



ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2025

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, the Port Washington Water District (the 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, we conducted tests for over 100 contaminants. 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 feet to 600 feet 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 inches to 24 inches 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. The District disinfects its water supply with tablet chlorine (calcium hypochlorite) at each well station. In addition, calcium hypochlorite is routinely added to the ground level reservoirs to maintain chlorine residual. Sodium hydroxide is routinely added at each well station to maintain optimum pH levels and reduce corrosivity. Granulated activated carbon (GAC) adsorption facilities are used for organic chemical or per- and polyfluoralkyl substances (PFAS) removal at eight

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 one well. An advanced oxidation process (AOP) system treats water for 1,4-dioxane at five wells.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 30,000 residents through 9,456 service connections, including 8,160 residential service connections. The total water produced in 2025 was 1,273,583,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system is 3,489,268 gallons. Pumpage on our highest single day, October 7, 2025, was 7,138,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 1,264,814,495 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 (about 8.768,505 gallons or 0.6% of the total water produced). 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 2025, Port Washington Water District residential customers with 5/8-inch and 1-inch sized service connections were charged an approximate annual cost of \$413.37 and \$483.90, respectively, with an annual average residential water use of 102,821 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.

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, 2025. 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:

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, acetone, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichloropropane, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 2,2-dichloropropane, 2/4-chlorotoluene, benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, 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-1,3-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, butachlor, metolachlor, metribuzin, propachlor, simazine, bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate, 3-hydroxycarbofuran, aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide, carbaryl, carbofuran, methomyl, oxamyl, glyphosate, endothall, and diquat.

Microbiological - Total coliform, Escherichia coli, and turbidity.

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

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

Unregulated Contaminants – Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA), perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA or GenX), 9Cl-PF3ONS (F53B Major), 11Cl-PF3OUs (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), nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA), perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEEESA), perfluoro-4-oxapentanoic acid (PFMPA), perfluoropentane sulfonic acid (PFPeS), 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 2025. 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 picocuries per Liter (pCi/L). The 2025 highest sampling result for gross alpha is 4.21 pCi/L. The State level of concern for beta particles is 50 pCi/L. The 2025 highest sampling result for gross beta is 4.62 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for combined radium 226/228 in water is 5 pCi/L. The 2025 highest calculated value for the combined radium 226/228 sampling is 2.33 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for uranium in water is 30 ug/L. The 2025 highest calculated value for uranium is 2.105 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 2024. Samples were collected from the distribution system at thirty 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 30 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system. Thirty samples were collected from your water system and the 90th percentile values for lead and copper were the twenty-seventh highest values for those contaminants. The 90th percentile for lead as shown in Table 1 is 3.6 ug/L and the 90th percentile for copper as shown in Table 1 is 0.15 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 5.8 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:

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. Port Washington Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water 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 Port Washington Water District at (516) 767-0171, located at 38 Sandy Hollow Road, Port Washington, NY 11050. 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>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

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 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 has made it publicly accessible in the District Office. It is also available online on the NYSDOH website at health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY2912267.htm.

INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

In 2025 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 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.

