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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.

ALBERTSON WATER DISTRICT

Annual Drinking Water

Quality Report For 2022

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID # 2902815

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Albertson 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. 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.

Last year, we conducted tests for over 100 contaminants. We are proud to report that our system did not violate an Action Level (AL) standard or Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Elevated concentrations of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) have continued to be detected at Well 4; in 2022, they were observed slightly below the MCL. In 2021, the Albertson Water District submitted, and the New York State Department of Health has issued, a deferral to the Albertson Water District for PFOA and PFOS. Further information regarding this deferral can be found in the section below entitled **IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Rudolph Henriksen, Superintendent of the Albertson Water District, at (516) 621-3610, the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the Nassau County Department of Health (NCDH) at (516) 227-9697. We want our valued customers 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. The meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 4 p.m. All meetings are 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for the public health.

One hundred percent of the water distributed to the District's consumers is pumped from wells drilled into the Magothy aquifer that underlies northwest Nassau County. The water levels in this 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 Albertson Water District includes five wells located on three separate well fields located at Shepherd Lane, Hollow Court, and

Stratford Drive South. The District maintains interconnections with the neighboring water supplies of the Village of Williston Park, the Village of East Williston, and the water districts of Garden City Park, Roslyn, and Manhasset-Lakeville. The District 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.

All water pumped to the distribution system in 2022 was treated to remove volatile organic chemicals using 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 volatiles from the water. The treated water discharges from the tower to a clear well where it is pumped to the distribution system. In addition to packed tower aeration, source water for the district is treated with sodium hydroxide to increase pH and reduce corrosivity. Disinfection is required by the NCDH. The District disinfects its water supply by feeding small amounts of liquid chlorine into the distribution system at each pumping station.

The NCDH completed a Source Water Assessment Program for the Albertson 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 five wells in the Albertson Water District. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and a high susceptibility to nitrates. The very high susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to transportation routes and commercial/industrial activities in the assessment area. The high susceptibility to nitrate contamination is attributable to high-density residential land use practices in the assessment area, such as fertilizing of lawns.

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 13,500 residents through 4,055 service connections. The total amount of water pumped from the ground in 2022 was 738,057,000 gallons. Through metered sales, 608,983,000 gallons were delivered to the consumers of the Albertson Water District. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 129,074,000 gallons (17.5% of the total amount produced). This water was used in firefighting, sewer cleaning, hydrant flushing to alleviate turbid water conditions, water main breaks, service leaks, and theft of service. In 2022, the annual water charge for the average consumer was \$486.69.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As 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, organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological compounds, and synthetic organic 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 all samples (treated and untreated) is available upon request. Contact Rudolph Henriksen, Superintendent, at the Albertson Water District Office, (516) 621-3610, or at P.O. Box 335, Albertson, NY 11507.

Contamination of the groundwater from Albertson Water District has been detected in samples from some wells. All groundwater pumped to the distribution system from the operating Water 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 water, may reasonably be 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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or the NCDH at (516) 227-9697.

Table 1 shows the detected results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022.

2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT: 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
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform	No	-	No Positive Samples	n/a	0	TT - greater than or equal to 5% samples positive	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	4/6/2022	0.017 (0.003 - 0.017)	mg/L	2	MCL - 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	4/5/2022	17.2 (7.1 - 17.2)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	4/6/2022	70.0 (17.6 - 70.0)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Magnesium	No	1/3/2022	7.6 (3.4 - 7.6)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	4/6/2022	0.001 (ND - 0.001)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	1/3/2022	33.2 (8.5 - 33.2)	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 ₍₂₎	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	4/5/2022	25.3 (10.0 - 25.3)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
Inorganic Contaminants (Nitrates)							
Nitrate	No	4/6/2022	3.4 (2.3 - 3.4)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	No	4/6/2022	3.4 (2.3 - 3.4)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Physical Characteristics							
Calcium Hardness	No	1/3/2022	37.2 (16.4 - 37.2)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Corrosivity	No	4/5/2022	-2.02 [-1.26 - (-2.02)]	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
pH	No	1/3/2022	6.4 (5.4 - 6.4)	units	n/a	7.5 - 8.5 (3)	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	4/6/2022	23.2 (12.2 - 23.2)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	4/6/2022	186.0 (75.0 - 186.0)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	1/3/2022	68.3 (30.3 - 68.3)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	8/8/2022	1.2 (ND - 1.2)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL - 4 (4)	Water additive used to control microbes
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides (5)							
1,4-Dioxane	No	7/5/2022	0.60 (0.04 - 0.60)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	4/6/2022	9.3 (ND - 9.3)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	4/6/2022	9.6 (ND - 9.6)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Dieldrin	No	7/5/2022	0.063 (ND - 0.063)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Pesticide used in agriculture for soil and seed treatment; used in treatment of wood and mothproofing of woolen products; byproduct of the pesticide aldrin. In the United States, most uses were banned in 1987; however it is still found in our environment from past uses.
Other Principal Organic Contaminants							
Methylene Chloride	No	1/20/2022	1.60 (ND - 1.60)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Used as a solvent in paint strippers, as a propellant in aerosols, as a process solvent in the manufacturing of drugs, as a metal cleaning and finishing solvent.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity	No	3/4/2022	1.08 (-0.406 - 1.08)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Activity	No	3/3/2022	2.30 (0.564 - 2.30)	pCi/L	0	50 (6)	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Combined Radium 226/228	No	3/4/2022	1.24 (0 - 1.24)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Uranium	No	3/4/2022	0.094 (-0.004 - 0.094)	ug/L	0	MCL - 30	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 Contaminants (7)							
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	4/6/2022	3.9 (ND - 3.9)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	10/5/2022	3.9 (ND - 3.9)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	No	4/5/2022	14.0 (ND - 14.0)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	No	4/6/2022	4.20 (ND - 4.20)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	4/6/2022	3.60 (ND - 3.60)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	4/6/2022	5.50 (ND - 5.50)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	No	4/6/2022	4.70 (ND - 4.70)	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
Lead and Copper Contaminants							
Copper	No	8/11/2022	0.047 (0.0059 - 0.90) (8)	mg/L	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	8/17/2022	< 1.0 (ND - 21.2) (9)	ug/L	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Highest LRAA Detected And Range (10)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection By-Products, Stage II Sampling							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	1/3/2022	1.7 (ND - 2.3)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.

