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GREENLAWN
 Water District  Water is precious...use it wisely

2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

Public Water Supply Identification No. 5103271

ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT

MAY 2025

The Greenlawn Water District is pleased to present this 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report. The report is required to be delivered to all residents of our District in compliance with Federal and State regulations. We are happy to report that our water supply is in full compliance with all Federal, State and County regulations as presented on page 3. 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 Board of Commissioners and the District employees are committed to ensuring that you and your family receive the highest quality water.

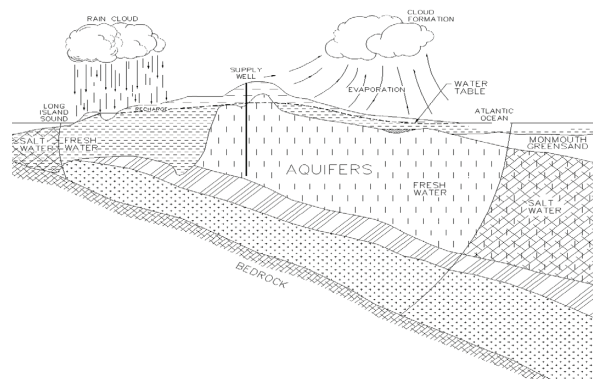
SOURCE OF OUR WATER

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 our tap water is safe to drink, the State Department of Health and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State's and the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA's) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The source of water for the District is groundwater pumped from 14 active wells located throughout the community that are drilled into the Magothy aquifer beneath Long Island, as shown on the figure to the right. Generally, the water quality of the aquifer is good to excellent, although there are localized areas of contamination. The water from these areas is treated by the District to remove any contaminants prior to the delivery of any water to the consumer. It should also be noted that the District maintains electrical generators at many of our well sites in order to continuously provide water to the community, even during emergency situations such as power outages.

The population served by the Greenlawn Water District during 2024 was approximately 42,000. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2024 was 2.119 billion gallons, of which approximately 93 percent was billed directly to consumers.



COST OF WATER

The District utilizes a step billing schedule as shown in the table. The average residential consumer is being billed at \$1.60 per 1,000 gallons of water used. Please refer to District website for water treatment surcharge and irrigation water rates.

Copies of a Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2024, are available at the Greenlawn Water District office located at 45 Railroad Street, Greenlawn, New York and the Commack, Elwood and Harborfields Public Libraries.

We at Greenlawn Water District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap throughout the community. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

QUARTERLY WATER RATES - RESIDENTIAL

Consumption (gallons)	Charges
Up to 10,000	\$16.00 minimum
10,001 - 60,000	\$1.60/thousand gallons
60,001 - 100,000	\$1.90/thousand gallons
100,001 - 150,000	\$2.40/thousand gallons
150,001 - 200,000	\$2.75/thousand gallons
Over 200,000	\$2.95/thousand gallons

CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements. If you have any questions about this report or the Greenlawn Water District, please contact Chief Plant Operator Frank DeMayo at (631) 261-0874 or the Suffolk County Department of Health Services at (631) 852-5810. We want our residents to be informed about our water system. Major issues concerning the Greenlawn Water District can be discussed at the regularly scheduled District meetings. They are normally held on Wednesday at 9:00 a.m. at the District Office, 45 Railroad Street, Greenlawn.

The Greenlawn Water District 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. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Water from some of the wells within the Greenlawn Water District have a slightly elevated nitrate level. This level is below the maximum contaminant level of 10.0 parts per million (ppm). Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. The source of the nitrates is the nitrogen in fertilizers and from on-site septic systems. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

During 2022, the District collected 31 samples for lead and copper. The next round of samples will occur in 2025.

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

The Greenlawn Water District remains committed to its water conservation program in an effort to minimize unnecessary water use. The pumpage for 2024 was approximately 1 percent greater than in 2023, however, still less than the 10-year running average.

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 Greenlawn Water District 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 water is adjusted upward to reduce the corrosive action between the water and water mains and in-house plumbing by the addition of sodium hydroxide. Since 2010, the District has added a small amount of chlorine as a disinfecting agent to prevent the growth of bacteria in the distribution system. Granular activated carbon (GAC) filters are installed at Plant Nos. 3, 6, 8 and 13 for the removal of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). At Plant No. 11 there is an advanced oxidation process (AOP) system for the removal of 1,4-Dioxane and GAC filters for the removal of VOCs. At Plant No. 12 there is a packed tower aeration system for the removal of volatile organic compounds and an AOP system for the removal of 1,4-Dioxane.

