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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 2025

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID # 2902815

INTRODUCTION

To comply with Federal and State standards, 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. Last year, your tap water met all Federal and State drinking water health standards. Last year, our system conducted tests for over 150 of contaminants. We failed to adequately sample our wells for dieldrin in the first quarter of 2025 and we were issued a drinking water violation. For more information regarding this violation, please see the section entitled, "IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?" The following 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 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 2025. Available well supply from the aquifer has not diminished. During 2025, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

The Albertson Water District includes five wells located on three separate well fields. 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.

All water pumped to the distribution system in 2025 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. The water from Well 4 is also treated through vessels with granular activated carbon (GAC) for the removal of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). 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 New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) with assistance from the Local Health Department and the CDM Consulting Firm completed a Source Water Assessment for the Albertson Water District in the year 2003. 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 2025 was 693,867,000 gallons. Through metered sales, 600,781,000 gallons were delivered to the consumers of the Albertson Water District. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 93,086,000 gallons (13.42% of the total amount produced). This water was used in firefighting, sewer cleaning, street sweeping, hydrant flushing to alleviate turbid water conditions, water main breaks, service leaks, and theft of service. In 2025, the annual water charge for the average consumer was $641.52 per service.

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, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, 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 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, 2025.

2025 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 Contaminant							
Total Coliform	No	7/8/2025	0.42% samples positive [2]	n/a	0	TT - greater than or equal to 5% of samples positive	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	1/16/2025	0.019 (0.0029 - 0.019)	mg/L	2	MCL - 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	1/22/2025	16.8 (8.2 - 16.8)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	1/16/2025	77.5 (20.8 - 77.5)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Magnesium	No	1/22/2025	7.9 (4.1 - 7.9)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	1/21/2025	0.00079 (ND - 0.00079)	ug/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Perchlorate	No	1/21/2025	1.2 (ND - 1.2)	ug/L	n/a	18 [7]	Oxygen additive in solid fuel propellant for rockets, missles, and fireworks
Sodium	No	1/16/2025	35.5 (10.5 - 35.5)	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 [2]	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	1/22/2025	23.6 (10.6 - 23.6)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
Inorganic Contaminants (Nitrate and Nitrite)							
Nitrate as N	No	1/22/2025	3 (2.5 - 3)	mg/L	MCLG - 10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	No	1/22/2025	3 (2.5 - 3)	mg/L	MCLG - 10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as N	No	1/9/2025	0.077 (ND - 0.077)	mg/L	MCLG-1	MCL - 1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Physical Characteristics							
Calcium Hardness	No	1/22/2025	41.9 (20.4 - 41.9)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Corrosivity	No	1/22/2025	-1.14 (-2.33 - (-1.14))	-	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Odor @ 60 Degrees C	No	1/22/2025	1 (ND - 1)	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
pH	No	1/9/2025	7.6 (6.8 - 7.6)	units	n/a	7.5 - 8.5 [4]	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	1/22/2025	24.7 (12.6 - 24.7)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	1/16/2025	185 (80 - 185)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	1/22/2025	74.4 (37.1 - 74.4)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	7/7/2025	0.872 (0.5 - 1.4) [5]	mg/L	n/a	MRDL - 4 [5]	Water additive used to control microbes