Notes:

- (1) When compliance with the MCL is determined more frequently than annually, the data reported is the maximum value or 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 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately-restricted sodium diets.
- (3) Nassau County Department of Health regulatory guideline.
- (4) The value represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). MRDLs are not currently regulated, but, in the future, they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.
- (5) PFOA and PFOS MCLs were exceeded at the District's Well 4 facility. However, the District is currently operating under a deferral for PFOA and PFOS. Construction at Well 4 is ongoing. Details regarding the deferral can be found in the body of the report.
- (6) The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
- (7) 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.
- (8) The level represents the 90th percentile of the 32 sites tested and the range of values. 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, 32 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 29th highest value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the site tested.
- (9) The level represents the 90th percentile of the 32 sites tested and the range of values. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Definitions:

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.

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 possible.

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.

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.

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).

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

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 in water.

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

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: 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, chloroethane, chloromethane, dibromomethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, ethylbenzene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, isopropylbenzene, methyl tert-butyl ether, styrene, toluene, trichlorofluoromethane, vinyl chloride, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, cis-1,3-dichloropropene, m,p-xylene, n-butylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, o-xylene, p-isopropyltoluene, sec-butylbenzene, tert-butylbenzene, perchlorate, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1,2-dibromoethane, alachlor, aldrin, chlordane, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, methoxychlor, PCB screen, toxaphene, gamma-BHC (lindane), 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), 2,4-D, dalapon, dicamba, dinoseb, pentachlorophenol, picloram, atrazine, benzo(a)pyrene, butachlor, metolachlor, metribuzin, propachlor, simazine, bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, 3-hydroxycarbofuran, aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide, carbaryl, carbofuran, methomyl, oxamyl, glyphosate, endothall, and diquat.

Disinfection By-Products [Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)] – bromoacetic acid, chloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, total haloacetic acids, and trichloroacetic acid.

Inorganics and Physical Characteristics – antimony, arsenic, beryllium, fluoride, iron, mercury, selenium, silver, thallium, free cyanide, MBAS, ammonia nitrogen (as N), nitrite (as N), color, and odor.

Microbiological – Escherichia Coliform, Total Coliform, and Turbidity.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5– Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS).

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 a year old.

Sampling for radiological contaminants is done every three 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 for Wells 1, 2, 3A, 4, and 5. Raw water samples were collected and analyzed for gross alpha and beta activities, radium 226, radium 228, and total uranium. The maximum contaminant level for gross alpha activity in water is 15 pCi/L. The 2022 highest sampling result for gross alpha is 1.08 pCi/L. The State level of concern for beta particles is 50 pCi/L. The 2022 highest sampling result for gross beta is 2.30 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for combined radium 226/228 in water is 5 pCi/L. The 2022 highest result for the combined radium 226/228 sampling is 1.24 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for uranium in water is 30 ug/L. The 2022 highest result for uranium is 0.094 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 2022. Samples were collected from the distribution system at 32 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 32 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-two (32) samples were collected from your water system and the 90th percentile values for lead and copper were the 29th highest values for those contaminants. The 90th percentile for lead as shown in Table 1 is 1.3 ug/L and the 90th

percentile for copper as shown in Table 1 is 0.15 mg/L.

The District is required to take samples for trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids from specific locations in the distribution system under the Stage II Disinfection By-Products Rule. This sampling program was initiated during the quarter beginning October 1, 2013 and continued throughout 2022. Contaminants detected under this sampling program are listed in Table 1 and the associated laboratory results are included in the Supplement.

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 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).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by Table 1, our system had no Action Level violations. We learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

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 Albertson 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at 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.

