

2022 drinking water quality report

INC. VILLAGE OF SALTAIRE

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. 5103281

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ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT

MAY 2023

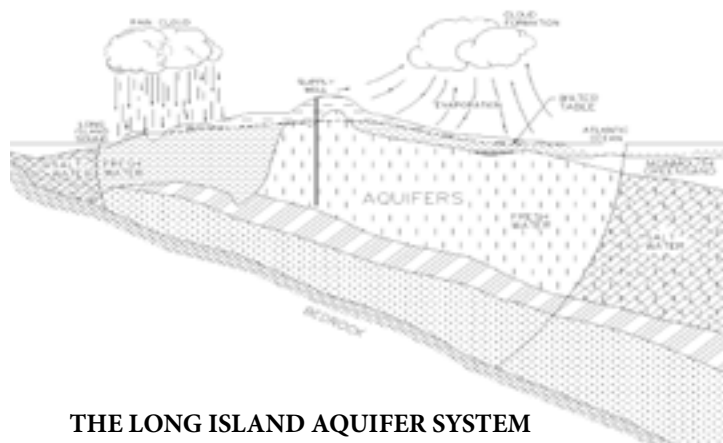
To comply with State regulations the Village of Saltaire annually issues a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Our system meet every federal and state maximum contaminate level (MCLs), except iron, which is naturally occurring at the well source. Please read the health effects for high iron and color levels in the table shown below. 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.

SOURCE OF OUR WATER

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 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's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system serves an estimated 2,000 people through 415 service connections. Saltaire's water is provided from two wells; one is located on Beacon Walk (Well #1) and the other is located on Broadway (Well #2). Our wells draw from the Magothy Aquifer, which is the largest on Long Island and holds the most water, much of which is hundreds of years old. We treat the water with low concentrations of chlorine for the purposes of disinfection in the well water and within the distribution system; light soda ash to raise the PH balance of the water to make it less acidic in order to protect plumbing piping and fixtures, and orthophosphate to sequester the naturally occurring iron in the water.

The Department of Health has completed a source water assessment for our system based on available information. Known and possible contamination sources to our 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 easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. Our well susceptibility was rated "low" for listed contaminants including microbials, nitrates, pesticides and VOCs. A copy of that report is available upon request.



THE LONG ISLAND AQUIFER SYSTEM

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the Inc. Village of Saltaire 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. The table presented on page 3 depicts which parameters or contaminants were detected in the water supply. 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 affects.

CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Village Administrator Mario Posillico or Water Works Superintendent Vernon Henriksen at (631) 583-5566 or P.O. Box 5551, Bay Shore, NY 11706, or stop by the Village Office located at 103 Broadway. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village board meetings. The next scheduled meetings are May 13 and June 17, 2023. Please check the Village website at www.saltaire.org for all other meeting dates.

The Inc. Village of Saltaire routinely monitors for different parameters and possible contaminants in your drinking water as required by Federal and State laws. It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some impurities. 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 1-800-426-4791 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, 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).

The USEPA established a Lead and Copper Rule that required all public water suppliers to sample and test for lead and copper at the consumer's tap. The first testing was required in 1992. All results were excellent indicating that the Village's corrosion control treatment program was effective in preventing the leaching of lead and copper from your home's plumbing in to your drinking water. The same testing was conducted in 2022 with the same excellent results. The next testing program is scheduled to be completed in 2024.

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

In 2022, the Inc. Village of Saltaire continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use.

Residents are urged to implement their own water conservation measures such as retrofitting plumbing fixtures with flow restrictors, modifying automatic lawn sprinklers to include rain sensors, repairing leaks in the home, installing water conservation fixtures/appliances and maintaining a daily awareness of water conservation in their personal habits. Besides protecting our precious underground water supply, water conservation will produce a cost savings to the consumer in terms of both water and energy bills (hot water).

WATER TREATMENT

The Inc. Village of Saltaire provides treatment at both 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 soda ash. The Village currently adds a slight amount of chlorine to the water as a disinfection agent to prevent the growth of bacteria in the distribution system. In addition, a phosphate product, sodium hexametaphosphate in solution, is added as an iron sequestering agent to minimize the discoloring of the water and staining of laundry, and to enhance corrosion control.

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 and pumping systems;
- 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 fire-fighting 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;
- More water conservation tips and general information can be found at www.epa.gov/watersense.

2022 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							
Lead	No	August 2022	3.6 ⁽¹⁾ ND - 3.6	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	August 2022	0.68 ⁽¹⁾ ND - 0.68	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	03/09/22	0.0026 - 0.028	mg/l	2.0	MCL = 2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes
Sodium	No	08/10/22	6.7 - 26.3	mg/l	n/a	No MCL ⁽²⁾	Naturally occurring; road salt, water softeners, animal waste
Fluoride	No	03/09/22	ND - 0.13	mg/l	4	MCL = 4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Color	Yes ⁽³⁾	06/27/22	ND - 18.0	Color Units	n/a	MCL = 15	Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the potential for production of excess amounts of disinfectant by-products such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter.
Chloride	No	05/17/22	3.6 - 6.6	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Weathering of soils, salt-bearing geological formations, deposition of salt spray, salt used for road de-icing, contributions from wastewaters and in coastal areas, intrusion of salty ocean water into fresh groundwater sources
Iron	Yes	12/07/22	340.0 - 743.0	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300 ⁽⁴⁾	Naturally occurring
Manganese	No	08/10/22	ND - 0.014	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300	
Calcium	No	02/15/22	1.1 -3.9	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Magnesium	No	05/17/22	ND - 0.37	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Nickel	No	05/17/22	ND - 0.00067	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Sulfate	No	05/17/22	5.0 - 5.6	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	
Specific Conductivity	No	02/15/22	53.2 - 136.0	umhos/cm	n/a	No MCL	

2022 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS (cont'd.)

