



ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2025

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

INTRODUCTION

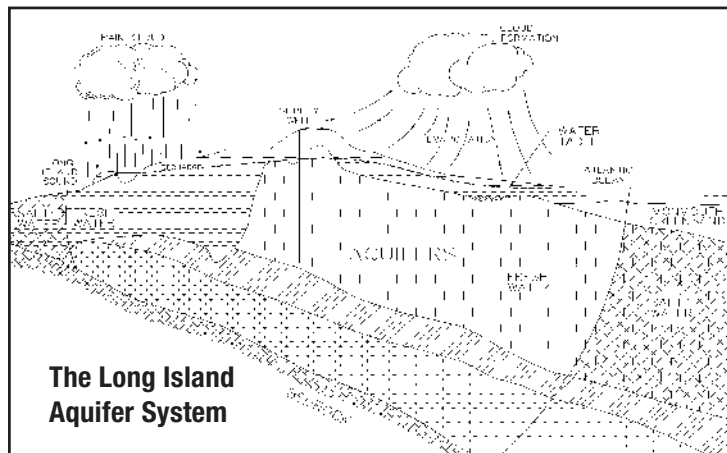
To comply with State regulations, the Jericho Water District will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Peter F. Logan, Superintendent, at (516) 921-8280. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board 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 AM.

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 material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water source is ground water, 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



**The Long Island
Aquifer System**

Hollow, 3 are in Jericho, 5 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 12.90 million gallons with a usable storage capacity of 10.79 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 2025, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

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.

Your 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 20,033 services. The total water produced in 2025 was 4,933,251,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system is 13,515,756 gallons per day. The maximum daily pumpage occurred on July 29th, 2025, wherein 32.50 million gallons were pumped. The minimum daily pumpage occurred on December 26th, 2025, when 4.58 million gallons of water were pumped. For 2025, the unaccounted-for water was calculated at 2.11%, 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, mains, and out-of-order water meters accounts for the remainder of the 103,927,000 gallons. In 2025, water customers within the boundary of the District were billed for water as follows:

Minimum Charge per Quarter - \$13.30

0 – 10,000 gallons -	\$1.33 per 1,000
10,001 – 30,000 gallons -	\$1.40 per 1,000
30,001 – 100,000 gallons -	\$2.66 per 1,000
100,001 – 200,000 gallons -	\$3.52 per 1,000
Over 200,000 gallons -	\$3.99 per 1,000

Tax Rate - \$38.382 per \$100.00 of assessed valuation.

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

Minimum Charge per Quarter - \$17.30

0 – 10,000 gallons -	\$1.73 per 1,000
10,001 – 30,000 gallons -	\$1.82 per 1,000
30,001 – 100,000 gallons -	\$3.46 per 1,000
100,001 – 200,000 gallons -	\$4.58 per 1,000
Over 200,000 gallons -	\$5.19 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 \$75.88 - \$105.14

Annual Demand Charge – Fire Line and Standpipe Connections

Size of Connection From District Mains	Charge per Annum Payable in Advance
Up to 2” Diameter	\$51.00
3” Diameter	\$71.00
4” Diameter	\$143.00
6” Diameter	\$419.00
8” & larger Diameter	\$838.00

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, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented on the following pages 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, is 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 Department of Health at (516) 227-9692.

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): Maximum Contaminant Level; The level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG 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 the 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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water.

Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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).

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.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

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 not exceeded. We are required to provide the following information on lead in drinking water:

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in-home plumbing. Jericho Water District is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family’s risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Superintendent Peter F. Logan, at (516) 921-8280. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Nitrate

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 6.4 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.”

Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected Avg / Max (Range) ⁽¹⁾	Unit Measurement	MCLG OR MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or MRDL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	9/17/2025	0.013 (ND - 0.013)	mg/L	MCLG - 2	MCL - 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Bromide	No	12/23/2025	0.14 (0.14 - 0.14)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Calcium	No	6/26/2025	15.8 (1.2 - 15.8)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	12/23/2025	40.9 (3.9 - 40.9)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Iron	No	9/17/2025	45 (ND - 45)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 300	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	12/23/2025	6.4 (0.51 - 6.4)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	9/17/2025	0.0037 (ND - 0.0037)	ug/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	12/18/2025	25 (3.5 - 25)	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 ⁽²⁾	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	9/17/2025	18.4 (ND - 18.4)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	9/17/2025	0.21 (ND - 0.21)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Naturally occurring; Mining waste
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (NITRATE AND NITRITE)							
Nitrate as N	No	12/23/2025	36.7 (3 - 36.7)	mg/L	MCLG - 10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as N	No	10/9/2025	0.054 (ND - 0.054)	mg/L	MCLG - 1	MCL - 1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	No	12/23/2025	6.4 (0.13 - 6.4)	mg/L	MCLG - 10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Calcium Hardness	No	6/26/2025	-1.17 (-5.14 - (-1.17))	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Corrosivity	No	12/18/2025	-1.05 (-5.06 - (-1.05))	-	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Odor	No	12/18/2025	1 (ND - 1)	units	n/a	MCL - 3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; Natural sources
pH	No	12/18/2025	7.1 (5.3 - 7.1)	units	n/a	7.5 - 8.5 ⁽³⁾	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance	No	12/16/2025	278 (81.9 - 278)	umhos/cm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	6/25/2025	67.7 (ND - 67.7)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	12/23/2025	128 (ND - 128)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	9/17/2025	55.4 (5.9 - 55.4)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
DISINFECTANT							
Chlorine Residual	No	7/14/2025	1.1 (0 - 1.1)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL - 4 ⁽⁴⁾	Water additive used to control microbes
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
1,1 - Dichloroethene	No	4/2/2025	0.54 (ND - 0.54)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 - Dichloropropane	No	7/28/2025	2.8 (ND - 2.8)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	No	9/29/2025	0.71 (ND - 0.71)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Used in chemical manufacturing as an industrial solvent, paint and varnish remover, and a cleaning/degreasing agent
Chlorodifluoromethane	No	7/29/2025	4.2 (ND - 4.2)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Used as a refrigerant
Tetrachloroethene	No	6/9/2025	0.62 (ND - 0.62)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills
Trichloroethene	No	4/2/2025	1.7 (ND - 1.7)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
OTHER PRINCIPAL ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
1,1 - Dichloroethane	No	7/22/2025	1.5 (ND - 1.5)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Released into the environment as fugitive emissions and in wastewater during production and use as a chemical intermediate solvent; Used in vinyl chloride manufacturing; Chlorinated solvent intermediate; Coupling agent in anti-knock gasoline; Degreasing agent
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS - STAGE II SAMPLING							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	9/9/2025	2.1 (ND - 2.1)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms

Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected Avg / Max (Range) ⁽¹⁾	Unit of Measurement	MCLG OR MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES							
1,4 - Dioxane	No	8/21/2025	0.78 (ND - 0.78)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	8/6/2025	3.14 (ND - 3.14)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Simazine	No	10/27/2025	0.11 (ND - 0.11)	ug/L	MCLG-4	MCL - 4	Herbicide runoff
Disinfection By-Products - Routine Sampling							
Bromodichloromethane	No	9/9/2025	0.75 (ND - 0.75)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Chloroform	No	7/24/2025	0.71 (ND - 0.71)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Dibromochloromethane	No	9/9/2025	0.76 (ND - 0.76)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Gross Alpha Activity	No	7/28/2025	0.667 (-0.937 - 0.667)	pCi/L	MCLG-0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	7/24/2025	3.87 (0.008 - 3.87)	pCi/L	MCLG-0	50 ⁽⁶⁾	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Combined Radium 226/228	No	7/28/2025	3.17 (0.281 - 3.17)	pCi/L	MCLG-0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	7/28/2025	0.3335 (-0.008 - 0.3335)	ug/L	MCLG-0	MCL - 30	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium	No	12/23/2025	66.1 (66.1 - 66.1)	ug/L	n/a	HA - 4,000	Erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 5 CONTAMINANTS							
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (6:2FTS)	No ⁽⁶⁾	4/9/2025	7.16 (ND - 7.16)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial processes
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	No	4/9/2025	1.9 (ND - 1.9)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial processes
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	10/15/2025	33 (ND - 33)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial processes
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	10/15/2025	6.18 (ND - 6.18)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	No	10/15/2025	16.2 (ND - 16.2)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial processes
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	10/15/2025	26.6 (ND - 26.6)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial processes
LEAD AND COPPER CONTAMINANTS							
Copper	No	9/18/2025	0.23 (ND - 1.1) ⁽⁷⁾	mg/L	MCLG-1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	5/7/2025	1.7 (ND - 33.3) ⁽⁸⁾	ug/L	MCLG-0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
UNSPECIFIED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Acetaldehyde	No	10/16/2025	5.8 (ND - 5.8)	ug/L	n/a	n/a	By-product of Advanced Oxidation (AOP) treatment processes that are required for 1,4-dioxane treatment in drinking water
Formaldehyde	No	10/16/2025	17.3 (ND - 17.3)	ug/L	n/a	n/a	By-product of Advanced Oxidation (AOP) treatment processes that are required for 1,4-dioxane treatment in drinking water
Glyoxal	No	10/16/2025	84.3 (ND - 84.3)	ug/L	n/a	n/a	By-product of Advanced Oxidation (AOP) treatment processes that are required for 1,4-dioxane treatment in drinking water
Methyl Glyoxal	No	10/16/2025	14.2 (ND - 14.2)	ug/L	n/a	n/a	By-product of Advanced Oxidation (AOP) treatment processes that are required for 1,4-dioxane treatment in drinking water
Perchlorate	No	7/28/2025	4.9 (ND - 4.9)	pCi/L	n/a	MCL - 18	Oxygen additive in solid fuel propellant for rockets, missiles, and fireworks

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) 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.
(3) NCDOH Regulatory Guideline
(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) All per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, (except for PFOA and PFOS), are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L or 50,000 ng/L.

