



## **2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**

### **INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF EAST WILLISTON WATER DEPARTMENT**

2 Prospect Avenue, East Williston, NY 11596  
(Public Water Supply ID # 2902820)



**Prepared by:  
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### **INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING RESIDENTS**

Spanish

Éste informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

## **INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State regulations, the Incorporated Village of East Williston Water Department (the Village) annually issues a report describing the quality of your 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 exceeded all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Joanna Palumbo, Village Clerk, at (516) 746-0782, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791, or the Nassau County Department of Health (NCDH) at (516) 227-9692.

We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please visit the EPA website at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater), the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) website at [www.health.state.ny.us](http://www.health.state.ny.us), and attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings on the second and last Monday of each month at 7:30p.m. at the Village Hall.

## **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 Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for the public health.

The source of water for the Village is groundwater pumped from groundwater wells located within the Village of Williston Park that are drilled into the Magothy aquifer beneath Long Island. Generally, the water of the aquifer is good to excellent. Our Village purchases water on a wholesale basis from the Village of Williston Park. Specific information concerning the supply wells can be obtained from the Village of Williston Park.

Williston Park has several wells located at separate sites throughout its Village. The Village of East Williston Water Department purchases source water from Williston Park through one eight-inch metered interconnection. It also maintains three emergency interconnections with the Incorporated (Inc.) Village of Mineola, the Inc. Village of Old Westbury, and the Albertson Water

District. East Williston owns and maintains the system piping that delivers water to the Water Department consumers. The Village is 100% metered and has an active cross connection control program in compliance with the State sanitary code. Unauthorized opening of fire hydrants is prohibited.

During 2023, the Village of Williston Park treated their source water with sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) in an amount necessary to maintain a pH level between 7.5 and 8.5 in order to reduce corrosivity. Disinfection is required by the NCDH. Williston Park disinfects its water supply by feeding small amounts of liquid sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) into the distribution system at each pumping station. In addition to treatment for pH adjustment and disinfection, to remove volatile organic chemicals packed tower aeration (stripping towers) is in use at two well stations.

### **FACTS AND FIGURES**

Our water system serves approximately 2,631 residents through 855 service connections. The total amount of water pumped from the Village of Williston Park Water Department during 2023 was 137,528,000 gallons. Approximately 120,529,588 gallons were delivered to the consumers in the Village of East Williston through metered sales. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 16,998,412 gallons (12.4% of the total amount purchased). This water was used in firefighting, sewer cleaning, hydrant flushing to alleviate turbid water conditions, water main breaks, service leaks, and theft of service.

### **COST OF WATER**

The Village bills its consumers utilizing a step billing schedule as shown below:

#### **WATER RATES**

<b>Consumption (gallons)</b>	<b>Charges</b>
<b>Up to 100,000</b>	<b>\$6.79/thousand gallons</b>
<b>Over 100,000</b>	<b>\$7.04/thousand gallons</b>

In 2023, the annual average water charge per user was \$992.43.

### **OUTDOOR WATER USE RESTRICTIONS**

Use of water for irrigation purposes for lawns, shrubs, trees, plants, and vegetation of any type is regulated by hours set forth by the Nassau County. **Absolutely no watering is permitted between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.** Watering will be permitted all other hours under the following conditions:

1. Residents with even house numbers may water on even dates.
2. Residents with odd house numbers may water on odd dates.

## **ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?**

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total Coliform, Escherichia Coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791 or the NCDH at (516) 227-9692.

The table presented on the next page, Table 1, shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. Table 1 depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

**TABLE 1**

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Avg / Max (Range) <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit Measurement	MCLG OR MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or MRDL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	No	4/3/2023	0.0057	mg/L	2	MCL - 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	4/3/2023	13	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	4/3/2023	42.7	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Magnesium	No	4/3/2023	6.4	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	4/3/2023	0.00069	ug/L	n/a	18	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	4/3/2023	28.5	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 <sup>(2)</sup>	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	4/3/2023	24	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
<b>Inorganic Contaminants (Nitrate and Nitrite)</b>							
Nitrate as N	No	4/3/2023	4.4 (3.5 - 4.4)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	No	4/3/2023	4.5 (3.5 - 4.5)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Physical Characteristics</b>							
Calcium Hardness	No	4/3/2023	32.5	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Corrosivity	No	4/3/2023	-1.07	-	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
pH	No	12/9/2023	8.5 (6.9 - 8.5)	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	4/3/2023	43.9	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	4/3/2023	190	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	4/3/2023	58.6	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
<b>Disinfectant</b>							
Chlorine Residual	No	11/20/2023	1.17 (0.25 - 1.17)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL - 4 <sup>(3)</sup>	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides</b>							
1,4 - Dioxane	No	10/16/2023	0.11 (0.063 - 0.11)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	3/6/2023	7.4 (2.3 - 7.4)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial application
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	3/6/2023	5.6 (ND - 5.6)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial application
<b>Disinfection By-Products - Routine Sampling</b>							
Dibromochloromethane	No	9/11/2023	0.66 (ND - 0.66)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	9/11/2023	0.66 (ND - 0.66)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.

