

# ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2022

## INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF WILLISTON PARK WATER DEPARTMENT

494 Willis Avenue, Williston Park, NY 11596-1738  
(Public Water Supply ID # 2902858)



Prepared by:

**D&B Engineers and Architects**  
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### INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING RESIDENTS

#### Spanish

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

### INTRODUCTION

To comply with Federal and State regulations, the Incorporated Village of Williston Park Water Department (the Village) annually issues 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 Frank Lovisi, Water Department Superintendent, at the Village at (516) 746-2193, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791, or the Nassau County Department of Health (NCDH) at (516) 227-9692. We want our valued customers to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please visit the EPA website at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater), the Department of Health website at [www.health.state.ny.us](http://www.health.state.ny.us), and attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings on the third Monday of each month at 8:00 p.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 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 and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for the public health.

One hundred percent of the water distributed to the Village's consumers is pumped from wells that obtain water from the Magothy aquifer that underlies northwest Nassau County. The water levels in the aquifer dropped in the drought period of the mid-1960s and have risen in response to generally favorable precipitation that has occurred between 1970 and 2022. Available well supply from the aquifer has not diminished. The Village has three active wells: Wells 1A, 2, and 4. The Village is 100% metered and has an active cross connection control program in compliance with the State sanitary code. During 2022, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

During 2022, water pumped into the distribution system from Wells 2 and 4 was treated to remove volatile organic chemicals by packed tower aeration (air stripping towers). The process is completely natural, using air delivered through the packing media in the tower past the cascading water to remove the volatile organics from the water. The treated water discharges from the tower to a clear well where it is pumped to the distribution system. All source water for the Village is treated with sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) in an amount necessary to maintain a pH level between 7.5 and 8.5 to reduce corrosivity. The NCDH requires disinfection of all water systems. The Village disinfects its water supply by feeding small amounts of liquid sodium hypochlorite into the distribution system at each pumping station.

The NCDH completed a Source Water Assessment Program for the Village. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating which is dependent upon the presence of potential sources of contamination within the well's contributing area and the likelihood that the contaminant will travel through the environment to reach the well. The 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 the section entitled "ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?" for a list of contaminants that may be detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters in the future.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the NCDH.

## **FACTS AND FIGURES**

Our water system serves approximately 7,500 residents through 2,400 service connections. The total water produced in 2022 was 475,268,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to Williston Park customers was 221,293,000 gallons. The Incorporated Village of East Williston purchased approximately 141,141,000 gallons. This leaves a total of 112,834,000 gallons, which includes 38,281,729 gallons of authorized non-billed metered water for Village properties and 74,552,271 gallons of unaccounted-for water. This unaccounted-for was used to flush mains; fight fires; fill road sweepers and tanker trucks; and during water main breaks, leakage in mains and water services, unauthorized use of hydrants; and water storage tank inspection and accounts for the remaining 74,552,271 gallons (approximately 15.7% of the total amount produced). In 2022, water customers were charged \$5.14 per 1,000 gallons for usage up to 50,000 gallons and \$5.36 per 1,000 gallons for usage over 50,000 gallons. The commercial usage rate charged was \$5.67 per 1,000 gallons. The Village of East Williston was charged \$5.67 per 1,000 gallons for their purchase of our water.

## **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, Escherichia coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, physical characteristics, trihalomethanes, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, and radioactive compounds. The table presented below, Table 1, depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

A supplement to this report showing laboratory results of analysis of all raw and treated samples taken from each water supply well in service and from the distribution system is available upon request. Contact Frank Lovisi, Water Department Superintendent at the Village at (516) 746-2193, located at 494 Willis Avenue, Williston Park, NY 11596, if you would like to obtain a copy.

Contamination of the groundwater from the Village has been detected in samples from the wells. All groundwater pumped to the distribution system from the operating Water Department wells complies with New York State Department of Health Standards for public drinking water supplies. 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791 or the NCDH at (516) 227-9697.