New treatment systems anticipated to be on-line in 2025 include an AOP system at Plant No. 8. Additionally, in 2025 construction will begin for new GAC filters at Plant Nos. 10 and 15 and are expected to on-line in 2026. A new AOP system is planned for Plant No. 5, expected to be on-line in 2027.

2024 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 Rule							
Lead	No	September 2022	ND - 13.5 6.3 ⁽¹⁾	ug/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	September 2022	0.012 - 0.17 0.15 ⁽¹⁾	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chloride	No	2/20/2024	5.4 - 68.9	mg/L	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Barium	No	6/12/2024	ND - 0.03	mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	6/12/2024	1.5 - 12.7	mg/L	n/a	No MCL	Rocks and minerals, especially limestone, dolomite, and gypsum
Cyanide	No	8/9/2024	ND - 31.2	ug/L	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Iron	No	2/20/2024	ND - 0.05	mg/L	n/a	0.3 ⁽²⁾	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	8/9/2024	0.67 - 4.7	mg/L	n/a	No MCL	Naturally found in natural waters, including groundwater, and comes from rocks and soils
Nickel	No	2/20/2024	ND - 0.0045	mg/L	n/a	0.1	Naturally occurring; Leaching from metals
Nitrate as N	No	2/6/2024	0.76 - 8.1	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Odor @ 60 Degrees C	No	8/9/2024	ND - 1.0		n/a	3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources
Sodium	No	8/9/2024	3.5 - 36.2	mg/L	n/a	No MCL ⁽³⁾	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	6/12/2024	ND - 15.6	mg/L	n/a	250	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	2/20/2024	ND - 0.04	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; Mining waste
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs)							
1,4-Dioxane	No	2/6/2024	ND - 0.72	ug/L	n/a	1.0 ⁽⁴⁾	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites ⁽⁵⁾
Benzo(a)pyrene	No	8/23/2024	ND - 0.03	ug/L	0	200	Leaching from lining of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	5/14/2024	ND - 5.6	ng/L	n/a	10 ⁽⁶⁾	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	5/14/2024	ND - 6.4	ng/L	n/a	10 ⁽⁶⁾	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	No	2/6/2024	ND - 2.5	ug/L	n/a	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethene	No	8/23/2024	ND - 1.5	ug/L	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	No	5/14/2024	ND - 0.52	ug/L	n/a	5	
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	No	11/22/2024	ND - 1.8	ug/L	n/a	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethene	No	11/22/2024	ND - 0.59	ug/L	n/a	5	
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	No	8/23/2024	ND - 1.1	ug/L	n/a	10	Releases from gasoline storage tanks; MTBE is an octane enhancer in unleaded gasoline; Atmospheric deposition
Tetrachloroethene	No	11/22/2024	ND - 5.7 ⁽⁷⁾	ug/L	n/a	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills

2024 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS (CONTINUED)

