



# ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2023

PORT WASHINGTON WATER DISTRICT  
38 SANDY HOLLOW ROAD, PORT WASHINGTON, NY 11050  
(PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID # 2912267)

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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 State regulations, Port Washington Water District 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 Paul Prignano, Superintendent of the Port Washington Water District, at (516) 767-0171, the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the Nassau County Department of Health (NCDH) at (516) 227-9692. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please visit the EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>, the Department of Health's website at <http://www.health.state.ny.us/>, or attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings each Wednesday at 8:00 a.m. All meetings are held at the District Office unless otherwise announced.

## 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The water source for the Port Washington Water District is groundwater pumped from 12 wells (ranging from 90' to 600' in depth) located at eight stations throughout the District. These wells are drilled into the Glacial, Port Washington, Magothy, and Lloyd Aquifers beneath Long Island. The District also includes over 110 miles of water mains varying in size from 4" to 24" in diameter, approximately 1091 fire hydrants, and 22.25 million gallons in storage capacity, that includes 1.25 million gallons in two elevated storage tanks, 1 million gallons

in one ground storage tank, and 20 million gallons in one concrete underground storage reservoir. The District is 100% metered and has an active cross connection control program in compliance with the State sanitary code.

The NCDH has completed a Source Water Assessment Program for the Port Washington Water District. 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 the 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 12 wells. The Source Water Assessment has rated all but 1 of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and all wells as having a high to very high susceptibility to nitrates. One well is rated as having a medium high susceptibility to microbial contamination. The elevated 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 elevated susceptibility to nitrates is due to unsewered residential land use and related practices, such as fertilizing lawns, as well as the commercial/industrial activities in the assessment area.

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

## HOW IS OUR DRINKING WATER TREATED?

Disinfection is required by the NCDH. Calcium hypochlorite is routinely added to the ground level reservoirs to maintain chlorine residual. The District disinfects its water supply with tablet chlorine at each pumping station. Sodium hydroxide is routinely added at all well stations to maintain optimum pH levels and reduce corrosivity. Granulated activated carbon (GAC) adsorption facilities are used for organic chemical removal at five wells. Volatile organic chemicals are removed at four wells using packed tower aeration (air stripping towers). A nitrate removal facility treats water for elevated nitrates at the Hewlett Well No. 4 station.

## FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 30,000 residents through 9,428 service connections. The total water produced in 2023 was 1,188,709,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system is 3,256,737 gallons. Pumpage on our highest single day, August 2, 2023, was 6,885,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 1,185,865,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered appears to be close to the amount of water produced due to the billing cycle of the District which overlaps into the next year. The difference between the amount of water produced and the amount of water delivered is considered unaccounted-for water. This unaccounted-for water was used to flush mains; fight fires; fill road sweepers and tanker trucks; and during water main breaks, leakage in mains and water services, and unauthorized use of hydrants. In general terms, during 2023, Port Washington Water District residential customers were charged an approximate annual cost of \$749.83 and had an annual average residential water use of 125,781 gallons.

## 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, volatile organic compounds, trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. 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.

A supplement to this report showing laboratory analyses of all samples taken from each water supply well in service (raw and treated), from each storage tank, and from the distribution system is available for viewing in the District office and in the Port Washington Public Library. Contact Paul Prignano, Superintendent, at the Port Washington Water District office, (516) 767-0171, located at 38 Sandy Hollow Road, Port Washington, NY 11050.

Contamination of the groundwater from Port Washington Water District has been detected in samples from some wells. All groundwater pumped to the distribution system from the operating District wells complies with New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Standards for public drinking water supplies. 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 NCDH at (516) 227-9692.

The table presented below, Table 1, shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. Table 1 depicts which compounds were detected in your water. Not included in the table are the more than 100 other contaminants which were tested for and not detected in the wells and distribution system. These undetected contaminants are listed herein:

Microbiological – Total coliform and Escherichia coliform.

Organics (also including Synthetic Organics and Other Principal Organics) - 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane, 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, chlorodifluoromethane, chloroethane, chloromethane, dibromomethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, ethylbenzene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, isopropylbenzene, methyl-tert-butyl ether, methylene chloride, styrene, tetrachloroethene, 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-1,2-dichloropropene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, alachlor, aldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, methoxychlor, PCB screen, toxaphene, gamma-BHC (lindane), 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), 2,4-D, dalapon, dicamba, dinoseb, pentachlorophenol, picloram, atrazine, benzo(a)pyrene, butachlor, metolachlor, metribuzin, propachlor, simazine, bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate, 3-hydroxycarbofuran, aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide, carbaryl, carbofuran, methomyl, oxamyl, glyphosate, endothall, and diquat.

