PUBLIC NOTICE

2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Locust Valley Water District

226 Buckram Road, Locust Valley

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO: 2902833

In accordance with Title Three of Article Eleven of the New York State Public Health Law and the 1996 U.S.E.P.A. Safe Drinking Water Act regulations, the following is the 2024 Annual Water Quality Report of the Locust Valley Water District.

Established in 1922, the Locust Valley Water District, with over 2568 residential and commercial service connections, supplies a population of approximately 7500 through 60 miles of interconnected pipeline. The District serves Locust Valley, Lattingtown, and sections of Mill Neck, Matinecock, and Glen Cove.

As defined by the United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.), the District's water source is groundwater from the Lloyd, North Shore, and Upper Glacial Aquifers in the Locust Valley, Lattingtown and Matinecock area. With a total pumping capacity of 10.2 million gallons per day, six wells, located on six separate well fields, and two - one-million-gallon storage tanks adequately supply consumer and firefighting demands.

In 2024, Well 8, located on Duck Pond Road in Matinecock, remained offline due to construction upgrades and the installation of a new filter plant vessels for perchlorate removal.

In 2024 701.502 million gallons of water withdrawn from the aquifers. The district's average demand was 1.92 million gallons per day (MGD) with a peak demand of 5.202 MGD on July 9th,2024. Consumer meters registered 91% of the water demand. The remaining 7% is attributed to unaccountable demands such as water main and service leaks, water main and hydrant flushing, well construction, firefighting and training, road maintenance, and aging water meters. On average, consumers this year paid a total of approximately $720 for water, excluding taxes.

The District routinely monitors the drinking water quality to ensure its safety. No distribution samples exceeded the maximum contaminant levels as set by the N.Y.S.D.O.H. The District monitors more frequently than required by State standards to ensure the quality of the community's drinking water supply. Tests were performed for coliform bacteria, inorganic compounds, nitrates/nitrites, perchlorate, volatile organic compounds, trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological levels, synthetic organic compounds as well as unregulated chemicals. The constituents that were found are listed in the Table of Detected Parameters. It is for this reason that the District and Nassau County Department of Health (N.C.D.O.H.) do not recommend the use of unregulated private wells for domestic consumption.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by looking online at www.epa.gov/safewater or www.health.state.ny.us.

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 and 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 human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the USEPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Departments and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The N.Y.S.D.O.H. source water assessment for this system, based on available information, evaluated possible and actual threats to the drinking water source. Source water assessments provide resource managers with information for protecting source waters into the future. The 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 District's drinking water is derived from six (6) wells. The source water assessment has rated two (2) of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and a high to very high susceptibility to nitrates, and one well having a high susceptibility to microbial contamination. The very high susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to transportation routes, industrial facilities and gas stations in the assessment area. The high susceptibility to nitrate and microbial contamination is attributable to un-sewered high density residential land use and related activities in the assessment area, such as fertilizing lawns.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the Locust Valley Water District.

The following tables are the analytical results of the distribution system samples required by the U.S.E.P.A., N.Y.S.D.O.H., and