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG/ EPA ⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Other Principal Organic Contaminants							
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	2/6/2024	ND - 1.4	ug/L	n/a	5	Released into the environment as fugitive emissions and in wastewater during production and use as a chemical intermediate solvent; used in vinyl chloride manufacturing; chlorinated solvent intermediate; coupling agent in anti-knock gasoline; degreasing agent
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	No	5/14/2024	ND - 0.6	ug/L	n/a	5	Used in chemical manufacturing, as an industrial solvent, paint and varnish remover, and a cleaning/ degreasing agent
LAS Molecular Weight, g/mol	No	8/9/2024	320.0 - 320.0	g/mol	n/a	n/a	Used in detergents
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 ^{(8) (9)}							
PFBS	No	5/14/2024	ND - 1.5	ng/L	2,000	50,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFBA	No	5/14/2024	ND - 3.3	ng/L	n/a	50,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾	
PFHPA	No	5/14/2024	ND - 2.4	ng/L	n/a	50,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾	
PFHXS	No	2/6/2024	ND - 3.5	ng/L	n/a	50,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾	
PFHXA	No	5/14/2024	ND - 4.2	ng/L	n/a	50,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾	
PFNA	No	5/14/2024	ND - 1.1	ng/L	n/a	50,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾	
PFPEA	No	11/21/2024	ND - 4.76	ng/L	n/a	50,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾	
Disinfection By-Products							
Dibromochloromethane	No	8/6/2024	ND - 1.0	ug/L	n/a	50	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter
Total Trihalomethanes (Calc.)	No	8/6/2024	ND - 2.9	ug/L	n/a	80	
Chloroform	No	8/6/2024	ND - 0.98	ug/L	n/a	50	
Bromodichloromethane	No	8/6/2024	ND - 0.83	ug/L	n/a	50	
Chlorate	No	1/25/2024	ND - 35.9	ug/L	n/a	n/a	
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	No	1/25/2024	ND - 1.0	ug/L	n/a	60	
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha	No	9/9/2024	0.25	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion from natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	9/9/2024	1.68	pCi/L	0	50*	
Combined Radium 226 & 228	No	9/9/2024	0.16 - 0.21	pCi/L	0	5 ⁽¹²⁾	
Uranium	No	9/9/2024	0.13	ug/L	0	MCL = 30	
Physical Characteristics							
pH	No	8/9/2024	5.0 - 7.6	Std. Units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness as CaCO3	No	6/12/2024	6.4 - 51.2	mg/L	n/a	n/a	
Specific Conductance	No	8/9/2024	37.6 - 270.0	umhos/cm	n/a	n/a	
Field pH	No	8/9/2024	5.6 - 7.4	Std. Units	n/a	n/a	
Field Temperature	No	2/20/2024	10.0 - 12.2	deg C	n/a	n/a	
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO3	No	6/12/2024	34.6	mg/L	n/a	n/a	
Corrosivity	No	6/12/2024	-1.75	---	n/a	n/a	
Field Chlorine, Free	No	9/3/2024	ND - 1.6	mg/L	n/a	1	
Total Dissolved Solids	No	8/9/2024	36.0 - 147.0	mg/L	n/a	n/a	
Turbidity	No	6/12/2024	1.2	NTU	n/a	5	
Ca Hardness as CaCO3	No	6/12/2024	3.7 - 31.7	mg/L	n/a	n/a	
Unspecified Organic Contaminants							
Acetone	No	8/23/2024	ND - 36.7	ug/L	n/a	50	Acetone occurs naturally and is used in production of paints, varnishes, plastics, adhesives, organic chemicals, and alcohol; Also used to clean and dry parts of precision equipment

* The State considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Definitions & Footnotes for Table of Detected Parameters:

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).

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

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

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 2022, we collected and analyzed 31 samples for lead and copper. The result indicated represents the 90th percentile as defined by the Lead and Copper Rule. No sample exceeded the action level for copper and lead. Next testing is scheduled for 2025.

⁽²⁾ - If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 ug/l.

⁽³⁾ - 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.

⁽⁴⁾ - 1,4-Dioxane -The New York State (NYS) has established an MCL for 1,4-dioxane at 1 part per billion(ppb) effective August 26, 2020.

⁽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⁾ - The New York State (NYS) established a maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 ppt for PFOA and 10 ppt for PFOS effective August 26, 2020.

⁽⁷⁾ - Well was taken off-line and is in the process of installing a Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) system.

⁽⁸⁾ - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) 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.

⁽⁹⁾ - USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.

⁽¹⁰⁾ - Perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) have 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 at airfields. Many of these uses have been phased out by its primary U.S. manufacturer; however, there are still some ongoing uses.

⁽¹¹⁾ - All Perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 50,000 ng/l.

⁽¹²⁾ -MCL for Radium is for Radium 226 and Radium 228 combined.

