



# ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2019

JERICHO WATER DISTRICT | 125 CONVENT RD. SYOSSET, NY 11791  
(PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID # 2902831)

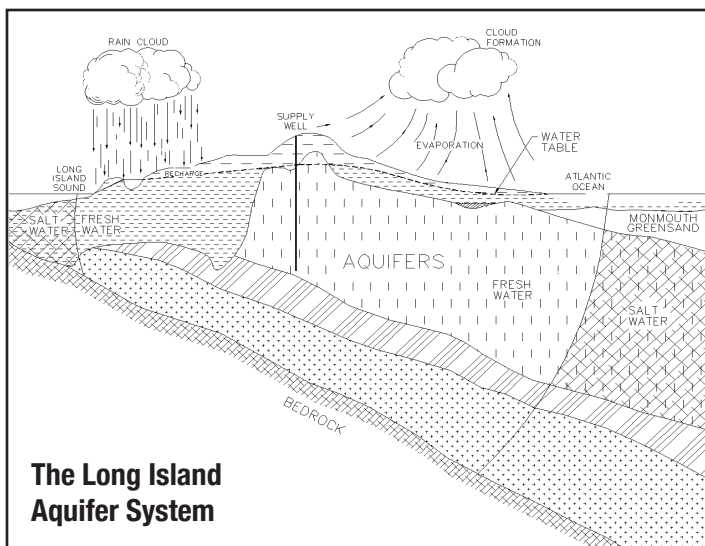
## INTRODUCTION

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 2019.

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



**The Long Island Aquifer System**

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 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 2019, 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. The District currently has 5 wells being treated at the source, for elevated levels of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC); 3 wells are using Granular Activated Carbon and 2 are treated using Packed Tower Aeration.

## 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 un-sewered residential and commercial land use and related practices in the assessment area, including fertilizing lawns.

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

## FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 58,000 people through 19,298 services. The total water produced in 2019 was 4.82 billion gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system is 13,196,022 gallons per day. The maximum daily pumpage occurred on July 10th, 2019 wherein 32.68 million gallons were pumped. The minimum daily pumpage occurred on February 26th, 2019 when 4.22 million gallons of water were pumped. For 2019, the unaccounted-for water was calculated at 6.5%, which is 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 316,251,000 million gallons. In 2019, water customers within the boundary of the District were billed for water as follows:

### Minimum Charge per Quarter - \$10.00

0 – 10,000 gallons	\$1.00 per 1,000
10,001 – 30,000 gallons	\$1.05 per 1,000
30,001 – 100,000 gallons	\$1.85 per 1,000
Over 100,000 gallons	\$2.50 per 1,000

Tax Rate - \$4.307 per \$100.00 of assessed valuation.

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

### Minimum Charge per Quarter - \$13.00

0 – 10,000 gallons	\$1.30 per 1,000
10,001 – 30,000 gallons	\$1.35 per 1,000
30,001 – 100,000 gallons	\$2.15 per 1,000
Over 100,000 gallons	\$2.80 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 \$55.05 - \$75.40

Annual Demand Charge – Fire Line and Standpipe Connections:

Size of Connection From District Mains	Charge per Annum Payable in Advance
Up to 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.

## 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, radon and synthetic organic compounds. In 2019, we conducted tests for over 150 contaminants. We detected 47 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.

*"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 the 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 your water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the safe Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."*

**Nitrate.** In drinking water at levels above 10mg/l is a health risk for infants 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.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be 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 (1 800-426-4791) or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692.

## 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. The MCL is established by the E.P.A. It is defined in terms of health risk as follows – If a person drank one-half gallon of water each day for 70 years and that water contained a contaminant at the MCL, there would be a one in a million risk of developing an adverse reaction to that substance.

**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 maximum permissible levels of disinfectant residuals in water delivered to a consumer.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**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.

**No Designated Limit (NDL):** No limit has been established.

**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 to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A radioactivity concentration unit.

**Millirems per Year (mrem/yr):** The annual radiation absorbed dose equivalent.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Limit (NTU):** A unit for expressing the cloudiness (turbidity) of a sample.

**90<sup>th</sup> Percentile:** The value reported for the 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.

**Health Advisory (HA):** The estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. A health advisory is not a legally enforceable standard but serves as a technical guidance to assist federal, state and local officials.

Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Samples	Level Detected Avg / Max (Range) <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit of Measurement	MCL or MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Total Coliform	No	7/8/2019	1 sample positive <sup>(2)</sup>	n/a	0	TT - greater than or equal to 5% samples positive	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform	No	9/9/2019	1 sample positive <sup>(2)</sup>	n/a	0	TT - greater than or equal to 5% samples positive	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	Yes	5/20/2019	8.8 (ND - 8.8)	NTU	n/a	MCL - 5	Soil Runoff
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Barium	No	6/10/2019	0.092 (0.0032 - 0.092)	mg/L	2	MCL - 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	6/17/2019	13.0 (1.3 - 13.0)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	6/17/2019	36 (5.1 - 36)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Magnesium	No	6/17/2019	6.0 (0.79 - 6.0)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	6/10/2019	0.0033 (ND - 0.0033)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Perchlorate	No	10/28/2019	5.9 (ND - 5.9)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 18	Oxygen additive in solid fuel propellant for rockets, missiles, and fireworks.
Sodium	No	12/4/2019	20.3 (6.8 - 20.3)	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 <sup>(3)</sup>	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	6/17/2019	12.0 (ND - 12.0)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	6/7/2019	0.028 (ND - 0.028)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Naturally occurring; Mining waste
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (NITRATE AND NITRITE)</b>							
Nitrate as N	No	6/24/2019	7.2 (0.50 - 7.2)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	No	6/24/2019	7.2 (0.50 - 7.2)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Calcium Hardness	No	6/17/2019	32.5 (3.3 - 32.5)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Corrosivity	No	12/4/2019	-1.67 [-3.88 - (-1.67)]	--	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
pH	No	12/4/2019	7.7 (5 - 7.7)	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	12/4/2019	58.1 (3 - 58.1)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	6/7/2019	190 (50 - 190)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	6/17/2019	57.2 (9.4 - 57.2)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
<b>DISINFECTANT</b>							
Chlorine Residual	No	1/22/2019	0.69 (0.2 - 1.12)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL - 4 <sup>(4)</sup>	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
1,1 - Dichloroethene	No	7/1/2019	0.58 (ND - 0.85)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 - Dichloropropane	No	9/16/2019	3.25 (ND - 4.3)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Chlorodifluoromethane	Yes	6/10/2019	3.78 (ND - 5.80)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Used as a refrigerant

Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Samples	Level Detected Avg / Max (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCL or MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Tetrachloroethene	No	4/1/2019	0.50 (ND - 0.72)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills
Trichloroethene	No	7/8/2019	0.67 (ND - 1.20)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
<b>OTHER PRINCIPAL ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
1,1 - Dichloroethane	No	7/1/2019	1.57 (ND - 2.10)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Released into the environment as fugitive emissions and in wastewater during production and used as a chemical intermediate solvent; used in vinyl chloride manufacturing; chlorinated solvent intermediate; coupling agent in anti-knock gasoline; degreasing agent
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	No	9/16/2019	0.27 (ND - 0.56)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Used in chemical manufacturing, as an industrial solvent, paint and varnish remover, and a cleaning/degreasing agent
<b>ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	No	6/17/2019	0.35 (ND - 0.61)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released from gasoline storage tanks. MTBE is an octane enhancer in unleaded gasoline. Atmospheric deposition
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS - ROUTINE SAMPLING</b>							
Bromodichloromethane	No	6/18/2019	4.5 (ND - 4.5)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter
Bromoform	No	6/18/2019	7.1 (ND - 7.1)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter
Chloroform	No	6/18/2019	2.7 (ND - 2.7)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter
Dibromochloromethane	No	6/18/2019	7.10 (ND - 7.10)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter
Total Trihalomethanes	No	6/18/2019	21.3 (ND - 21.3)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter
<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Gross Alpha Activity	No	8/29/2019	1.7 (-0.187 - 1.7)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	8/21/2019	4.3 (0.152 - 4.3)	pCi/L	0	50 <sup>(6)</sup>	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Combined Radium 226/228	No	8/21/2019	3.49 (0.426 - 3.49)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	8/29/2019	0.85 (-0.094 - 0.85)	ug/L	0	MCL - 30	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULES 3/4 CONTAMINANTS<sup>(6)</sup></b>							
Bromide	No	12/19/2019	144 (ND - 144)	ug/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Dibromoacetic Acid	No	12/30/2019	0.35 (ND - 0.35)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
1,4 - Dioxane	No	7/29/2019	7.4 (0.045 - 7.4)	ug/L	n/a	35 <sup>(7)</sup>	Released into the environment through its use as a solvent and in textile processing, printing processes, and detergent preparations
Manganese	No	4/17/2019	12.3 (ND - 12.3)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination



Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Samples	Level Detected Avg / Max (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCL or MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	9/11/2019	21.4 (ND - 21.4)	ng/L	n/a	70 <sub>(8,9)</sub>	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	9/11/2019	2.13 (ND - 2.13)	ng/L	n/a	70 <sub>(8,9)</sub>	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	No	9/11/2019	2.25 (ND - 2.25)	ng/L	n/a	70 <sub>(8,9)</sub>	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	9/11/2019	7.09 (ND - 7.09)	ng/L	n/a	70 <sub>(8,9)</sub>	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
<b>LEAD AND COPPER CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Copper	Yes	7/3/2019	0.19 (0.017 - 1.8) <sub>(10)</sub>	mg/L	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	7/10/2019	ND (ND - 1.6) <sub>(11)</sub>	ug/L	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**Notes:**