LOCUST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS

Parameters of Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Unit (MCLG, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
LEAD AND COPPER RULE							
Copper	No	August 2023	0.021 - 0.35 0.3[1(1)]	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	August 2023	ND - 3.2 ND[(1)]	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANT							
Barium	No	08/20/24	0.017 - 0.091	mg/l	2	MCL = 2.0	Naturally occurring
Fluoride	No	08/20/24	ND - 0.12	mg/l	4.0	MCL = 2.2	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	08/20/24	ND - 0.045	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 5.0	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	08/19/24	7.1 - 19.5	mg/l	n/a	No MCL[(2)]	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	05/07/24	10.2 - 38.3	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Iron	No	04/29/24	ND - 22	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	11/26/24	1.7 - 5.7	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Sulfate	No	08/20/24	8.7 - 28.8	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Calcium Hardness	No	08/20/24	19.1 - 53.9	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Calcium	No	09/07/23	6.9 - 19.9	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	08/20/24	ND - 0.0011	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Odor	No	08/19/24	ND - 1	UNIT	n/a	MCL = 3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources
Magnesium	No	08/20/24	3.2 - 8.8	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
RADIOLOGICAL							
Gross Alpha	No	09/19/23	ND - 0.260	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	09/07/23	0.268 - 2.29	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 50	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228 Combined	No	09/12/23	0.357 - 1.24	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 5[(4)]	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	09/19/23	ND - 0.130	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 30	Erosion of natural deposits
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	06/25/24	ND - 0.56	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Industrial Discharge
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	No	06/25/24	ND - 1.7	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Industrial Discharge
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	08/19/24	ND - 10	ug/l	0	MCL = 80	Disinfection by-product
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (SOCs)							
1,4-Dioxane	No	06/11/24	0.028 - 0.35	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 1.0	Industrial Discharge[(5)]
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	10/02/24	ND - 81[(3)]	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications[(7)]
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	05/07/24	ND - 3.93	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications[(7)]
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE - PHASE 3 (UCMR3) - CONTINUED MONITORING							
Hexavalent Chromium	No	08/06/24	0.6 - 2.0	ug/l	n/a	No MCL[(8)]	Natural Deposits
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Total Alkalinity	No	04/29/24	15.6 - 52.6	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	08/20/24	32.2 - 90.3	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	08/20/24	64 - 165	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Turbidity	No	08/15/24	ND - 2.3	NTU	n/a	MCL = 5	Soil runoff
pH	No	Continuous	6.2 - 8.0	pH units	n/a	n/a	Measure of water acidity or alkalinity
DISINFECTANT							
Chlorine Residual	No	Continuous	0.5 - 0.9	mg/l	n/a	MRDL = 4.0	Measure of disinfectant

(1) During 2023 we collected and analyzed 20 samples for lead and copper. The 90% percentile level is presented in the table. The values reported for lead and copper represents 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 in our water system. The action levels for both lead and copper were not exceeded at any site tested. Resampling is scheduled for 2026.

(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 moderately sodium diets.

(3) The maximum level reported was deemed an anomoly by the laboratory. The next highest detected level was 4.89 ng/l for Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) and ND for Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid.

(4) MCL for Radium is for Radium 226 and Radium 228 combined.

"(5) It is used as a solvent for cellulose formulations, resins, oils, waxes and other organic substances. It is also used in wood pulping, textile processing, degreasing, in lacquers, paints, varnishes, and stains; and in paint and varnish removers."

(6) All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L = 50,000 ng/L.

(7) PFOA/PFOS has been used to make carpets, leathers, textiles, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging, and other materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains. It is also used in firefighting foams. Many of these uses have been phased out by its primary U.S. manufacturer; however, there are still some ongoing uses.

(8) MCL of 100 ug/l is for Total Chromium. There is no MCL for Hexavalent Chromium.

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.

Health Advisory (HA) - An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information; a health advisory is not a legally enforceable Federal standard, but serves as technical guidance to assist Federal, State and local officials.

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).

Nanograms per liter (ng/l) - Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - A measure of the clarity of water.

pCi/L - pico Curies per Liter

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.

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

N.C.D.O.H. from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. The District also takes eight (8) bacteriological samples per month at designated points throughout the service area. A yearly supplement containing water quality data for the District's six wells is available at the District office, on the District website, or can be mailed to consumers upon request.

The District's distribution water met all federal and state microbiological, chemical, and radiological quality requirements. As indicated through District monitoring and testing, some constituents have been detected. The U.S.E.P.A. and the N.Y.S.D.O.H. have determined that your water is safe at these levels.

During 2024, the District, using calcium hypochlorite, maintained a range of 0.5 to 1.1 parts per million (ppm) of chlorine throughout the distribution system. In accordance with State regulations, the minimum level is 0.2 ppm and the Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (mrdl), the level below which there are no known health effects, is 4.0 ppm. Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goals (mrdlg) do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

To reduce the natural corrosiveness of the water found in this region, the District also added sodium hydroxide to the water to raise the water's pH before entering the distribution system. This treatment has allowed for the Lead and Copper testing program to be under reduced monitoring in accordance with federal and state requirements. 2023's sampling yielded overall results below mandated action levels with 90th percentile levels of <1.0 ug/l for lead and 0.1 mg/l for copper.

If present, elevated lead levels 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 District 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 a minimum 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.