Table 1 shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022. The table depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range) <sub>(1)</sub>	Avg/Max	Unit Measurement	MCLG OR MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (TT, MCL, or MRDL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium	No	3/21/22	0.0061 (0.0023 - 0.0061) <sub>(1)</sub>		mg/L	n/a	MCL - 2	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	3/21/22	13.5 (8.8 - 13.5)		mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	6/23/22	43.8 (23 - 43.8)		mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Iron	No	6/23/22	0.15		ug/L	n/a	MCL - 300	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	3/21/22	6.4 (3.9 - 6.4)		mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	3/7/22	0.0035 (0.00059 - 0.0035)		mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	6/23/22	37.3 (12.3 - 37.3)		mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 <sub>(2)</sub>	Naturally occurring. Road salt, Water softeners, Animal waste
Sulfate	No	3/21/22	21.8 (8.3 - 21.8)		mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
<b>Inorganic Contaminants - Nitrates</b>								
Nitrate	No	7/5/22	4.7 (1.5 - 4.7)		mg/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	No	7/5/22	4.5 (1.5 - 4.5)		mg/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Physical Characteristics</b>								
Calcium Hardness	No	3/21/22	33.7 (22 - 33.7)		mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Corrosivity	No	3/21/22	-2.08 (-2.08 - +1.15) <sub>(3)</sub>		units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
pH	No	6/23/22	8.1 (6.0 - 8.1)		units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	6/23/22	50.8 (15.0 - 50.8)		mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	6/23/22	150 (114 - 150)		mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	3/21/22	59.9 (38.0 - 59.9)		mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
<b>Disinfectant</b>								
Chlorine Residual	No	9/26/22	0.9 (0.2 - 0.9)		mg/L	n/a	MRDL - 4 <sub>(4)</sub>	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Disinfection By-Products, Routine Sampling</b>								
Chloroform	No	4/14/22	0.54 (ND - 0.64)		ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Trihalomethanes	No	4/14/22	0.54 (ND - 0.64)		ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides</b>								
1,4-Dioxane	No	7/18/22	0.1 (ND - 0.1)		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	No	1/17/22	5.3 (2.8 - 5.3)		ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	No	10/11/22	5.5 (ND - 5.5)		ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>								
Trichloroethene	No	8/17/22	3.9 (ND - 3.9)		ug/L	0	MCL - 5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
<b>Other Principal Organic Contaminants</b>								
Chlorodibromomethane	No	10/3/22	0.76 (ND - 0.76)		ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Degradation of Dieldrin (DCPA), an agricultural pesticide
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>								
Gross Alpha	No	8/9/19	1.86 (0.23 - 1.86)		pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	8/9/19	5.86 (1.42 - 5.86)		pCi/L	0	10 <sub>(5)</sub>	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Combined Radium 226/228	No	8/9/19	1.42 (0 - 1.42)		pCi/L	0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Calculated Uranium	No	8/9/19	0.93 (0.115 - 0.93)		ug/L	0	MCL - 30	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 Contaminants<sub>(6)</sub></b>								
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	4/18/22	2.4 (ND - 2.4)		ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxS)	No	1/17/22	2.0 (ND - 2.0)		ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	7/18/22	3.7 (ND - 3.7)		ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	No	4/18/22	7.7 (ND - 7.7)		ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS)	No	4/18/22	46.8 (ND - 46.8)		ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
ADONA	No	4/18/22	4.1 (ND 4.1)		ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	No	4/18/22	3.6 (ND - 3.6)		ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	4/18/22	4.8 (ND - 4.8)		ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	90th Percentile and Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination	
<b>Lead and Copper Contaminants</b>								
Copper	No	8/19/22	0.04 (0.0059 - 0.048) <sub>(7)</sub>	mg/L	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead	No	8/19/22	<1.0 (<1.0 - 6.3) <sub>(7)</sub>	ug/L	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits	

(1) When compliance with the MCL is determined annually or less frequently, the data reported is the highest detected level of any of the sampling points and the range of detected values. When compliance with the MCL is determined more frequently than annually, the data reported is the highest average 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 100 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately-restricted sodium diets.

(3) 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.

(4) The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

(5) The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) is a United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) water quality sampling program which monitors unregulated but emerging contaminants in drinking water. The results of the sampling and detection of such contaminants will result in regulation in the future.

(6) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 19 sites tested during August 2022 (one sample was collected in April 2022). 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 10% of copper values detected in the water system.

In this case, tenity samples were collected at your water system during August 2022 (one sample collected in April 2022) and the 90th percentile value was the eighth-highest value (0.38 mg/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites.

(7) The level presented, <1.0 ug/L, represents the 90th percentile of the 20 sites tested during August 2022 (one sample collected in April 2022). The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

**Definitions:**  
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is possible.  
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.  
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.  
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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 contaminants.  
AL: Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.  
ND: Non-Detectable: laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.  
mg/L: Milligrams per Liter: corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm)  
ug/L: Micrograms per Liter: corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb)  
pCi/L: PicoCuries per Liter: a measure of the radioactivity of a substance.  
n/a: Not applicable, i.e., no value is assigned by regulatory authorities.