- 1 – When compliance with the MCL is determined more frequently than annually, the data reported is the highest average or maximum of any of the sampling points used to determine compliance and the range of detected values.
- 2 – In July 2019, total coliforms were detected in 1 of 61 routine compliance samples collected in our system. Again, in September 2019, total coliforms were detected in 1 of the 17 routine 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, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water system. After these detections, additional samples were collected, and total coliforms were not detected in those samples. Since total coliforms were detected in <5% of the samples collected during each of those months, the system did not trigger Level 1 assessments. It should be noted that E. coli, associated with human and animal fecal waste, was not detected in any of the samples collected.
- 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 value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). MRDLs are not currently regulated, but in the future, they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.
- 5 – The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
- 6 – The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rules 3/4 (UCMR3/4) are US EPA water quality sampling programs which monitor unregulated but emerging contaminants in drinking water. The results of the sampling will determine if such contaminants will need to be regulated in the future.
- 7 – The level represents a health advisory for 1,4-dioxane as a UCMR3 contaminant. A health advisory is 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, and is non-regulatory.
- 8 – The levels represent health advisories for polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) as UCMR3 contaminants.
- 9 – The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established a lifetime health advisory level (HAL) of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and PFOS combined. The New York State (NYS) proposed maximum contamination level (MCL) is 10 ppt for PFOA and 10 ppt for PFOS.
- 10 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 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 this case, thirty samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the twenty-seventh highest value (0.19 mg/L).
- 11 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

**WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?**

As you can see by the table, our system did not have any violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

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

During 2019, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating and reporting requirements. 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.

**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 (1 800-426-4791).

**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:

**Organics (also including Synthetic Organics and Other Principal Organics)** - 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane, 1,1-dichloropropene, 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichloropropane, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 2,2-dichloropropane, 2/4-chlorotoluene, benzene, bromobenzene, bromochloromethane, bromomethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, chloroethane, chloromethane, dibromomethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, ethylbenzene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, isopropylbenzene, methylene chloride, styrene, toluene, trichlorofluoromethane, vinyl chloride, cis-1,2-dichloroethene,

cis-1,3-dichloropropene, m&p-xylene, n-butylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, o-xylene, p-isopropyltoluene, sec-butylbenzene, tert-butylbenzene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,3-dichloropropene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1,2-dibromoethane, alachlor, aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, methoxychlor, PCB screen, toxaphene, gamma-BHC (lindane), 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), 2,4-D, dalapon, dicamba, dinoseb, pentachlorophenol, picloram, 3-hydroxycarbofuran, aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide, carbaryl, carbofuran, methomyl, oxamyl, glyphosate, endothall, and diquat.

**Microbiological** – Escherichia coli.

**Inorganics and Physical Characteristics** – Antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, color, fluoride, free cyanide, iron, MBAS, mercury, nitrite as N, nitrogen-ammonia, odor, selenium, silver, and thallium.

**Disinfection By-Products [Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)]** – bromoacetic acid, chloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, haloacetic acids (total), and trichloroacetic acid.

**Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rules 3/4** – germanium, alpha-BHC, chlorpyrifos, dimethipin, ethoprop, merphos-oxone, oxyfluorfen, permethrin, profenofos, tebuconazole, tribufos, n-butanol, 2-methoxyethanol, 2-propen-1-ol, total organic carbon, perfluorobutanesulfonic acid, perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, chlorodibromoacetic acid, bromoacetic acid, chloroacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, butylated hydroxyanisole, o-toluidine, and quinoline. You may obtain the monitoring results by calling Superintendent Peter F. Logan at 516-921-8280.

**WATER CONSERVATION**

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 energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- Reducing the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- Lessening 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.





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.

**CONSERVATION TIPS INCLUDE:**

- 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
	547	13,128	1,181,520	\$2,864.30
	308	7,392	665,280	\$1,573.70
	137	3,288	295,920	\$650.30
	34	816	73,440	\$110.55

\*At 60 pounds per square inch of water pressure

**SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS**

Commenced / Completed 2019 -

- New electric service to Well 12
- Abandoned the cesspool at Well 12
- Installation of GAC units at Wells 4 & 18 for VOC removal
- Installation of 250' of 6" water main on Anita Ave., Syosset
- Replaced diesel fuel tank gauges at various well sites
- Replaced gas-fired furnaces at Wells 22 & 29
- Upgraded the server for the billing system at main office
- Replaced faulty main breaker at Well 27
- Replace boilers at maintenance shop and Well 17
- Replaced double entrance doors at Well 19
- Replacement of roof on main shop building, Wells 4 & 30
- Installation of a fire, smoke & CO2 alarm system in Administration Office

Commenced in 2019 / to be completed in 2020 -

- Construction of new, 1.5 million-gallon, elevated water storage tank to replace existing 95-year old tank
- Construction of treatment plant at Well 9 for both wells 9 & 14
- Installation of test well at the Southwoods Rd. site
- Replacement of chiller and condenser at main office
- AOP pilot study for 1,4-dioxane removal at Kirby lane site
- Replace water main on McCoun's Lane, phase 1 – directional drill
- Rehabilitation of Well 31 pump and motor
- Commenced with replacing all water meters with cellular "smart" water meters, to be completed in 2021

**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.