In 2024, Greenlawn Water District conducted approximately 12,000 water quality tests analyzing over 200 different parameters. The following contaminants have been undetected in our water supply:

Antimony	Aldicarb	Chloromethane	Hexachlorobenzene	Pentanal
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Aldicarb sulfone	Chromium	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	PFMBA
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Aldicarb sulfoxide	Chromium, Hexavalent	HFPO-DA	PFDA
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Aldrin	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Hexanal	PFDOA
1,1-Dichloropropene	Apparent Color	Crotonaldehyde	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	PFTeDA
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Arsenic	Cyclohexanone	m&p-Xylene	PFTrDA
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Atrazine	Dalapon	Manganese	PFUNA
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Benzaldehyde	Decanal	MBAS, Calculated as LAS	Picloram
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	Benzene	Dibromoacetic Acid	Mercury	p-Isopropyltoluene
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	Beryllium	Dibromomethane	Methomyl	Propachlor
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	Dicamba	Methoxychlor	Propanal
1,2-Dichloroethane	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	Dichloroacetic Acid	Methyl glyoxal	sec-Butylbenzene
1,2-Dichloropropane	Bromate	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Methylene Chloride	Selenium
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Bromobenzene	Dieldrin	Metolachlor	Silver
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Bromochloroacetic Acid	Dinoseb	Metribuzin	Simazine
1,3-Dichloropropane	Bromochloromethane	Diquat	Monobromoacetic Acid	Styrene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Bromodichloroacetic Acid	E.coli	Monochloroacetic Acid	tert-Butylbenzene
11CL-PF3OUDS	Bromoform	Endothall	n-Butylbenzene	Thallium
2,2-Dichloropropane	Bromomethane	Endrin	NETFOSAA	Toluene
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Butachlor	Ethylbenzene	Nitrite as N	Total Coliforms
2,4-D	Butanal	Fluoride	Nitrogen, Ammonia	Toxaphene
2-Chlorotoluene	Cadmium	Formaldehyde	NMeFOSAA	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Carbaryl	gamma-BHC (Lindane)	NFDHA	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
ADONA	Carbofuran	Glyoxal	Nonanal	Tribromoacetic Acid
4:2FTS A	Carbon tetrachloride	Glyphosate	n-Propylbenzene	Trichloroacetic Acid
4-Chlorotoluene	Chlordane (Technical)	Haloacetic Acids (Total)	Octanal	Trichlorofluoromethane
6:2FTS A	Chlorite	Heptachlor	Oxamyl	Vinyl chloride
9CL-PF3ONS	Chlorobenzene	Heptachlor epoxide	o-Xylene	8:2FTS
Acetaldehyde	Chlorodifluoromethane	Heptanal	PCB Screen	PFEESA
Alachlor	Chloroethane	Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	Pentachlorophenol	PFMPA
PFHPs	PPFES			

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 14 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a high susceptibility to industrial solvents and nitrates. The elevated susceptibility to nitrates is due primarily to point sources of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government), and activities associated to unsewered residential land use and activities, such as fertilizing lawns. The susceptibility to industrial solvents is primarily due to point sources of contamination related to transportation routes and commercial/industrial activities in the assessment area.

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

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

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 Greenlawn Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, 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, you can have your water tested by a New York State certified laboratory for lead in drinking water. 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>.

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible on our website at <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/6241ce36f9b64e2ab0bb26ce187112a7>.

Please note that no lead water service lines have been identified to date within the Greenlawn Water District. A small portion of water service line material identification within our District remains unknown. If you notice your service line is listed as UNKNOWN on the map, please call the District office at (631) 261-0874 to schedule an appointment for one of our service operators to inspect your water service line at the first point of entry to your home or business.

Or if you would prefer to self-inspect your water service line, please review the questions in the form at the link below, complete the form and submit your results. Examples of what to look for and how to identify your service line material are depicted in the questionnaire: <https://www.greenlawnwater.org/lead-copper/>

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the Greenlawn Water District routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous parameters. We test your drinking water for lead and copper, inorganic chemicals, nitrate/nitrite, principal organic contaminants, specific organic contaminants, pesticides, coliform bacteria, radiological, disinfection byproducts, perchlorate, perfluoroalkyl substances, 1,4-dioxane, and other water quality parameters. As listed in this newsletter, over 200 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 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 effects.

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2024, we did not monitor or test for PFAS 537.1 at Well No. 6, Standard Inorganics at Well No. 6, and Nitrate/Nitrite at Well No. 13 (Effluent GAC), and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What does this mean? This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

What is being done? The missed samples will be collected in 2025.