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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 2023

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 a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Elevated concentrations of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) have continued to be detected at Well 4; in 2023, they were observed slightly below the MCL. In 2020, the Albertson Water District submitted, and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has issued in early 2021, a deferral to the Albertson Water District for PFOA and PFOS. A deferral renewal was approved by the NYSDOH in 2022 but that deferral renewal expired on April 25, 2023. Well 4 has been out of service since March 2023 and a treatment plant is being constructed at the well site to remove the PFOA and PFOS contaminants and is expected to be completed before pumping season 2024. 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 NYSDOH's 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 2023. 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 2023, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

All water pumped to the distribution system in 2023 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 2023 was 650,427,000 gallons. Through metered sales, 600,418,000 gallons were delivered to the consumers of the Albertson Water District. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 50,009,000 gallons (7.7% 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 2023, the annual water charge for the average consumer was \$503.43 per service.

2023 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	5/3/2023, 5/4/2023, & 5/17/23	1.34% samples positive ⁽²⁾	n/a	0	TT - greater than or equal to 5% samples positive	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	No	1/10/2023	1.2 (ND - 1.2)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 10 ⁽³⁾	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	No	1/3/2023	0.017 (0.0027 - 0.017)	mg/L	2	MCL - 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	1/3/2023	15 (6 - 15)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	1/3/2023	68.1 (14.8 - 68.1)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Copper	No	1/3/2023	0.0075 (ND - 0.0075)	mg/L	1.3	MCLG - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Iron	No	5/18/2023	0.036 (ND - 0.036)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 300 ⁽⁴⁾	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	1/3/2023	7.6 (3.4 - 7.6)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	1/11/2023	0.00074 (ND - 0.00074)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	1/3/2023	33.1 (7.5 - 33.1)	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 ⁽⁵⁾	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	1/11/2023	26 (8 - 26)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
Inorganic Contaminants (Nitrates)							
Nitrate as N	No	1/11/2023	4.2 (2.4 - 4.2)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	No	1/11/2023	4.2 (2.4 - 4.2)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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 summarizing 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 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, 2023.

Physical Characteristics							
Calcium Hardness	No	1/3/2023	37.5 (14.9 - 37.5)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Color	No	1/10/2023	8 (6 - 8)	units	n/a	MCL - 15	Naturally occurring
Corrosivity	No	1/3/2023	-1.21 (-3.37 - (-1.21))	-	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
pH	No	1/3/2023	7.6 (7.3 - 7.6)	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	1/3/2023	26.4 (10.8 - 26.4)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	1/3/2023	169 (67 - 169)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	1/3/2023	68.8 (27.3 - 68.8)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	8/14/2023	0.8 (0.3 - 1.8)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL - 4 ⁽⁶⁾	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Tetrachloroethene	No	5/18/2023	3.8 (ND - 3.8)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides							
1,4-Dioxane	No	2/2/2023	0.67 (ND - 0.67)	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	2/1/2023	8.8 (ND - 8.8)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial application.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	2/1/2023	8.0 (ND - 8.0)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial application.
Disinfection By-Products - Routine Sampling							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	10/17/2023	3.7 (ND - 3.7)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
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	No	3/3/2022	2.30 (0.564 - 2.30)	pCi/L	0	50 ⁽⁷⁾	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
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 ⁽⁸⁾							
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	No	4/11/2023	0.97 (ND - 0.97)	ng/L	n/a	Interim HAL - 2000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	4/11/2023	3.8 (ND - 3.8)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	No	12/26/2023	1.9 (ND - 1.9)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	7/3/2023	3.4 (ND - 3.4)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	7/3/2023	5.1 (ND - 5.1)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	No	7/3/2023	4.2 (ND - 4.2)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	No	4/11/2023	20 (ND - 20)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoropentane Sulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	No	4/24/2023	0.65 (ND - 0.65)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	7/3/2023	5.5 (ND - 5.5)	ng/L	n/a	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	8/12/2022	0.15 (0.0059 - 0.90) ⁽⁹⁾	mg/L	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	8/11/2022	1.3 (ND - 21.2) ⁽¹⁰⁾	ug/L	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

- (1) (1) When compliance with the MCL is determined more frequently than annually, the data reported is the highest average or maximum of any of the sampling points used to determine compliance and the range of detected values.
- (2) In May 2023, total coliforms were detected in 7 of 524 routine compliance samples collected in our system. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which associated contamination may enter the drinking water system. After this detection, additional samples were collected and total coliforms were not detected in those samples. Since total coliforms were detected in <5% of the samples collected during each of those months, the system did not trigger Level 1 assessments. It should be noted that E. coli, with human and animal fecal waste, was not detected in any of the samples collected.
- (3) NYS and EPA have promulgated a drinking water arsenic standard of 10 parts per billion. While your drinking water meets the standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effect of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.
- (4) If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 ug/L.
- (5) 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.
- (6) 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.
- (7) The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
- (8) 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 technical guidance to assist Federal, State, technical guidance to assist Federal, State, and local officials, and is non-regulatory.
- (9) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 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 copper values detected at your water system. In this case, thirty-two samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the twenty-ninth highest value (0.15 mg/L).
- (10) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 32 sites tested. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Definitions:

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.