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
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides							
1,4-Dioxane	No	10/6/2025	0.25 (0.05 - 0.25)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 1 [6]	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	No	5/9/2025	0.027 (ND - 0.027)	ng/L	MCLG - 0	MCL - 200	Leaching from lining of water storage tanks and distribution lines
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	No	6/17/2025	2.3 (ND - 2.3)	ug/L	MCLG - 0	MCL - 6	Used in plastic products such as polyvinyl chloride, plastic toys, vinyl upholstery, adhesives, and coatings. Compound likely to be released to the environment during production and waste disposal of these products. Also used in inks, pesticides, cosemetics, and vacuum pump oil
Dieldrin	No	7/9/2025	0.071 (0.051 - 0.071)	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.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	8/29/2025	8.01 (ND - 8.01)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10 [6]	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial application.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	10/1/2025	1.94 (ND - 1.94)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10 [6]	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial application.
Disinfection Byproducts Stage - 2							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	10/15/2025	1.3 (ND - 1.3)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Bromoform	No	10/15/2025	0.58 (ND - 0.58)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Dibromochloromethane	No	10/15/2025	0.68 (ND - 0.68)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Tetrachloroethene	No	11/10/2025	3.2 (ND - 3.2)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity	No	2/7/2025	1.32 (-0.479 - 1.32)	pCi/L	MCLG - 0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	2/7/2025	3.5 (2.12 - 3.5)	pCi/L	MCLG - 0	50 [8]	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Combined Radium 226/228	No	2/7/2025	1.13 (1.11 - 1.13)	pCi/L	MCLG - 0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	2/7/2025	0.048 (0.033 - 0.048)	ug/L	MCLG - 0	MCL - 30	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	90th Percentile and Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG or Health Advisory Level [12][13]	Regulatory Limit (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Contaminants							
Copper	No	7/23/2025	0.035 (0.032 - 0.052) [10]	mg/L	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	8/7/2025	ND (ND - 1.2) [11]	ug/L	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Max (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG or Health Advisory Level [12][13]	Likely Source of Contamination
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 Contaminants [14]						
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	4/3/2025	7.03 (ND - 7.03)	ng/L	n/a	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	8/28/2025	2.59 (ND - 2.59)	ng/L	n/a	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	10/1/2025	4.65 (ND - 4.65)	ng/L	MCL - 10 PPT (EPA)	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Max (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG or Health Advisory Level (12)(13)	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	No	8/28/2025	3.27 (ND - 3.27)	ng/L	n/a	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	No	4/3/2025	7.62 (ND - 7.62)	ng/L	MCL - 10 PPT (EPA)	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	5/9/2025	8.79 (ND - 8.79)	ng/L	n/a	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (6:2FTS)	No	12/9/2025	3.45 (ND - 3.45)	ng/L	n/a	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes

Notes:

(1) When compliance with the MCL is determined more frequently than annually, the data reported is the maximum of any of the sampling points used to determine compliance and the range of detected values.
(2) In July 2025, total coliforms were detected in 2 of 471 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) 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.
(4) NCDH regulatory guideline.
(5) Nassau County public health ordinance stipulates to maintain a minimum Chlorine residual of 0.1mg/l and a maximum of 1.5 mg/l in the distribution system unless approved by the health commissioner.
(6) In 2020, New York State established an MCL of 10 PPT for PFOA and PFOS and an MCL of 1ug/l for 1,4-dioxane. The current MCL for PFOA and PFOS recommended by the EPA is 4 PPT effective from 2029.
(7) An MCL has not been established for this contaminant. The value presented represents a State guidance level.
(8) The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
(9) The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule program 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. It is technical guidance to assist Federal, State, and local officials, and is non-regulatory.
(10) 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 at your water system. In this case, and the 90th percentile value was the twenty-seventh highest value (ND).
(11) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
(12) USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.
(13) In NY State, all perfluroalkyl substances, except PFOA and PFOS, are considered (UOC) Unspecified Organic Contaminants which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L = 50,000 ng/L.
(14) The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule program 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. It is technical guidance to assist Federal, State, and local officials, and is non-regulatory.

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.
HI: Hazard Index: A regulatory tool used to evaluate the combined health risk of mutliple PFAS compounds (PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX) in drinking water. An HI greater than 1.0 indicates that the combined levels exceed the EPA's Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).
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, 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, butachlor, metolachlor, metribuzin, propachlor, simazine, bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, 3-hydroxycarbofuran, aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide, carbaryl, carbofuran, methomyl, oxamyl, glyphosate, endothall, and diquat.

Disinfection By-Products Stage - 2 [Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5)] – bromodichloromethane, chloroform, bromoacetic acid, chloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, halo acetic acids (HAA5), and trichloroacetic acid.

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

Microbiological – Escherichia Coliform.

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), 9Cl-PF3ONS (F53B Major), 11Cl-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 (PFEESA), perfluoro-4-oxapentanoic acid (PFMPA), perfluoro-5-oxahexanoic acid (PFMBA), nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA), perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS), and perfluoropentane sulfonic acid (PFPeS).