The NYSDOH issued a deferral on January 7, 2021 to the Albertson Water District for MCL compliance for PFOA and PFOS. This deferral acts as an exemption or State permission not to meet an MCL under certain conditions. Under this deferral, the District agrees to a schedule for corrective action and compliance with the MCLs.

What are the health effects of PFOA and PFOS?

The available information on the health effects associated with PFOA and PFOS, like many chemicals, comes from studies of high-level exposure in animals or humans. Less is known about the chances of health effects occurring from lower levels of exposure, such as those that might occur in drinking water. As a result, finding lower levels of chemicals in drinking water prompts water suppliers and regulators to take precautions that include notifying consumers and steps to reduce exposure.

PFOA and PFOS have caused a wide range of health effects when studied in animals that were exposed to high levels. Additional studies of high-level exposures of PFOA and PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The most consistent findings in animals were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA and PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of animals exposed to high levels of this chemical over their entire lifetimes.

The PFOA and PFOS contaminants were found in the District drinking water above their New York State MCLs of 10 nanograms per Liter (ng/L) during 2019. The PFOA and PFOS MCLs are set well below levels known to cause health effects in animal studies. Therefore, consuming water with PFOA and PFOS at the levels detected does not pose a significant health risk and the water continues to be acceptable for all uses. The MCLs for PFOA and PFOS were not exceeded in 2022.

The deferral renewal is effective until April 25, 2023. During this period, the District will try to operate the affected wells in a "last-on/first-off" fashion to minimize the concentration of PFOA and PFOS in the distribution system at any given time. The District is in the process of constructing a treatment facility for the removal of PFOA and PFOS at its Well 4 facility and this treatment facility is expected to be on-line summer 2023. To ensure compliance and protect against potential additional delays during construction and the ability of the District to continue to provide sufficient quantity of water in compliance with the regulations the District filed for a renewal of the deferral through August 2023 as has been granted other water districts. More information on the progress of the projects can be found at <http://albertsonwater.org>.

When a public water system (PWS) is issued a deferral, the water system agrees to a schedule for corrective action and compliance with the new PFOS, PFOA or 1,4-dioxane MCLs. In exchange, the New York State Department of Health (the Department) agrees to defer enforcement actions, such as assessing fines, if the PWS is meeting established deadlines. Deferral recipients are required to update the Department and the Nassau County Department of Health each calendar quarter on the status of established deadlines. The Department can resume enforcement if the agreed-upon deadlines are not met. Information about our deferral and established deadline can be found at the following site: http://www.albertsonwater.org/files/AWD_Deferral_Public_Notice_and_Project_Schedules_Combined.pdf.

We have interconnections that allow us to take water from a PWS that is currently operating under a deferral. The Albertson Water District currently has interconnections with the Garden City Park Water District, the Manhasset-Lakeville Water District, the Roslyn Water District, the Village of East Williston, and the Village of Williston Park. The Garden City Park Water District has 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 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 Garden City Park Water District's deferral and established deadline can be found at <https://gcpwater.org/index.html>. The Albertson Water District will update the status of that interconnection at the following web address, <http://albertsonwater.org/>, to indicate if it is active. The interconnection with the Garden City Park Water District is normally closed throughout the year and only opened in a water emergency to maintain system pressure.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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. The Albertson Water District has monitored for additional contaminants under the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rules 3/4/5 (UCMR3/4/5). The information collected under the UCMR3/4/5 will help the EPA determine future drinking water regulations. The results of the UCMR5 monitoring program are listed in Table 1 and are available within the Supplement. If you have further questions regarding this monitoring program, please contact Rudolph Henriksen, Superintendent of the Albertson Water District, at (516) 621-3610.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Water is a vital resource. The Albertson Water District encourages water conservation. 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 and 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.

The total billed consumption for 2022 was \$1,973,555.13. As referenced earlier, the annual water charge for the average consumer was \$486.69. Reducing water use by 20% will result in a savings of approximately \$97.00 per year for the average consumer.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2022, the District re-commenced the construction of the GAC treatment system at Well 4, the rehabilitation and replacement of the pumps at Well 1 and repair of the Well 1 clearwell coating system. System improvements planned for 2023 include the development of a Hydraulic Model of the Distribution System, completion of construction of the GAC treatment system at Well 4, commencement of construction of the AOP system for the removal of emerging contaminants at the Well 3A facility and replacement of a watermain along Funston Avenue. The District is also planning for additional capital projects including the replacement of the elevated tank, replacement of Well 2, repairs to the Shepherd Lane Ground Storage Tank and other future projects to include the installation of Granular Activated Carbon at Wells 1, 2 & 5 in response to proposed MCLs from NYSDOH.

In 2021, the EPA issued a revised lead and copper rule. In 2022, the District commenced the development of an inventory of all water service lines to identify any potential lead service lines in advance of the October 2024 compliance deadline.

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 clean, quality drinking water this year. The Albertson Water District 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 our community. Please call our office if you have any questions.