Not included in the table are the more than 220 other contaminants which were tested for and not detected in the wells and distribution system. These undetected contaminants are listed herein:

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-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloropropene, 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloropropane, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichloropropane, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 2,2-dichloropropane, 2/4-chlorotoluene, benzene, bromobenzene, bromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane, bromomethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, chloroethane, , dibromomethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, ethylbenzene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, isopropylbenzene (Cumene), methyl tert-butyl ether, methylene chloride, styrene, toluene, trichlorofluoromethane, vinyl chloride, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, cis-1,3-dichloropropene, m,p-xylene, n-butylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, o-xylene, n-isopropyltoluene, sec-butylbenzene, tert-butylbenzene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,3-dichloropropene, didealkylatrazine, deisopropylatrazine, desethylatrazine, imidacloprid, imidacloprid urea, alachlor OA, alachlor ESA, metolachlor metabolite, metolachlor OA, metolachlor ESA, 2-hydroxyatrazine, malaoxon, trichlorfon, siduron, dichlorvos, propamocarb hydrochloride, 2,6-dichlorobenzamide, ibuprofen, gemfibrozil, metalaxyl, metachlor, tebuthiuron, caffeine, dinoseb, bisphenol A, diuron, phenytoin (Dilantin), 4-hydroxyphenytoin, diethyltoluamide (DEET), acetaminophen, bisphenol B, estrone, 17 alpha ethynyl-estradiol, diethylstilbestrol, 17 beta estradiol, 4-androstene-3,17-dione, picaridin, propachlor ESA, propachlor OA, testosterone, equilin, estriol, monomethyltetrachloroterephthalate (MM), alpha-BHC, beta-BHC, gamma-BHC, delta-BHC, heptachlor, chlordane, alachlor, methoxychlor, endosulfan II, endosulfan sulfate, 4,4 DDE, 4,4

DDD, 4,4 DDT, endrin, heptachlor epoxide, aldrin, dieldrin, endosulfan I, dacthal, 1,2-dibromoethane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, acenaphthene, acenaphthylene, acetochlor, al-lethrin, anthracene, azoxystrobin, benfluralin, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(ghi)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzophenone, benzyl butyl phthalate, bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate, bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, bloc, bromacil, butachlor, butylated hydroxyanisole, butylated hydroxytoluene, carbamazepine, carbazole, carisoprodol, chlorofenvinphos, chloroexylenol, chlorpyrifos, chrysenem cyfluthrin, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, dibutyl phthalate, dichlobenil, dichlorvos, diethyl phthalate, dioctyl phthalate, disulfoton sulfone, EPTC, ethofumesate, ethylparathion, fluoranthene, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, hexachloroethane, hexazinone, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, iodofenphos, iprodione, kelthane, malathion, methoprene, methyl parathion, naled (mDibrom) napropamide, pendimethalin, pentachlorobenzene, pentachloronitrobenzene, permethrin, phenanthrene, piperonyl butoxide, prometon, prometryne, propachlor, propiconazole (TILT), pyrene, resmethrin, ronstar, simazine, sumithrin, terbacil, triadimefon, triclosan, trifluralin, vinclozolin, etofenprox, etofenprox alpha-CO, prallethrin, PCB screen, toxaphene, 2,4,5-TP, 2,4-D, dalapon, dicamba, pentachloroatraphe-nol, picloram, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide, carbofuran, carbofuran, 3-hydroxycarbofuran, oxamyl, carbaryl, 1-naphthol, methomyl, propoxur, methiocarb, methiocarb sulfone, diquat, glysofate, and endothall.

Disinfection By-Products [Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)] Stage II – bromodi-chloromethane, bromoform, bromoacetic acid, chloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dibromochloromethane, di-chloroacetic acid, total haloacetic acids, and trichloroacetic acid.

Inorganics and Physical Characteristics – aluminum, ammonia nitrogen, antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, fluoride, free cyanide, germanium, lithium, manganese, MBAS, molybdenum, mercury, nitrite as N, odor, ortho-phosphate, perchlorate, selenium, silver, tellurium, thallium, thorium, tin, titanium, uranium, vana-dium, and zinc.

Microbiological – Total coliform, Escherichia coliform, and turbidity.

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water is known as the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health is known as the Maxi-mum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG). MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water is known as the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contami-nants. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health is known as the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG). MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow is known as the Action Level (AL).

Sampling for radiological contaminants is done in accordance with NCDH standards. The sampling results presented are from the most recent radiological sampling that was performed in 2019. Raw water samples were collected from Water Department wells and analyzed for gross alpha activity, gross beta activity, radium 226, and radium 228, measured in picocuries per Liter (pCi/L). The maximum contaminant level for gross alpha activity in water is 15 pCi/L. The highest level detected of the gross alpha samples was in 2019 and is 1.86 pCi/L. The State level of concern for gross beta activity in water is 50 pCi/L. The highest level detected of the gross beta samples was in 2019 and is 5.86 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for combined radium 226/228 in water is 5 pCi/L. The highest calculated result for combined radium 226/228 is 1.42 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for uranium is 30 ug/L. The highest calculated uranium result was 0.93 ug/L.

