, South Huntington and Westbury. In the event of an emergency, the Jericho Water District could supply or be supplied with water via these interconnections. During 2013, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

## WATER TREATMENT

In compliance with the requirements of the Nassau County Board of Health, the District adds Sodium Hydroxide to the water at the individual wells, prior to distribution. This is added to adjust the pH of the water so as to minimize its corrosive effect on water mains and water services. Additionally, the District adds chlorine at the level of .9 mg/L leaving the pumping stations and maintains a chlorine residual of .2 mg/L at the most remote point in the District. In addition, the District uses a combination of granular activated carbon as well as packed tower aeration at 6 of its sites to remove contaminants at the well head, prior to distribution.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The NYSDOH, with assistance from the local health department and the CDM consulting firm, 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. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" 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.

Drinking water is derived from 25 wells. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a high susceptibility to industrial solvents and a 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 and commercial land use and related practices in the assessment area, including fertilizing lawns. The District currently has 7 wells being treated at the source, for elevated levels of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC); 5 wells are using Granular Activated Carbon and 2 are treated using Packed Tower Aeration.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, is available for review at the District's main office.

Table 1

Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Total Coliform	No	1/2013	1 Positive <sup>1</sup>	n/a <sup>2</sup>	n/a	MCL=>5% of	Naturally present in the environment
<b>RADIOLOGICAL</b>							
Gross Alpha	No	2013	1.16 (0.175 – 1.16)	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226, 228	No	2013	1.28(ND – 1.28)	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>PRIMARY INORGANICS</b>							
Asbestos	No	1/2012	ND	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	No	6/2013	0.0152 (0.0024-0.0152)	µg/L	2000	MCL - 2000	Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>SECONDARY INORGANICS</b>							
Chloride	No	6/2013	26.9 (3.58 – 26.9)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250.00	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Iron	No	4/2013	0.05 (0.02 – 0.05)	µg/L	n/a	300	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	6/2013	8.66 (0.10 – 8.66)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Run off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	6/2013	11.2 (4.61 – 11.2)	mg/L	n/a <sup>3</sup>	MCL – NDL	Naturally occurring, road salt, water softeners, animal waste
Sulfate	No	5/2013	12.8 (5.06 – 12.8)	mg/L	n/a	250	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	6/2013	0.02 (ND – 0.02)	mg/L	n/a	5	Naturally occurring; Mining waste
<b>LEAD AND COPPER 90TH PERCENTILE</b>							
Copper	No	2013	0.055 (0.02 – 0.247)	µg/L	0 <sup>4</sup>	AL – 1,300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	2013	0.055 (0.001 – 0.05)	mg/L	0 <sup>5</sup>	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
<b>CORROSIVITY</b>							
Calcium	No	6/2013	11.3 (0.89-11.3)	mg/L	n/a	MCL – NDL	Naturally occurring
Calcium Hardness <sup>6</sup>	No	6/2013	28.1(2.2 – 28.1)	mg/L	n/a	MCL – NDL	Naturally occurring
LSI	No	6/2013	-4.78 (-1.41 - -4.78)	mg/L	n/a	MCL – NDL	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	6/2013	5.43 (0.38 – 5.43)	mg/L	n/a	MCL – NDL	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	6/2013	0.0039 (0.0006 – 0.0039)	µg/L	n/a	MCL – 100	Naturally occurring
pH	No	6/2013	8.1(5.6 – 8.1)	n/a	n/a	TT – 7.5 – 8.5	Naturally occurring
Perchlorate	No	10/2013	5.8 (ND – 5.8)	µg/L	n/a	AL - 18	Fertilizer, matches, road flares, fire works
Total Alkalinity	No	6/2013	23.8 (1.0 – 23.8)	mg/L	n/a	MCL – NDL	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness <sup>7</sup>	No	6/2013	48.8 (3.81 – 48.8)	mg/L	n/a	MCL – NDL	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	6/2013	140 (15 – 140)	mg/L	n/a	MCL – NDL	Naturally occurring
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>							
Trihalomethane	No	9/2013	<2.0	µg/L	n/a	0.080 mg/L	By-product of chlorination
HaloAcetic Acids	No	9/2013	<2.0	µg/L	n/a	0.060 mg/L	By-product of chlorination
<b>VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	No	5/2013	0.7 (0.5 – 0.7)	µg/L	n/a	5.0	Discharge from metal
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	10/2013	1.4 (ND – 1.4)	µg/L	n/a	5.0	Degreasing agent; coupling agent in anti-knock gasoline
1,1-Dichloroethene	No	2/2013	0.6 (ND – 0.6)	µg/L	n/a	5.0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	No	10/2013	2.1 (ND – 2.1)	µg/L	0	5.0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	No	7/2013	.9 (ND - .9)	µg/L	n/a	5.0	Used in chemical manufacturing as an industrial solvent
cis-12 Dichloroethene	No	5/2013	1.0 (ND – 1.0)	µg/L	n/a	5.0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Carbon Tetrachloride	No	11/2013	0.7 (ND – 0.7)	µg/L	0	5.0	Discharge from chemical plants
Chloroform	No	10/2013	1.5 (ND – 1.5)	µg/L	n/a	5.0	By-product of chlorination
Chlorodifluoromethane	No	9/2013	1.8 (ND – 1.8)	µg/L	n/a	5.0	Used in refrigeration and air conditioning
MTBE	No	5/2013	1.2 (ND – 1.2)	µg/L	n/a	10	Releases from gasoline storage tanks
Toluene	No	1/2013	.9 (ND - .9)	µg/L	n/a	5.0	Leaks from gasoline tanks; discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethene	No	11/2013	1.4 (ND – 1.4)	µg/L	0	5.0	Discharge from metal degreasing sites
<b>SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS</b>							
Atrazine	No	10/2013	.31 (ND - .31)	µg/L	3.0	3.0	Runoff from herbicides
Pentachlorophenol	No	12/2013	0.042 (ND – 0.042)	µg/L	0	1.0	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Simazine	No	10/2013	.55 (ND - .55)	µg/L	4.0	4.0	Herbicide runoff

## ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, 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, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. In 2013, we conducted tests for over 150 contaminants. We detected 40 of these contaminants however, none exceeded a drinking water standard. The table presented below 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 of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Nassau County Health Department at 516-227-9692.

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).

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.

### Notes:

- 1 – In January 2013, total coliforms were detected in 1 of the 60 routine monthly compliance samples collected at our 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. Four (4) 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.
- 2 – n/a means not applicable.
- 3 – 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.
- 4 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 31 sites tested. 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 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In 2013, 31 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the fifth highest value which was 0.064 mg/L. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- 5 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 31 samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at two of the 31 sites tested.
- 6 – Calcium Hardness (CH) measures the amount of calcium in the water.
- 7 – Total Hardness measures the amount of calcium and magnesium in the water.

### 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Non-Detects (ND):** Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- Milligrams per liter (mg/L):** Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).
- Micrograms per liter (µg/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 to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).
- Picograms per liter (pg/L):** Corresponds to one part of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion - ppq).
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A measure of the radioactivity in water.
- Millirems per year (mrem/yr):** A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- Million Fibers per Liter (MFL):** A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- 90th Percentile Value:** The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th 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 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations that 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.

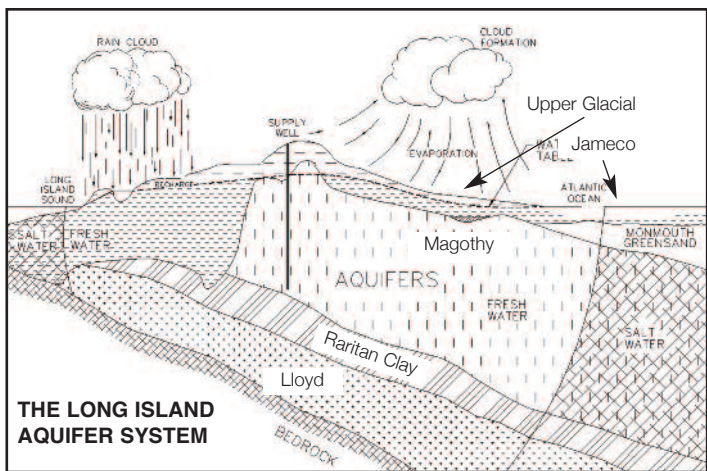
## WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

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. It should be noted that the action level for lead was exceeded in two of the samples collected. We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

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. Jericho 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>.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations, but 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 8.66 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 in drinking water at levels 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. 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 care provider."



## IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

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.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER Monitoring Requirements Not Met For Jericho Water District

Our water system violated the testing requirement for Specific Organic Chemicals<sup>1</sup> (SOC's) for the second (2nd) quarter monitoring period of 2013 and therefore received a notice of violation. As required by the New York State Sanitary Code, when a public water supply well is first put into service, it must be sampled for SOC's for four (4) consecutive quarters in which it operates. During the second (2nd) quarter of 2013, the well was operated without the required sample being taken. Results from the two (2) samples taken prior to the missed sample and during the next two (2) quarters of 2013 met all drinking water standards. Even though it was not an emergency, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

### What should I do? What is being done?

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 our drinking water meets health standards. During the second (2nd) quarter of 2013, we did not monitor Well 28 SOC's and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. However, there is nothing you need to do at this time and no alternative water supply is needed to be used. In 2013, the District took over 1,100 water quality samples for 150 different contaminants from our wells, treatment facilities, storage tanks and distribution system. The contaminants tested for include microbiological, Principal Organic Contaminants, Inorganic Contaminants, nitrates, perchlorate, radiological, disinfection byproducts, asbestos, and SOC's. Each contaminant has a specific sampling cycle in which it is required to be tested. SOC's are required to be sampled from each new well for four (4) consecutive quarters in which it is initially operated, and then once within a predetermined 18 month interval. In this case, the mandatory third sample was not taken during the required time period. Subsequently, the third (3rd) and fourth (4th) quarter samples were completed in 2013.

<sup>1</sup> LIST OF SOC CONTAMINANTS: Alachlor, Aldicarb, Aldicarb Sulfone, Aldicarb Sulfoxide, Aldrin, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, Butachlor, Carbaryl, Carbofuran, Chlordane(Total), Dalapon, DBCP(G), Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Dicamba, Dieldrin, Dinoseb, Diquat, 2,4-D, Endothal, Endrin, 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB), Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Methomyl, Methoxychlor, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Oxamyl(Vydate), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Propachlor, Polychlorinated Biphenyls(PCB's), Simazine, Toxaphene, 2,3,7,8-TCDD(Dioxin), 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)



## What happened?

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 our drinking water meets health standards. During the second (2nd) quarter of 2013, we did not monitor Well 28 SOC's and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. However, there is nothing you need to do at this time and no alternative water supply is needed to be used. In 2013, the District took over 1,100 water quality samples for 150 different contaminants from our wells, treatment facilities, storage tanks and distribution system. The contaminants tested for include microbiological, Principal Organic Contaminants, Inorganic Contaminants, nitrates, perchlorate, radiological, disinfection byproducts, asbestos, and SOC's. Each contaminant has a specific sampling cycle in which it is required to be tested. SOC's are required to be sampled from each new well for four (4) consecutive quarters in which it is initially operated, and then once within a predetermined 18 month interval. In this case, the mandatory third sample was not taken during the required time period. Subsequently, the third (3rd) and fourth (4th) quarter samples were completed in 2013.

For more information, please contact Superintendent Peter F. Logan at (516) 921-8280 or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692.

*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.*

## 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/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).

## NON - DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

According to State regulations, the Jericho Water District routinely monitors your drinking water for various contaminants. The following contaminants were analyzed for but not detected:

Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Free Cyanide, Fluoride, Mercury, Selenium, Silver, Thallium, Ammonia, Manganese, Nitrite, Bromoform, Bromochloromethane, Bromodichloromethane, Bromomethane, Dibromochloromethane, Chlorobenzene, Chloroethane, Chloromethane, Chlorodibromomethane, Dibromomethane, Dichlorodifluoromethane, trans-1,2-Dichloroethene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,3-Dichloropropane, 2,2-Dichloropropane, 1,1-Dichloropropene, cis-1,3-Dichloropropene, trans-1,3-Dichloropropene, Methylene Chloride, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, Tetrachloroethene, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichlorofluoromethane, Vinyl Chloride, Benzene, Bromobenzene, n-Butylbenzene, sec-Butylbenzene, tert-Butylbenzene, 2-Chlorotoluene, 4-Chlorotoluene, 4-Isopropyltoluene, 1,2-Dichlorobenzene, 1,3-Dichlorobenzene, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, Ethylbenzene, Hexachlorobutadiene, Isopropylbenzene, n-Propylbenzene, Styrene, 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, m,p-Xylene, o-Xylene

## FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 58,000 people through 18,653 services. The total water produced in 2013 was 5.3 billion gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system is 14,534,000 gallons per day. The maximum daily pumpage occurred on July 19, 2013 wherein 35.02 million gallons were pumped. The minimum daily pumpage occurred on January 18, 2013 when 5.6 million gallons of

water were pumped. For 2013, the unaccounted for water was calculated at 6.5%, which is well below the DEC goal of 10%. The unaccounted for water is comprised of water used for sampling, to flush mains and hydrants, street cleaning and fighting fires. Water lost through leaking services, hydrants and mains accounts for the remainder of the 430 million gallons. In 2013, water customers within the boundary of the District were billed for water as follows:

**Minimum Charge per Quarter - \$9.00**

0 – 10,000 gallons	\$0.90 per 1,000
10,001 – 30,000 gallons	\$0.95 per 1,000
30,001 – 100,000 gallons	\$1.65 per 1,000
Over 100,000 gallons	\$2.20 per 1,000

Tax Rate - \$2.158 per \$100.00 of assessed valuation.

Outside the boundary of the District, customers were billed as follows:

**Minimum Charge per Quarter - \$12.00**

0 – 10,000 gallons	\$1.20 per 1,000
10,001 – 30,000 gallons	\$1.25 per 1,000
30,001 – 100,000 gallons	\$1.95 per 1,000
Over 100,000 gallons	\$2.50 per 1,000

On Long Island, the average family of four uses approximately 120 – 150 gallons of water per person per day. Based on this average, the quarterly cost for water would range from \$47.50 - \$64.00. Annual Demand Charge – Fire Line and Standpipe Connections

Size of Connection from District Mains	Charge per Annum Payable in Advance
2" Diameter	\$30.00
3" Diameter	\$42.00
4" Diameter	\$85.00
6" Diameter	\$250.00
8" & Larger Diameter	\$500.00

### SPECIAL NEEDS CUSTOMERS

Some of the District's customers may require a continuous supply of water. Most commonly, these are people who use dialysis machines at home. If you have this special need, kindly inform the District by letter, so that we can update our emergency plan.

### WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

The water supply is one of the most critical environmental elements that must be safeguarded to ensure the continuance of an adequate supply for present and future generations. The District must be concerned with both quality and quantity issues, as they are inextricably linked. What is not wasted or contaminated will be available for future use. It is clear then that the responsibility for conserving water rests with each and every one of us. Each person must take a hard look at their individual water use and implement as many conservation measures as may apply to their life style. By conserving water you are also:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these 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; and
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.





### CONSERVATION TIPS

Each person can play a role in conserving water and saving money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever they can. It is not hard to conserve water:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your 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 a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes, if the dial on the meter has moved, you have a leak.

### LEAKS – COSTLY AND WASTEFUL

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF GALLONS WASTED\*

Size of leak	Per Hour	Per Day	Per Quarter	Cost per Quarter
 .25	547	13,128	1,181,520	\$2,523.90
 .1875	308	7,392	665,280	\$1,386.50
 .125	137	3,288	295,920	\$574.70
 .0625	34	816	73,440	\$98.95

\*At 60 pounds per square inch of water pressure

### SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

Commenced / Completed 2013 -

- Relocation of telemetry equipment at the Woodbury and Split Rock tanks
- Purchase of several new vehicles
- Removal and replacement of damaged roofs from Hurricane Sandy
- Repaired or replaced security fencing around several district sites due to Hurricane Sandy

Planned in 2013 / Completed in 2014

- Rehabilitation of Wells 13 & 27
- Purchase of several new vehicles
- Examination and evaluation of existing roof and the installation of a membrane covering on Kirby Lane storage tank
- Design, bid & commence construction of the de-nitrification/Packed Tower aerator plant for Wells 9 & 14
- Installation of water main extensions on Third Street in Woodbury and Motts Cove Road in Glen Head
- Complete the Installation of an enhanced security system

### CLOSING

To take anything for granted, is in a real sense, to neglect it and that is how most of us treat water.

- Robert Raikes, *Water Weather and Prehistory*

Water is one of the most precious resources and yet it is often taken for granted simply because it is always there for us. The purpose of this report is to keep you informed about your water supply. Knowledge is power. The power to conserve and protect this resource is in all of our hands. Please feel free to call on us at (516) 921-8280 with any questions you may have relative to this report.