Inorganics and Physical Characteristics – Antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, color, free cyanide, MBAS, mercury, nitrogen-ammonia, odor, perchlorate, silver, thallium, and zinc.

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

Unregulated Contaminants –Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA), Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA), Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA or GenX), 9Cl-PF3ONS (F53B Major), 11Cl-PF3OUdS (F53B Minor), 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA), 4:2 Fluorotelomersulfonic acid (4:2FTS A), 6:2 Fluorotelomersulfonic acid (6:2FTS A), 8:2 Fluorotelomersulfonic acid (8:2FTS A), Nonfluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA), Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA), Perfluoro-4-oxapentanoic acid (PFMPA), and Perfluoro-5-oxahexanoic acid (PFMBA).

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 Maximum 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 the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. 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 every 3 years in accordance with NCDH standards. The sampling results presented in this report are from the most recent radiological sampling that was done in 2022. Raw water samples were



collected from District wells and analyzed for gross alpha activity, gross beta, radium 226, and radium 228. The maximum contaminant level for gross alpha activity in water is 15 pCi/L. The 2022 highest sampling result for gross alpha is 1.73 pCi/L. The State level of concern for beta particles is 50 pCi/L. The 2022 highest sampling result for gross beta is 4.16 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for combined radium 226/228 in water is 5 pCi/L. The 2022 highest calculated value for the combined radium 226/228 sampling is 3.29 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for uranium in water is 30 ug/L. The 2022 highest calculated value for uranium is 0.865 ug/L.

Sampling for lead and copper contaminants is done every 3 years in accordance with NCDH standards. The sampling results presented in this report are from the most recent lead and copper sampling that was done in 2021. Samples were collected from the distribution system at thirty-one 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 31 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system. Thirty-one samples were collected from your water system and the 90th percentile values for lead and copper were the twenty-eighth highest values for those contaminants. The 90th percentile for lead as shown in Table 1 is 2.0 ug/L and the 90th percentile for copper as shown in Table 1 is 0.1 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 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 5.4 mg/L which is greater than one-half of the MCL. Therefore, we are required to present the following information on nitrate in drinking water:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

We also 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 Port Washington Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

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

The NYSDOH issued a deferral on November 24, 2020 to the Port Washington 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. 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 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. Information about our deferral and established deadline can be found at the following site: <https://pwwd.org/news/current-news-and-archives>.

The 1,4-dioxane contaminant was found in the District drinking water above the New York State MCL of 1.0 ug/L during 2021. The 1,4-dioxane MCL is set well below the level known to cause health effects in animal studies. Therefore, consuming water with 1,4-dioxane at the levels detected does not pose a significant health risk and the water continues to be acceptable for all uses.

The deferral period was effective until August 25, 2022. The District applied for and was granted a one-year deferral renewal, effective until August 25, 2023. The deferral renewal is now expired. During the deferral and deferral renewal periods, the District implemented an action plan which includes designing and constructing Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) treatment systems for the removal of 1,4-dioxane, mandatory water conservation measures, and irrigation limitations while impacted wells are offline for the construction of the new treatment systems. The compliance deferral and deferral renewal were proactive measures reserved for long periods of hot, dry weather or emergency circumstances. This process is similar for any chemical detected in public drinking water that requires mitigation.

Although it was granted a deferral and a deferral renewal, the PWWD was able to implement conservation requirements and make operational changes to minimize the usage of the affected wells to the greatest extent practicable.

Information on the deferral and deferral renewal can be found at [Current News and Archives – Port Washington Water District \(pwwd.org\)](http://Current News and Archives – Port Washington Water District (pwwd.org)).

