

2017 drinking water quality report

INC. VILLAGE OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. 2902848

ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT

MAY 2018

The Village of Rockville Centre is pleased to present this year's Water Quality Report. The report is required to be delivered to all residents of our Village in compliance with Federal and State regulations. We are happy to report that the District's supply water quality meets all Federal, State and County regulations, with the exception of iron. However, iron is not a health issue but only an aesthetics concern. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water every day. We also want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. The Mayor, Board of Trustees and the Village employees are committed to ensuring that you and your family receive the highest quality of water.

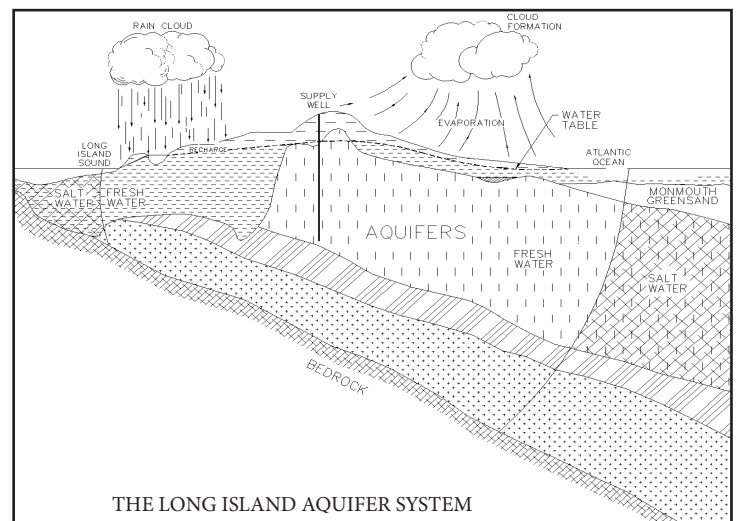
SOURCE OF WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Magothy aquifer is the sole source of drinking water for the Village of Rockville Center, as shown on the adjacent figure. Currently, a population of approximately 24,700 is serviced by the Village water system. Water is drawn from 10 wells located throughout the community that are drilled to an average depth of 540 feet. Water is stored in four elevated tanks with a combined capacity of 4 million gallons and is distributed through more than 70 miles of water mains.

The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2017 was 1.28 billion gallons, of which approximately 92.0percent was billed directly to the consumers.



WATER TREATMENT

The Village of Rockville Centre provides treatment at all of its wells to improve the quality of the water pumped prior to distribution to the consumer. The pH of the pumped water is adjusted upward to reduce the corrosive action between the water and water mains and in-house plumbing by the addition of lime or sodium hydroxide. In addition, small amounts of chlorine (sodium hypochlorite) are added to the water for disinfection purposes. The Village is in the process of planning for the construction of a new iron removal facility to improve the water quality of the water for all residents. The Village also adds an iron sequestering agent to keep iron in suspension to minimize the discoloration of water and staining of plumbing fixtures and laundry.

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the Village of Rockville Centre routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous parameters. We test your drinking water for coliform bacteria, turbidity, inorganic contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes and synthetic organic contaminants. As listed in this newsletter, over 135 separate parameters are tested for in each of our wells numerous times per year. The table presented on page 3 depicts which parameters or contaminants were detected in Rockville Centre's drinking water. It should be noted that many of these parameters are naturally found in all Long Island drinking water and do not pose any adverse health effects.

WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The Village of Rockville Centre has a continuing Capital Improvement Program for the Water Department. The Village is in the process of designing and constructing a new iron removal facility to improve the water quality supplied to the residents. The Water Department will also be replacing approximately 11,000 feet of water main in conjunction with the Village's Road Program.

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

The underground water system of Long Island has more than enough water for present water demands. However, saving water will ensure that our future generations will always have a safe and abundant water supply.

The Rockville Centre Board of Trustees has adopted a stringent water conservation plan, as mandated by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). This plan includes universal water metering as well as mandatory fines for lawn sprinkling between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Watering of lawns must coincide with the street address for odd and even days.