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.

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.

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 trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

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

ug/L: Micrograms per Liter; Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

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-dichloroethane, 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, bromomethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, chloroethane, chloromethane, chlorodifluoromethane, dibromomethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, ethylbenzene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, isopropylbenzene, methyl tert-butyl ether, styrene, toluene, trichloroethene, 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)] – bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, dibromochloromethane, bromoacetic acid, chloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, total haloacetic acids, and trichloroacetic acid.

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

Microbiological – Escherichia Coliform and Turbidity.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 – germanium, tebuconazole, oxyfluorfen, 2-methoxyethanol, manganese, dimethipin, HAA5, HAA6Br, HAA9, alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane, total permethrin (cis- & trans-), butylated hydroxyanisole, profenofos, ethoprop, 1-butanol, o-toluidine, chlorpyrifos, tribufos, 2-propen-1-ol, quinoline, total microcystins, microcystin-YR, cylindrospermospin, microcystin-LA, microcystin-LR, anatoxin-a, microcystin-RR, microcystin-LY, microcystin-LF, nodularin.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 – 6:2 Fluorotelomersulfonic acid (6:2FTS A), Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA), Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA), Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA or GenX), 9CI-PF3ONS (F53B Major), 11CI-PF3OUds (F53B Minor), 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA), 4:2 Fluorotelomersulfonic acid (4:2FTS A), 8:2 Fluorotelomersulfonic acid (8:2FTS A), Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEEESA), Perfluoro-4-oxapentanoic acid (PFMPA), Perfluoro-5-oxahexanoic acid (PFMBA), and Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA).

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 three 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 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 2023. Contaminants detected under this sampling program are listed in Table 1.

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:

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. Albertson Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Albertson Water District (516-621-3610). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and

steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://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.

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 2023.

The deferral renewal was effective until April 25, 2023. During this period, the District tried to operate the affected well, Well 4, in a "last-on/first-off" fashion to minimize the concentration of PFOA and PFOS in the distribution system at any given time. As noted in the Introduction, Well 4 was placed out of service in March 2023. 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 2024. 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 but the deferral renewal was not granted.

When a public water system (PWS) is issued a deferral, the water system agrees to a schedule for corrective action and compliance with the 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 2021 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. The last quarterly deferral report required under the deferral is posted on the site: <https://albertsonwater.org/news/?showall=1>.

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 received a deferral from the NYSDOH for the 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 was proactive in its efforts to establish and implement an action plan for managing the above-referenced compounds. The District met all requirements and the deferral has now ended.

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 5 (UCMR5). The information collected under the UCMR5 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 2023 was \$2,041,421.20. As referenced earlier, the annual water charge for the average consumer was \$503.43 per service. Reducing water use by 20% will result in a savings of approximately \$100.69 per year for the average consumer.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2023, the District continued with the construction of the GAC treatment system at Well 4, installed a system-wide SCADA System to monitor its operations, completed the replacement of the Pumps at Well 1 and the rehabilitation of the clearwells at Well 1 in addition to the replacement of an old watermain along Funston Avenue and the repair of a watermain along IU Willets Road. The District began the planning for funding for the existing and new future projects to include the installation of Granular Activated Carbon at Wells 1, 2 & 5 in response to proposed MCLs from NYSDOH and USEPA, and the design and construction of two new transmission mains interconnecting the east and west side of the District. System improvements planned for 2024 include the completion 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, commencement of the construction of a GAC treatment System at Well 1, the construction of two new transmission mains to provide adequate supply of water to the west side of the District and development of a GIS Database for all of the watermains, valves and hydrants within the District. In 2024 The District is anticipating reorganization of the funds authorized through the 2020 bond and the potential for a new bond authorization to complete the GAC Treatment System at Wells 2 & 5 and the Elevated Storage Tank Replacement Projects.

In 2021, the EPA issued a revised lead and copper rule, and published the lead and copper improvements in late 2023. The District commenced the development of an inventory of all water service lines in 2022 to identify any potential lead service lines and that work continued in 2023. The District will be complete in advance of the October 2024 compliance deadline. The District will be finalizing its inventory and making it available online.

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.