### 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).

### INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. In 2023, the Port Washington Water District monitored 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

**Table 1**

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample(s)	Level Detected Avg /Max (Range) <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit Measurement	MCLG OR MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (TT, MCL, MRDL, or HAL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	No	4/3/23	0.064 (0.0023-0.064)	mg/L	2	MCL - 2	Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	4/5/23	35.8 (6.5-35.8)	mg/L	n/a	N/A	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	4/5/23	70.6 (8.5-70.6)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Iron	No	4/5/23	48 (ND-48)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 300	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	4/5/23	17.6 (4.1-17.6)	mg/L	n/a	N/A	Naturally occurring
Manganese	No	4/10/23	41 (ND-41)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 300	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	7/3/23	0.0014 (ND-0.0014)	mg/L	n/a	N/A	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	7/3/23	48.1 (4.8-48.1)	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 <sup>(2)</sup>	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	4/5/23	88.9 (7.6-88.9)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
Turbidity	No	4/5/23	1.2 (ND-1.2)	NTU	1	MCL - 1	Soil Runoff
<b>Inorganic Contaminants (Nitrate)</b>							
Nitrate as N	No	12/20/23	5.4 (0.32-5.4)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	No	12/20/23	5.4 (0.32-5.4)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as N	No	4/5/23	0.06 (ND-0.06)	mg/L	1	MCL - 1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Physical Characteristics</b>							
Calcium Hardness	No	4/5/23	89.4 (16.2-89.4)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Corrosivity	No	7/3/23	-0.26 [(-2.77)-(-0.26)]	-	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Odor	No	5/30/23	1 (ND-1)	units	3	MCL - 3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.
pH	No	5/30/23	7.6 (5.9-7.6)	units	n/a	7.5-8.5 <sup>(3)</sup>	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	7/3/23	98.9 (26-98.9)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	4/5/23	333 (112-333)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	4/5/23	162 (32.9-162)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
<b>Disinfectant</b>							
Chlorine Residual	No	2/6/23	1.23 (0.30-1.23)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL-4 <sup>(4)</sup>	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
1,1 - Dichloroethane	No	2/6/23	1.2 (ND-1.2)	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.
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Gross Alpha Activity	No	7/18/22	1.73 (0-1.73)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	7/18/22	4.16 (0-4.16)	pCi/L	0	50 <sup>(5)</sup>	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Combined Radium 226/228	No	7/18/22	3.29 (0-3.29)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	7/18/22	0.865 (0-0.865)	ug/L	0	MCL - 30	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides</b>							
1,4 - Dioxane	No	7/17/23	3.3 (ND-3.3)	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	5/30/23	9.2 (ND-9.2)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	5/30/23	6.3 (ND-6.3)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5) <sup>(6)</sup>							
6:2 Fluorotelomersulfonic acid (6:2FTS A)	No	2/14/23	6.5 (ND-6.5)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	No	10/26/23	3.6 (ND-3.6)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	No	2/14/23	4.2 (ND-4.2)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	2/14/23	4.7 (ND-4.7)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	10/30/23	5.3 (ND-5.3)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	10/26/23	6.9 (ND-6.9)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Unregulated Contaminants <sup>(7)</sup>							
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	No	3/6/23	1.2 (ND-1.2)	ng/L	n/a	Interim HAL - 2,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	5/8/23	7.7 (ND-7.7)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	No	4/24/23	0.66 (ND-0.66)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	11/27/23	3.3 (ND-3.3)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	5/30/23	4.4 (ND-4.4)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	No	10/5/23	4.6 (ND-4.6)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	No	8/7/23	4.3 (ND-4.3)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	8/7/23	9.2 (ND-9.2)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoropetanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	No	3/6/23	0.56 (ND-0.56)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile and Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Contaminants							
Copper	No	8/24/21	0.1 (0.01-0.15) <sup>(8)</sup>	mg/L	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	9/14/21	2 (ND-4.7) <sup>(9)</sup>	ug/L	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Highest Result and Range of Results	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection By-Products, Stage II Sampling							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	9/12/23	14.1 (ND-14.1)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms

**Notes:**

- 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.
- 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.
- NCDOH regulatory guideline.
- 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.
- The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
- The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) is a US EPA water quality

sampling program which monitors 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.

- All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L or 50,000 ng/L
- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 31 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, thirty-one samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the twenty-eighth highest value (0.1 mg/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 31 sites tested. The action

level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

**Definitions:**

HAL: Health Advisory Level; Interim HAL is set for PFBS at 2,000 ppt.

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

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 contamination.