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum/Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Physical Characteristics							
pH	No	02/15/22	7.8 - 8.7	pH Units	n/a	N/A	Measure of acidity or alkalinity
Total Alkalinity	No	02/15/22	45.3 - 53.8	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	08/10/22	1.9 - 4.5	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	05/17/22	ND - 59.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Calcium Hardness	No	05/17/22	ND - 2.7	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Disinfectants							
Chlorine Residual	No	02/15/22	0.8 - 1.2	mg/l	n/a	MRDL = 4.0	Measure of Disinfectant
Radionuclides							
Gross Beta	No	09/16/14	1.06 - 2.0	pCi/L	0	MCL = 50	Naturally occurring
Radium 228	No	05/13/14	0.2	pCi/L	0	MCL = 5	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.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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 contaminants.

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).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Micromhos (umhos/cm) - The unit of measurement for conductivity.

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

⁽¹⁾ - During 2022, we collected and analyzed 10 samples for lead and copper. The result presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. No sample exceeded the action level for copper and lead. Next testing is scheduled for 2024. 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 line and home plumbing. The Village of Saltaire Water Department 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.

⁽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⁾ - Color has no health effects. In some instances, color may be objectionable to some people at as low as 5 units. Its presence is aesthetically objectionable and suggests that the water may need additional treatment.

⁽⁴⁾ - Iron is essential for maintaining good health. However, too much iron can cause adverse health effects. Drinking water with very large amounts of iron can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation and stomach pain. These effects usually diminish once the elevated iron exposure is stopped. A small number of people have a condition called hemochromatosis, in which the body absorbs and stores too much iron. People with hemochromatosis may be at greater risk for health effects resulting from too much iron in the body (sometimes called "iron overload") and should be aware of their overall iron intake. The New York State standard for iron in drinking water is 300 micrograms per liter, and is based on iron's effects on the taste, odor and color of the water. The Village adds a sequestering agent to the water to keep the iron in suspension so it does not settle out within pipes and laundry.

The Inc. Village of Saltaire normally conducts over 1,000 water quality tests throughout the year, testing for over 135 different contaminants which have been undetected in our water supply including:

Arsenic	Aldicarb/sulfoxide	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Cadmium	Aldicarb	Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid
Chromium	Total Aldicarb	Perfluoroundecanoic Acid
Mercury	Oxamyl	NMeFOSSA
Selenium	Methomyl	11Cl-PF64dS
Silver	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	ADONA
Zinc	Carbofuran	4:2FTS
Turbidity	Carbaryl	Acetone
Odor	Glyphosate	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
Ammonia	Diquat	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Nitrite	Endothall	Tetrachloroethene
Nitrate	1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	1,3-Dichloropropane
Detergents (MBAS)	Perfluorodecanoic Acid	Chlorobenzene
Free Cyanide	Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Antimony	Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid	Bromobenzene
Beryllium	NMeFOSSA	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Thallium	NFDHA	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Perchlorate	8:2FTS	2-Chlorotoluene
Lindane	1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	4-Chlorotoluene
Heptachlor	1,4-Dioxane	1,2-Dichlorobenzene
Aldrin	1,2-Dibromo-3-Chl.Propane	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
Perfluorodecanoic Acid	Dioxin	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid	Chloroacetic Acid	1,24-Trichlorobenzene
Perfluoropentanoic Acid	Bromoacetic Acid	Hexachlorobutadiene
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid	Dichloroacetic Acid	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
HFPO-DA	Trichloroacetic Acid	Benzene
6:2FTS	Dibromoacetic Acid	Toluene
Hexavalent Chromium	Total Haloacetic Acid	Ethylbenzene
Acetone	Chloroform	M,P-Xylene
Heptachloro Epoxide	Bromodichloromethane	O-Xylene
Dieldrin	Dibromochloromethane	Styrene
Endrin	Bromoform	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
Methoxychlor	Total Trihalomethanes	N-Propylbenzene
Toxaphene	Gross Alpha	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Chlordane	Radium 226	Tert-Butylbenzene
Total PCBs	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Propachlor	Chloromethane	Sec-Butylbenzene
Alachlor	Vinyl Chloride	4-Isopropyltoluene (P-Cumene)
Simazine	Bromomethane	N-Butylbenzene
Atrazine	Chloroethane	Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)
Metolachlor	Trichlorofluoromethane	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid
Metribuzin	Chlorodifluoromethane	Perfluoroheptanoic acid
Butachlor	1,1-Dichloroethene	Perfluorononanoic acid
2,4-D	Methylene Chloride	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid
Dinoseb	1,1-Dichloroethane	Perfluorooctanoic acid
Dalapon	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Perfluorobutanoic Acid
Picloram	2,2-Dichloropropane	Perfluoro-1-heptansulfonic Acid
Dicamba	Bromochloromethane	Perfluorohexanoic Acid
Pentachlorophenol	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Carbon Tetrachloride	9CL-PF3ONS
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	1,1-Dichloropropene	1,4-Dioxane
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	1,2-Dichloroethane	Chlorate
Hexachlorobenzene	Trichloroethene	Bromide
Benzo(A)Pyrene	1,2-Dichloropropane	
Aldicarb Sulfone	Dibromomethane	

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. Please refer to section "Water Quality" 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.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 2 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated all of the wells as having a low susceptibility to industrial solvents and nitrates.

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

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with 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 of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.