**TABLE 1 (cont.)**

Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity	No	5/1/2023	1.02 (0.494 - 1.02)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	5/1/2023	2.80 (0.537 - 2.80)	pCi/L	0	50 <sup>(4)</sup>	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Combined Radium 226/228	No	5/1/2023	1.407 (0.696 - 1.407)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	5/1/2023	0.51 (0.247 - 0.51)	ug/L	0	MCL - 30	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 Contaminants <sup>(5)</sup>							
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	No	3/6/2023	0.75 (ND - 0.75)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	3/6/2023	2.7 (ND - 2.7)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA)	No	3/6/2023	0.78 (ND - 0.78)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	No	3/6/2023	0.81 (ND - 0.81)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	3/6/2023	4 (ND - 4)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	4/3/2023	2.7 (ND - 2.7)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	No	3/6/2023	4.5 (ND - 4.5)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	No	3/6/2023	9.1 (ND - 9.1)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	3/6/2023	5.1 (ND - 5.1)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile and Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Contaminants							
Copper	No	4/2022 and 8/2022	0.039 (0.0082 - 0.043) <sup>(6)</sup>	mg/L	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	4/2022 and 8/2022	2.9 (ND - 3.8) <sup>(7)</sup>	ug/L	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**Notes:**

- (1) When compliance with the MCL is determined annually or less frequently, the data reported is the highest detected level of any of the sampling points and the range of detected values. When compliance with the MCL is determined more frequently than annually, the data reported is 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) 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.
- (4) The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
- (5) The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) is a United States Environmental Protection Agency (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.
- (6) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 11 sites tested during August 2022 (One sample was collected in April 2022). 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 copper values detected at your water system. In this case, eleven samples were collected at your water system during August 2022 (one sample collected in April 2022) and the 90th percentile value was 0.039 mg/L. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites.
- (7) The level presented, < 1.0 ug/L, represents the 90th percentile of the 11 sites tested during August 2022 (one sample collected in April 2022). The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

**Definitions:**

- 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.
- MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- AL: Action Level; the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ND: Non-Detects; laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- mg/L: Milligrams per Liter; corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).
- ng/L: Nanograms per Liter; corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion 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 220 other contaminants which were tested for and not detected in the wells and distribution system. These undetected contaminants are listed herein:

Organics (including Other Principal Organics and Synthetic Organics)– 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane, 1,1-dichloroethane, 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, dibromomethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, ethylbenzene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, isopropylbenzene (Cumene), methyl tert-butyl ether, methylene chloride, styrene, toluene, trichlorofluoromethane, vinyl chloride, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, cis-1,3-dichloropropene, m,p-xylene, n-butylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, o-xylene, n-isopropyltoluene, sec-butylbenzene, tert-butylbenzene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,3-dichloropropene, didealkylatrazine, deisopropylatrazine, desethylatrazine, imidacloprid, imidacloprid urea, alachlor OA, alachlor ESA, metolachlor metabolite, metolachlor OA, metolachlor ESA, 2-hydroxyatrazine, malaoxon, trichlorfon, siduron, dichlorvos, propamocarb hydrochloride, 2,6-dichlorobenzamide, ibuprofen, gemfibrozil, metalaxyl, metachlor, tebuthiuron, caffeine, dinoseb, bisphenol A, diuron, phenytoin (Dilantin), 4-hydroxyphenytoin, diethyltoluamide (DEET), acetaminophen, bisphenol B, estrone, 17 alpha ethynylestradiol, diethylstilbestrol, 17 beta estradiol, 4-androstene-3,17-dione, picaridin, propachlor ESA, propachlor OA, testosterone, equilin, estriol, monomethyltetrachloroterephthalate (MM), alpha-BHC, beta-BHC, gamma-BHC, delta-BHC, heptachlor, chlordane, alachlor, methoxychlor, endosulfan II, endosulfan sulfate, 4,4 DDE, 4,4 DDD, 4,4 DDT, endrin, heptachlor epoxide, aldrin, dieldrin, endosulfan I, dacthal, 1,2-dibromoethane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, acenaphthene, acenaphthylene, acetochlor, allethrin, anthracene, azoxystrobin, benfluralin, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(ghi)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzophenone, benzyl butyl phthalate, bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate, bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, bloc, bromacil, butachlor, butylated hydroxyanisole, butylated hydroxytoluene, carbamazepine, carbazole, carisoprodol, chlorofenvinphos, chloroexylenol, chlorpyrifos, chrysenem cyfluthrin, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, dibutyl phthalate, dichlobenil, dichlorvos, diethyl phthalate, dioctyl phthalate, disulfoton sulfone, EPTC, ethofumesate, ethylparathion, fluoranthene, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, hexachloroethane, hexazinone, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, iodofenphos, iprodione, kelthane, malathion, methoprene, methyl parathion, naled (mDibrom) napropamide, pendimethalin, pentachlorobenzene, pentachloronitrobenzene, permethrin, phenanthrene, piperonyl butoxide, prometon, prometryne, propachlor, propiconazole (TILT), pyrene, resmethrin, ronstar, simazine, sumithrin, terbacil, triadimefon, triclosan, trifluralin, vinclozolin, etofenprox, etofenprox alpha-CO, prallethrin, PCB screen, toxaphene, 2,4,5-TP, 2,4-D, dalapon, dicamba, pentachloroatraphenol, picloram, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide, carbofuran, carbofuran, 3-hydroxycarbofuran, oxamyl, carbaryl, 1-naphthol, methomyl, propoxur, methiocarb, methiocarb sulfone, diquat, glyphosate, and endothall.