Table 1							
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	4/14/25	0.037 (0.011 - 0.037)	mg/L	MCLG - 2	MCL - 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Bromide	No	4/14/25	0.053 (0.053 - 0.053)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Calcium	No	4/7/25	39.3 (21.1 - 39.3)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chlorate	No	6/20/25	145 (23.1 - 145)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Chloride	No	4/14/25	106 (71.5 - 106)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Copper	No	12/30/25	0.02 (ND - 0.02)	mg/L	MCLG - 1.3	MCLG - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Magnesium	No	4/7/25	18.2 (11.3 - 18.2)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	4/14/25	0.0012 (0.00091 - 0.0012)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Selenium	No	4/7/25	2.9 (ND - 2.9)	ug/L	MCLG - 50	MCL - 50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium	No	4/14/25	39 (22 - 39)	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 ⁽³⁾	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	4/7/25	84.9 (10.9 - 84.9)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	5/13/25	0.026 (ND - 0.026)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Naturally occurring; Mining waste
Inorganic Contaminants (Nitrate)							
Nitrate as N	No	11/3/25	5.8 (3.4 - 5.8)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	No	11/3/25	5.8 (3.4 - 5.8)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Physical Characteristics							
Calcium Hardness	No	4/7/25	98.1 (17.7 - 98.1)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Corrosivity	No	4/7/25	-0.65 [(-3.71) - (-0.65)]	-	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
pH	No	4/7/25	7.6 (6.1 - 7.6)	units	n/a	7.5-8.5 ⁽⁴⁾	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	3/3/25	84.0 (31.2 - 84.0)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	4/7/25	297 (58 - 297)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	4/7/25	173 (35.2 - 173)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	11/3/25	0.86 (0.23 - 1.3)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL-4 ⁽⁵⁾	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1 - Dichloroethane	No	3/3/25	0.96 (ND - 0.96)	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.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity	No	6/20/25	4.21 (0 - 4.21)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	6/2/25	4.62 (0 - 4.62)	pCi/L	0	50 ⁽⁶⁾	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Combined Radium 226/228	No	6/10/25	2.33 (0 - 2.33)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	6/20/25	2.105 (0 - 2.105)	ug/L	0	MCL - 30	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides							
1,4 - Dioxane	No	9/2/25	0.35 (ND - 0.35)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perchlorate	No	4/14/25	1.1 (ND - 1.1)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 18 ⁽²⁾	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	12/1/25	8.03 (ND - 8.03)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	12/1/25	2.7 (ND - 2.7)	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) ⁽⁷⁾							
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	12/1/25	5.01 (ND - 5.01)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	10/6/25	2.0 (ND - 2.0)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	12/1/25	2.68 (ND - 2.68)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	No	12/1/25	3.44 (ND - 3.44)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	11/10/25	5.96 (ND - 5.96)	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 th Percentile and Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Contaminants							
Copper	No	7/29/24	0.15 (0.013 - 0.33) ⁽⁸⁾	mg/L	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	7/29/24	3.6 (ND - 17.6) ⁽⁹⁾	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							
Bromoform	No	11/17/25	1.2 (ND - 1.2)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Chloroform	No	7/7/25	1.5 (ND - 1.5)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Dibromochloromethane	No	11/17/25	1.2 (ND - 1.2)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Formaldehyde	No	5/9/25	34.6 (ND - 34.6)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Glyoxal	No	5/9/25	14.3 (ND - 14.3)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Propanal	No	10/28/25	9.3 (ND - 9.3)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Trihalomethanes	No	11/17/25	3.8 (ND - 3.8)	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.
- An MCL has not been established for this contaminant. The value presented represents a State Guidance level.
- 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.
- NCDH regulatory guideline.
- The value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.
- 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.
- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected in our water system. In this case, thirty samples were collected in our water system and the 90th percentile value was the twenty-seventh highest value (0.1 mg/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- The level presented, 3.6 ug/L, represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

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.

HAL: Health Advisory Level; A HAL is based on new science and considers lifetime exposure, indicating that some negative health effects may occur with concentrations of PFAS in water.

An interim HAL will remain in place until the EPA establishes a National Primary Drinking Water regulation for the contaminant.

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

ND: Non-Detects, laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit; A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

Definitions:

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

(continued from Page 3)

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

An eight-year study released in 2024 by the United States Geological Survey in collaboration with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation confirms that Long Island's aquifer system is under significant stress and that saltwater intrusion is already occurring in coastal communities like Port Washington. This intrusion threatens the long-term sustainability of our drinking water supply. Water conservation is critical for our waterfront community.

The District, after holding a public hearing, adopted a Water Conservation Plan in 1996. The District routinely assesses and updates the plan, with the most recent amendment issued on September 1, 2023. 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.

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 are enclosed in the Port Washington Water District 2026 Newsletter, 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 in 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.

As of 2016, all new automatic irrigation systems require a rain sensor and smart controller and, as of January 1, 2025, all systems 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 also recommends residents consider native and drought-resistant plants for their gardens as well as embracing gardening trends such as xeriscaping.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2025, the Christopher Morley Park (Wells 8, 9, and 11) Station construction was completed and the system is operational, the Neulist Station Electrical Upgrades project was completed and is operational, the Stonytown Well 10 Station AOP and nitrate treatment system construction is complete and the construction of the Sandy Hollow Station Improvements project continued.

In 2026, the major planned improvements, beyond the projects still under construction as noted above, include the permitting and bidding for new GAC treatment at the Ricks Well 7 Station and design of new GAC treatment at the Hewlett Well 4 Station, both for PFAS removal. The Stonytown Well 10 Station AOP and nitrate treatment system will also be undergoing startup for operation.

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 to download Water District Regulations, access the full Annual Water Quality Report, and check on recent District legislation, planned events, and projects.