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 2025 for Wells 1, 2, 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 picoCuries per Liter (pCi/L). The 2025 highest sampling result for gross alpha is 1.32 pCi/L. The State level of concern for beta particles is 50 pCi/L. The 2025 highest sampling result for gross beta is 3.50 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for combined radium 226/228 in water is 5 pCi/L. The 2025 highest determined result for the combined radium 226/228 sampling is 1.13 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for uranium in water is 30 micrograms per Liter (ug/L). The 2025 highest result for uranium is 0.048 ug/L.

Sampling for Lead and Copper is being done every three years in accordance with the Lead and Copper rule (LCR) reduced monitoring schedule. The sampling results presented in this report are from the most recent lead and copper sampling that was done in 2025. Samples were collected from the distribution system at 30 sites and analyzed for lead and copper. Lead is measured in ug/L. The Action Level (AL) for lead, based on the 90th percentile value (described below), 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 27th highest values for those contaminants. The 90th percentile for lead as shown in Table 1 is <1.0 ug/L and the 90th percentile for copper as shown in Table 1 is 0.035 mg/L.

We 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. Albertson Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes 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 Albertson Water District at (516) 621-3610. 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.

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 2025. The total trihalomethanes contaminant detected under this sampling program is 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 MCL violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, most of these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

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 our drinking water meets required regulatory standards. During the 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters of 2024 and the 1st quarter of 2025, we did not complete testing of dieldrin as required. Details of this monitoring violation and the steps taken to address the issue are presented in the Monitoring Violation Notice below:

MONITORING VIOLATION NOTICE

ALBERTSON WATER DISTRICT

P.O. BOX 335, ALBERTSON, NY 11507

(PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID # 2902815)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the Albertson Water District

During the past year, it was discovered that our water system violated a drinking water standard in 2025. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

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 our drinking water meets regulatory standards. During the 2nd, 3rd & 4th quarters in 2024 and the 1st quarter of 2025, we did not monitor or test for dieldrin and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

WHAT SHOULD I DO?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during 2025, how often we are supposed to sample for this contaminant, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the time period which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were Taken
Dieldrin (EPA Analytical Method 505)	Well 1, 1 sample quarterly	0	1st quarter of 2025	4/17/2025
Dieldrin (EPA Analytical Method 505)	Well 5, 1 sample quarterly	0	1st quarter of 2025	4/17/2025

WHAT IS BEING DONE?

Dieldrin samples were obtained by the District and tested during the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarters of 2025, yielding results below the MCL. To avoid the reoccurrence of missed monitoring samples, a system of checks and balances has been instituted and, to comply with

State monitoring requirements, the Albertson Water District plans to take the required samples for Dieldrin moving forward.

For more information, please contact the Albertson Water District at (516) 621-3610 or P.O. Box 335, Albertson, NY 11507, or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Albertson Water District.
State Water System ID#: 2902815
Date Distributed: April 2025

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1 800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The Albertson Water District has monitored for additional contaminants under the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rules program. The information collected under the UCMR program 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 2025 was $2,601,381.00. As referenced earlier, the annual water charge for the average consumer was $641.52 per service. Reducing water use by 20% will result in a savings of approximately $128.30 per year for the average consumer.

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 prepared a lead service line inventory and submitted it to the NYSDOH in October 2024. A copy of the LSL inventory is publicly available in our office and also on the NYSDOH website at: health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY2902815.htm. For more information on lead and copper and updates regarding our service line inventory, visit our website at: https://albertsonwater.org/lead-copper-inventory/.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2025, the District has been running a GAC treatment system at Well 4 for the removal of PFAS, and continued with the construction of an advanced oxidation process (AOP) treatment system for the removal of emerging contaminants at the Well 3A facility. The District has also begun construction of a GAC system at Well 1 and is in the design stage of the installation of a GAC system at Well 5 in response to future USEPA MCLs. The District has also replaced four lead service lines as part of its lead and copper compliance efforts.

System improvements planned for 2026 include the continuation of the construction of the AOP system for the removal of emerging contaminants at the Well 3A facility, continuing the construction of a GAC treatment system at Well 1, continuing the design of the new GAC treatment system at Well 5, and the continuation of the development of the GIS Database for all of the watermains, valves and hydrants within the District.

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.