Disinfection By-Products [Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)] Stage II – bromodichloromethane, bromoform, bromoacetic acid, chloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, total haloacetic acids, and trichloroacetic acid.

Microbiological - total coliform, Escherichia coliform, and turbidity.

Inorganics and Physical Characteristics - aluminum, ammonia nitrogen, antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, fluoride, free cyanide, germanium, lithium, manganese, MBAS, molybdenum, mercury, nitrite as N, odor, ortho-phosphate, perchlorate, selenium, silver, tellurium, thallium, thorium, tin, titanium, vanadium, and zinc.

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), Perfluoropentane Sulfonic Acid (PFPeS), and Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA).

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).

Sampling for radiological contaminants is done every 3 years in accordance with NCDH standards. The sampling results presented in this report are from the most recent radiological sampling that was done in 2023 by the Inc. Village of Williston Park. Samples were collected from the Village of Williston Park's raw water and analyzed for gross alpha activity, gross beta, radium 226, radium 228, and uranium. The maximum contaminant level for gross alpha radioactivity in water is 15 pCi/L. The 2023 highest sampling result for gross alpha is 1.02 pCi/L. The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. The 2023 highest sampling result for gross beta is 2.80 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for combined radium 226/228 in water is 5 pCi/L. The 2023 highest calculated result for combined radium 226/228 is 1.407 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for uranium in water is 30 ug/L. The 2023 highest calculated result for uranium is 0.51 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 Village of East Williston distribution system at eleven 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 and the MCLG for lead is 0 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 eleven 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. Eleven samples were collected from your water system and the 90th percentile values for lead and copper were the eighteenth highest values for those contaminants. The 90th percentile for lead as shown in Table 1 is 2.9 ug/L and the 90th percentile for copper as shown in Table 1 is 0.039 mg/L.

## **WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?**

As you can see by Table 1, our system had no monitoring violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements. We also are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of East Williston is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## **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, persons 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 microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791.

## **INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The Village is monitoring for additional contaminants under the EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5). The information collected under the UCMR5 will help the EPA determine future drinking water regulations. The results of the monitoring program are listed in Table 1 and are available within the Supplement.

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

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, 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.

## **SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS**

The Village continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use in 2023. The Village will continue to implement this program in 2024. The Village has no major projects related to the distribution system planned in 2024.

In 2021, the EPA issued a revised lead and copper rule. As part of this rule, the Village has 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 date.

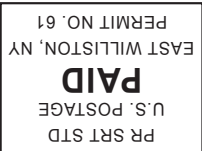
## **CLOSING**

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with clean, quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers.

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# LOCAL PATRON

INC. VILLAGE OF EAST WILLISTON  
2 PROSPECT STREET  
EAST WILLISTON, NEW YORK 11596



INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF EAST WILLISTON  
2 Prospect Avenue  
East Williston, NY 11554

**Mayor**  
Bonnie L.S. Parente

**Deputy Mayor**  
Anthony Gallo

**Trustees**  
James L. Iannone  
Raffaella Dunne  
Rushi Vaidya