Sampling for lead and copper contaminants is performed every 3 years in accordance with NCDH standards. The sampling results presented are from the most recent lead and copper sampling that was done in 2022. Samples were collected from the distribution system at twenty sites and analyzed for lead and copper. Lead is measured in micrograms per Liter (ug/L). The Action Level (AL) for lead is 15 ug/L. The AL for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. Copper is measured in milligrams per Liter (mg/L). The AL for copper is 1.3 mg/L, and the MCLG for copper is 1.3 mg/L. The AL for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

The levels of lead and copper presented in Table 1 indicate the 90th percentile of those contaminants at the 20 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 lead and copper values detected at your water system. Twenty samples were collected from your water system and the 90th percentile values for lead and copper were the eighteenth-highest values for those contaminants. In Table 1, the 90th percentile for lead is <1.0 ug/L and the 90th percentile for copper is 0.04 mg/L.

#### **WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?**

As you can see by Table 1, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that other contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. 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 and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Williston Park Water Department 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 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

#### **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 (NYSDOH) agrees to defer enforcement actions, such as assessing fines, if the PWS is meeting established deadlines. Deferral recipients are required to update the NYSDOH and the NCDH each calendar quarter on the status of established deadlines. The NYSDOH can resume enforcement if the agreed upon deadlines are not met. We have interconnections that allow us to take water from PWSs that are currently operating under a deferral. The Village currently has interconnections with the Village of Mineola, the Garden City Park Water District, the Albertson Water District, and the Village of East Williston. The Village of East Williston water system is not operating under a deferral at this time.

The Village of Mineola has received a deferral from the NYSDOH for the new 1,4-dioxane, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) MCLs in order to meet the changes in potable water requirements. The Village of Mineola was granted an MCL deferral for 1,4-dioxane, PFOA, and PFOS in 2020 because it has been proactive in its efforts to establish and implement an action plan for managing the above-referenced compounds. Information about the Village of Mineola deferral and established deadline can be found at [deferral\\_renewal\\_public\\_notification\\_-\\_mineola\\_08-31-22.pdf](https://www.mineola-ny.gov/deferral_renewal_public_notification_-_mineola_08-31-22.pdf) ([mineola-ny.gov](http://mineola-ny.gov)).

The Garden City Park Water District received a deferral from the NYSDOH for the new 1,4-dioxane, PFOA, and PFOS MCLs in order to meet the changes in potable water requirements. The Garden City Park Water District was granted an MCL deferral for 1,4-dioxane, PFOA, and PFOS in 2020 but has since completed all action plans to manage the above-referenced compounds and the deferral has now ended. Information about the Garden City Park Water District deferral and established deadline can be found at: Quarterly Deferral Updates – Garden City Park Water District ([gcpwater.org](http://gcpwater.org)).

The Albertson Water District has received a deferral from the NYSDOH for the new PFOA and PFOS MCLs in order to meet the changes in potable water requirements. The Albertson Water District was granted an MCL deferral for PFOA and PFOS in early 2021 and a renewal to that deferral in April 2022 because it has been proactive in its efforts to establish and implement an action plan for managing the above-referenced compounds. Information about the Albertson Water District's deferral and established deadline can be found at: [AWD\\_Deferral\\_Public\\_Notice\\_and\\_Project\\_Schedules\\_Combined.pdf](#) ([albertsonwater.org](http://albertsonwater.org)).

The Village of Williston Park will update the status of these interconnections at the following web address, Water Department | Williston Park, NY ([villageofwillistonpark.org](http://villageofwillistonpark.org)), to indicate if they are active. The interconnections with the water suppliers that have deferrals are normally closed throughout the year and only opened in a water emergency to maintain system pressure.

## **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 at 1 (800) 426-4791.

## **INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The Village is monitoring for additional contaminants under the EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5). The information collected under the UCMR5 will help the EPA determine future drinking water regulations. The results of the monitoring program are listed in Table 1 and are available within the Supplement.

## **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 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.
- 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 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, and then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.
- Water your lawn in the early morning to reduce water loss by evaporation.

## **SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS**

In 2022, the Village commenced the rehabilitation of the air stripper at Well 2 and installed 10 new fire hydrants. System improvements planned for 2023 include the continued rehabilitation of the air stripper at Well No. 2. The Village will also be assessing all well facilities for potential future treatment of emerging contaminants.

In 2021, the EPA issued a revised lead and copper rule. As part of this rule, the Village has commenced an inventory of all service lines to identify potential lead service lines in advance of the October 2024 deadline. In addition to finalizing the inventory, the Village is also developing a lead service line replacement plan, which will also be complete by October 2024.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

## **CLOSING**

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. The Village works hard to provide top quality water to every customer. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of the community. Please call our office if you have any questions.