AL: Action Level; The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ND: Non-Detects, 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).

ng/L: Nanograms per Liter; Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

pCi/L: Picocuries Per Liter; A measure of the radioactivity in water.

n/a: not applicable; i.e., no value is assigned by regulatory authorities.

water regulations. The results of the monitoring program are included in Table 1 and the associated laboratory results are included in the supplement. For any other questions regarding this monitoring program, please contact Paul Prignano, Superintendent of the Port Washington Water District, at (516) 767-0171.

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

Water is a vital resource and the Port Washington Water District encourages water conservation. The District, after holding a public hearing, adopted a Water Conservation Plan in 1996. This was updated in April 2017 and recent amendments to the Plan were issued on March 18, 2020. This plan contains regulations concerning plumbing fixtures and use of water for irrigation, swimming pools, air conditioning, car washing, etc., and is designed to reduce unnecessary water use. Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands under normal operating conditions, the amendments we issued on March 18, 2020 explain the mandatory reduction in irrigation water usage.

With well facilities being taken off-line to construct new treatment systems for emerging contaminants, residents must conserve during the hotter months or the District will not be able to meet all the community's water needs. The mandatory measures, which have been mailed to each resident, are aimed at reducing water consumed by irrigation systems - the driving force behind a nearly 150 percent increase in water consumption between May and September.

Every resident with an automatic irrigation system must reduce watering on each zone by four minutes as this simple step can reduce water consumption by as much as 20 percent. Mandates also have been placed on the times of day each of the District's service territories can irrigate. The purpose of this change is to systematically spread out the periods when irrigation systems engage so the system isn't overwhelmed and can meet demand. The irrigation zones have been divided as follows:

- 7:00-9:00 p.m.: Municipal and commercial properties.
- 10:00 p.m.-12:00 a.m.: Manorhaven and Flower Hill West (west of Route 101)
- 11:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m.: Baxter Estates and Plandome Manor
- 1:00-3:00 a.m.: Port Washington North and Flower Hill East (east of Route 101)
- 3:00-5:00 a.m.: Port Washington (unincorporated areas)

Similar to years past, the District is also requiring all residents to strictly adhere to Nassau County's Lawn Watering Ordinance which states that lawn watering is prohibited between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. In addition, the ordinance stipulates that odd-numbered addresses may only water on odd-numbered days, and even-numbered or non-numbered addresses may only water on even-numbered days. Residents who manually irrigate their lawns and gardens are being asked to restrict watering to 15 minutes per area with a maximum duration of two hours per day. Those who manually irrigate are also required to follow Nassau County's Lawn Watering Ordinance.

The installation of smart irrigation controllers is strongly recommended for any resident with an automatic irrigation system. As of 2016, all new systems require a rain sensor and smart controller and by 2025, all systems will require retrofit to include these devices. Smart controllers connect to local Wi-Fi to capture weather data along with other information to more accurately assess the watering needs of lawns and

gardens. The District has a rebate program which provides an up to \$150 rebate to residents who upgrade from a manual timer to a smart controller.

Additional conservation measures include the installation of a rain sensor and soil moisture sensor if residents do not have one already. If a resident has these devices installed, they should make sure they are working properly and consistently check irrigation systems for leaks and breaks as they can unknowingly waste thousands of gallons of water. The District also recommends residents consider native and drought-resistant plants for their gardens as well as embracing gardening trends such as xeriscaping.

#### **SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS**

The construction of AOP treatment for the Hewlett Well 4 is complete and is currently undergoing start-up and testing.

The Christopher Morley Park (Wells 8, 9, and 11) Station AOP treatment is currently undergoing construction and is scheduled to be substantially complete by fourth quarter of 2024.

The Stonytown Well 10 Station AOP and nitrate treatment system is continuing construction and is scheduled to be substantially completed in the second quarter of 2025.

The Neulist Electrical Upgrades project is being completed to replace equipment that has exceeded its useful life. Architectural improvements including replacement of doors and windows were completed to provide greater site resiliency and energy efficiency. The systems will be ready to move into the testing and startup phase this fall.

In 2024, the major planned improvements, beyond the projects noted above, include the replacement of selected water mains and design of new treatment at the Ricks Well 7 and Sandy Hollow Stations.

#### **CLOSING**

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with clean, quality drinking water again this year. The Port Washington Water District works hard to provide top quality water to every customer. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources. Please visit the Port Washington Water District on the Web at [www.pwwd.org](http://www.pwwd.org) to download Water District Regulations, access the full Annual Water Quality Report, and check on recent District legislation, planned events, and projects.