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. All water service lines in the district are owned by the property owners. The inventory includes potable SLs within our system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible at locustvalleywater.com, also available at the District office located at 226 Buckram Rd. Locust Valley, NY 11560.

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. The Locust Valley 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 The Locust Valley Water District at 516-671-1783. 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.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

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. For additional information, please contact the EPA safe water drinking hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Interconnections with neighboring water districts give the Locust Valley Water District the capacity to utilize water in emergencies if available. Locust Valley currently has interconnections with the City of Glen Cove, the Village of Bayville, the Oyster Bay Water District and the Jericho Water District. The Jericho Water District has received a deferral from the New York State Department of Health for the new 1,4-Dioxane Maximum Contamination Level (MCL) to meet the changes in potable water requirements.

The Jericho Water District was granted an exemption from a 1,4-dioxane violation in 2024 because it has been proactive in its efforts to establish and implement an action plan for managing the above-referenced compound.

When a public water system (PWS) is issued an exemption, the water system agrees to a schedule for corrective action and compliance with the new PFOS, PFOA or 1,4-dioxane MCLs. In exchange, the New York State Department of Health (the Department) agrees to place an exemption on enforcement actions, such as assessing fines, if the PWS is meeting established deadlines. Deferral recipients are required to update the Nassau County Department of Health each calendar quarter on the status of established deadlines. The Department can resume enforcement if the agreed upon deadlines are not met. Locust Valley has an interconnection that allows us to take water from the Jericho Water District that is currently operating under an exemption. Information about that system's deferral and established deadline can be found at the following site www.jerichowater.org/deferralrenewal/ Locust Valley Water will update the status of that interconnection at the following address www.locustvalleywater.com to indicate if it is active. The interconnection with the Jericho Water District is normally closed throughout the year and only opened in a water emergency to maintain system pressure.

In 2023, having bond authorization from the Town of Oyster Bay for infrastructure improvements, the District continued to upgrade its computerized Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition programs, or SCADA, for well plant operations and monitoring; upgraded its security package at all well sites, completed its well #4 upgrades to protect from future flooding events, completed the interconnection with the Oyster Bay Water District as well as various hydrant and valve replacement throughout the District.

To conserve the District's water supply, lawn irrigation is restricted by Nassau County Conservation Ordinance 248-A-1987. Water for irrigation accounts for over 60% of the District's annual production. Considerable cost savings are available if consumers adhere to good landscaping practices such as retrofitting Smart technology to existing irrigation systems, employing appropriate sloping and grading methods to optimize natural runoff, and using drought resistant plantings and grasses. Other conservation measures include correcting leaking fixtures, installing water saving appliances and daily conscientious water use.

For further conservation information, consumers can contact the Cornell Cooperative Extension at 1-516-832-2591 or www.cce.cornell.edu/nassau,or the American Water Works Association at 1-800-926-7337 or www.awwa.org.

INSIDE DISTRICT (QUARTERLY)

0 - 25,000.....$2.80 / 1000 Gallons

25,001 - 50,000.....$3.20 / 1000 Gallons

50,001 – 100,000.....$3.60 / 1000 Gallons

Over 100,001.....$4.00 / 1000 Gallons

Minimum Charge: $28.00
Annual property tax: $67.96 / $100 of assessed valuation

OUTSIDE DISTRICT (QUARTERLY)

0 - 25,000.....$3.90 / 1000 Gallons

25,001 - 50,000.....$4.30 / 1000 Gallons

50,001 – 100,000.....$4.70 / 1000 Gallons

Over 100,001.....$5.10 / 1000 Gallons

Minimum Charge: $39.00
No property tax assessment

The Board of Water Commissioners welcomes all consumers with ideas for improvement. Public meetings are held on the second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 4:00pm in the District office at 226 Buckram Road, Locust Valley.

For a copy of this report or further information about your drinking water supply system, please visit the District's informational website at www.locustvalleywater.com. If there are any questions regarding the Annual Water Quality Report or Sample Supplement for 2024, please contact the District Superintendent, Dominick Scaperotta, at (516)671-1783, Monday through Friday, 8:00am to 4:30pm. For additional information, please contact the N.C.D.O.H. at (516) 227-9692

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS

Patricia Peterson
Peter G. Brown
Charles Savinetti