(7) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 124 samples 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, 120 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 108th highest value (0.23 mg/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the samples tested.
(8) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 120 samples 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 lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 120 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 108th highest value (1.7 ug/L). The action level for lead was not exceeded in any of the samples tested.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

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 Nassau County Department of Health 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.jerichowater.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/JWD-MCL-Deferral-Quarterly-Report-Q4-2021.pdf>

The New York State Department of Health issued a deferral on November 24th, 2020 to the Jericho Water District for MCL compliance for **1,4-Dioxane**. This deferral acts as an exemption or State permission not to meet an MCL under certain conditions. Under this deferral, the District agrees to a schedule for corrective action and compliance with the MCLs.

The **1,4-Dioxane** contaminant was found in the District drinking water above its New York State MCL of 1 ug/L during 2020. The **1,4-Dioxane** MCL is set well below levels known to cause health effects in animal studies. Therefore, consuming water with **1,4-Dioxane** at the level(s) detected does not pose a significant health risk and the water continues to be acceptable for all uses.

The deferral period is effective until August 25th, 2022. During this period, the District prepared and began to implement an aggressive action plan which includes the construction of Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) facilities for the removal of 1,4-dioxane in seven (7) different wells. These AOP systems also include Granular Activated Carbon which remove PFOA and PFOS. In addition, the District has developed plans for the installation of a new well and associated treatment to expand its clean water supply. Additional information will be shared as further testing and progress occurs. This process is similar for any chemical detected in public drinking water that requires mitigation. The compliance timetable will ensure that your drinking water will meet the MCL as rapidly as possible. The deferral was effective until August 25, 2023.

In July of 2022, the District requested, and was granted, a deferral renewal. This renewal allowed the District to continue to operate while construction of the AOP systems continues. While supply chain issues have plagued these projects, the District was confident that they will be in operation before the renewal expired on August 25th, 2023.

In August of 2023, the District requested, and was granted, an exemption from the 1,4-Dioxane MCL. The exemption was based on certain conditions being met by the District. Those conditions included public notification via publication in a local newspaper, holding a public hearing, and continued progress updates to both the New York State Dept. of Health and the Nassau County Dept. of Health. Supply chain issues still plague these projects, yet the District is confident that we will be in full operation before the exemption runs out on August 25th, 2024. However, the supply chain issues and delays did not lessen and, therefore, additional time was necessary to achieve compliance. As such, the District requested a second 12-month exemption to extend its MCL compliance deadline to August 2025.

The District is also required to submit a quarterly update to the NYSDOH and the NCDOH on the status of the project(s). The full deferral approval notification is included as Appendix A to the Annual Water Quality Report. The project schedule, and quarterly updates, can be viewed at www.jerichowater.org/deferralquarterlyreport

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by posting it on our website (www.jerichowater.org) by the end of the 3rd quarter of 2025.

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:

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, nitrogen-ammonia, odor, Perchlorate, selenium, silver, and thallium.

Disinfection By-Products – 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.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving 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.





You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you 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	\$4,493.69
	308	7,392	665,280	\$2,434.85
	137	3,288	295,920	\$958.55
	34	816	73,440	\$155.68

- At 60 pounds per square inch of water pressure

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

Completed in 2025

- The functionality of the station
- The new well and treatment plant at the Southwoods Rd. site is moving forward. Critical electrical components were delivered earlier in the year, with the contractor installing them over the summer, and an expected startup in late fall 2025/early spring 2026.
- Installation and startup continued at the Split Rock tank booster station. Health Dept. approval was given in October of 2024. With a new electrical service installed in late 2024, this booster station was expected to be operational for the 2025 pumping season.
- The inventory of the District's gooseneck replacement services lines was completed and filed with the New York State Dept. of Health in October 2024. The contract to replace lead goosenecks was bid out in December, with the actual work starting in the Spring of 2026.
- The Packed Tower Aeration System (PTAS) treatment plant for Wells 6 & 16 was substantially completed and operational for the 2023 pumping season. The key, missing electrical components were installed in 2025. Punchlist items are being addressed at this time.
- Construction of AOP treatment plant at Wells 20 & 21 was substantially completed and given Nassau County Dept. of Health approval to run into the distribution system. Punchlist items are now being addressed.
- Construction of an Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) treatment plant at Well 22 commenced at the end of the summer in 2023. In 2024, delays beyond the District's control caused the completion of this project to be pushed back until the Fall of 2025. The well and treatment are expected to be fully functional for the 2026 pumping season.
- The renovation of the kitchen and restrooms in the administration building were completed in 2025.
- Architectural improvements were made at the District headquarters, including a new roof on the storage garage.
- The contract for replacement of approximately 600' of 8" water main on the northwest section of Sugar Tom's Lane was bid out in July, with construction taking place in the Spring of 2026.
- The contract for a second, redundant water main into an area on the west side of Jericho which will help with water quality, was bid in December of 2025, with construction to start in the Spring of 2026.
- The rehabilitation of the Jericho elevated water storage tank, which was started in late 2024, was completed this year. The remaining work, replacing valves and pipe on the inlet/outlet of the tank, will be completed in the Spring of 2026.

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*

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.