The help conserve water, residents are encouraged to:

- Pick-up their free water conservation kits at the Water Department. By installing these devices, residents will conserve water and lower their water bills.
- All new installations of fixtures must conform to water usage regulations provided under New York State law.
- Do full loads in the dishwasher and clothes washer. Half a load uses just as much water AND you're paying to heat it.
- When purchasing new appliances and fixtures, look for those with the greatest efficiency.
- Observe regulations on lawn sprinkling: healthy lawns need a mere 1/2 hour of sprinkling. Avoid spraying onto sidewalks and streets. To promote water conservation and in accordance with regulations to the NYSDEC, newly installed sprinkler systems must be equipped with moisture-sensing devices to limit sprinkling when adequate moisture levels have been reached.
- Use less water - and fertilizer - on your lawns. Fertilizer makes grass grow faster, requiring much more water and more frequent mowing. Consider other landscaping options, such as varieties of grass that need less water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The NYSDOH, with assistance from the local health department, has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. 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. The section on WATER QUALITY lists contaminants that have been detected, if any. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

Rockville Centre's drinking water is derived from 10 wells. The source water assessment has rated all of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and a high susceptibility to nitrates.

The elevated susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to transportation routes and commercial/industrial facilities and related activities in the assessment area. The elevated susceptibility to nitrates is due to residential land use and related practices, such as fertilizing lawns, in the assessment area.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be reviewed by contacting the Water Department Office.

CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements with the exception of iron. If you have any questions about this report or your water supply, please contact the Village Water Department Superintendent Kevin Reilly at (516) 678-9313 or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692. We want our valued customers to be informed about our water system. Should you have any questions concerning our water supply, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings, which are normally held the first Monday of every month. Please check the Village website and cable channel for dates and times of the Village Board meetings.

The Village of Rockville Centre routinely monitors for different parameters and possible contaminants in your drinking water as required by Federal and State laws. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some impurities. Impurities that may be present in source water include microbial contamination (bacteria), inorganic compounds (salts and metals), organic chemicals and herbicides and pesticides. It's important to remember that the presence of these impurities does not necessarily pose a health risk. For more information on contamination and potential health risks, please contact the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791) or www.epa.gov/safewater.

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, and 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 (800-426-4791).

During 2015, the District collected 30 samples for lead and copper. The next round of samples will occur in 2018. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Inc. Village of Rockville Centre is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

2017 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Lead & Copper							
Copper	No	June 2015	ND - 0.77 0.24 ⁽¹⁾	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	June 2015	ND - 15.0 4.0 ⁽¹⁾	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	No	06/21/17	ND - 1.3	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 10	Naturally occurring
Barium	No	02/14/17	ND - 0.0062	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 2	Naturally occurring
Selenium	No	04/20/17	ND - 6.0	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 50	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	01/11/17	ND - 48.3	mg/l	n/a	No MCL ⁽²⁾	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	02/14/17	ND - 0.19	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 5	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	04/18/17	ND - 18.0	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Iron	Yes ⁽³⁾	04/20/17	ND - 1,700	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring
Manganese	Yes ⁽⁴⁾	03/07/17	ND - 1,800	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	No	02/14/17	ND - 22.1	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	09/12/17	0.3 - 1.34	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	04/20/17	ND - 5.0	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 100	Naturally occurring
Calcium	No	06/21/17	ND - 19.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No	01/10/17	ND - 3.1	ug/l	0	MCL = 80	Disinfection By-Products
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule⁽⁵⁾							
Chromium	No	10/31/13	0.22 - 0.26	ug/l	100	MCL = 100	Natural deposits
Chlorate	No	04/29/13	ND - 86	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Cobalt	No	04/29/13	1.1 - 2.2	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Hexavalent Chromium	No	10/31/13	ND - 0.08	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 100	Natural deposits
Strontium	No	04/29/13	6.2 - 13.0	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Vandadium	No	04/29/13	0.31 - 0.53	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha	No	10/06/16	ND - 2.06	pCi/L	--	MCL = 15	Naturally occurring
Gross Beta	No	10/06/16	0.23 - 2.5	pCi/L	--	MCL = 50	Naturally occurring
Combined Radium 226 & 228	No	10/06/16	0.34 - 2.09	pCi/L	--	MCL = 5 ⁽⁶⁾	Naturally occurring

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

pCi/L - pico Curies per Liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.

⁽¹⁾ - During 2015, we collected and analyzed 30 samples for lead and copper. The action levels for both lead and copper were not exceeded at any site tested. Next round of sampling to occur in 2018. The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. 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. In our sampling program, the 90th percentile value is the 4th highest result.

⁽²⁾ - No MCL has been established for sodium. However, 20 mg/l is a recommended guideline for people on high restricted sodium diets and 270 mg/l for those on moderate sodium diets.

⁽³⁾ - Iron is only a secondary water standard. Iron has no health effects. Therefore, exceeding the MCL represents a level at which adverse aesthetics effects start to occur.

⁽⁴⁾ - The Food and Nutrition Board of the National research Council determined an estimated safe and adequate daily dietary intake of manganese to be 2,000-5,000 micrograms for adults. However, many peoples diets lead them to consume even higher amounts of manganese, especially those who consume high amounts of vegetable or are vegetarian. The infant population is of greatest concern. It would be better if the drinking water were not used to make infant formula since it already contains iron and manganese. Excess manganese produces a brownish color in laundered goods and impairs the taste of tea, coffee and other beverages. Concentrations may cause a dark brown or black stain on porcelain plumbing fixtures. As with iron, manganese may form a coating on distribution pipes. These may slough off, causing brown blotches on laundered clothing or black particles in the water.

⁽⁵⁾ -UCMR3 - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 is a Federal water quality sampling program where water suppliers sample and test their source water for 1 year. Results will be used by the USEPA to determine if the contaminants need to be regulated in the future.

⁽⁶⁾ -MCL for Radium is for Radium 226 and Radium 228 combined.

Rockville Centre Water Department NEWSLETTER

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COST OF WATER

The Village utilized the following residential step billing effective June 1, 2017.

Semi-Annual Water Rates

Consumption (gallons)	Charges
Up to 18,000	\$103.79 (minimum - 5/8" & 3/4" meter)
18,001 - 54,000	\$2.83/thousand gallons
54,001 - 100,000	\$3.81/thousand gallons
100,001 - 1,000,000	\$5.19/thousand gallons
Over 1,000,000	\$5.74/thousand gallons

Outside Village accounts receive a 25% surcharge.

Copies of the Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2017, are available at the Village of Rockville Centre Water Department office located at 142 Maple Avenue, Rockville Centre, New York and the Rockville Centre Public Library.

We in Rockville Centre take pride in our civic-mindedness and community spirit. By working together today and in the future, we will ensure that Rockville Centre continues its leadership in efforts to guarantee safe and plentiful drinking water.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY NOTICE

The Village is required to notify the public concerning the delay in correcting the well housing deficiencies at the system's wells.

The Village corrected these deficiencies in 2017.

The Village of Rockville Centre conducts over 10,000 water quality tests throughout the year, testing for over 130 different contaminants which have been undetected in our water supply including:

Arsenic	Metribuzin	Trichloroacetic Acid	Tetrachloroethene
Cadmium	Butachlor	Dibromoacetic Acid	1,3-Dichloropropane
Chromium	2,4-D	Total Haloacetic Acid	Chlorobenzene
Fluoride	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Chloroform	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Mercury	Dinoseb	Gross Alpha	Bromobenzene
Selenium	Dalapon	Gross Beta	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Silver	Picloram	Radium 226	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Odor	Dicamba	Radium 228	2-Chlorotoluene
Ammonia	Pentachlorophenol	Dichlorodifluoromethane	4-Chlorotoluene
Nitrite	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Chloromethane	1,2-Dichlorobenzene
Nitrate	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	Vinyl Chloride	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
Detergents (MBAS)	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	Bromomethane	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Free Cyanide	Hexachlorobenzene	Chloroethane	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Antimony	Benzo(A)Pyrene	Trichlorofluoromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene
Beryllium	Aldicarb Sulfone	Chlorodifluoromethane	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Thallium	Aldicarb sulfoxide	1,1-Dichloroethene	Benzene
Perchlorate	Aldicarb	Methylene Chloride	Toluene
Lindane	Total Aldicarb	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Ethylbenzene
Heptachlor	Oxamyl	1,1-Dichloroethane	m,p-Xylene
Aldrin	Methomyl	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	O-Xylene
Heptachloro Epoxide	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	2,2-Dichloropropane	Styrene
Dieldrin	Carbofuran	Bromochloromethane	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
Endrin	Carbaryl	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N-Propylbenzene
Methoxychlor	Glyphosate	Carbon Tetrachloride	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Toxaphene	Diquat	1,1-Dichloropropene	Tert-Butylbenzene
Chlordane	Endothall	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Total PCBs	1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	Trichloroethene	Sec-Butylbenzene
Propachlor	1,2-Dibromo-3-Chl.Propane	1,2-Dichloropropane	4-Isopropyltoluene (P-Cumene)
Alachlor	Dioxin	Dibromomethane	N-Butylbenzene
Simazine	Chloroacetic Acid	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)
Atrazine	Bromoacetic Acid	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)
Metolachlor	Dichloroacetic Acid	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	