

**CITY OF LONG BEACH WATER DEPARTMENT 2008 WATER QUALITY REPORT
TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS**

Contaminants or Constituents	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Microbiological							
Total Coliform	No	--	None Detected	Positive or Negative	n/a	MCL = More than 5% of monthly samples are positive	Commonly found in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	No	September 2008	ND - 0.02 ⁽¹⁾	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	September 2008	ND - 1.47 ⁽¹⁾	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	12/15/08	6.2 - 9.7	mg/l	n/a	No MCL ⁽³⁾	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	12/15/08	0.02 - 0.2	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 5	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	12/15/08	4.0 - 11.0	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Ammonia	No	12/15/08	ND - 0.08	mg/l	n/a	MCL =	Fertilizers
Sulfate	No	12/16/08	13.0 - 27.0	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	12/15/08	ND - 0.02	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 0.1	Naturally occurring
Iron ⁽²⁾	No	12/16/08	ND - 30	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring
Barium	No	12/18/08	ND - 0.2	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 2.0	Naturally occurring
Beryllium	No	12/15/08	ND - 0.002	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 4.0	Naturally occurring
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethane	No	9/8/08	ND - 4.2	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 80	Disinfection By-Products
Haloacetic Acids	None Detected	--	None Detected	ug/l	--	MCL = 60	Disinfection By-Products

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).

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

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

⁽¹⁾ - During 2008 we collected and analyzed 30 samples for lead and copper. The 90% percentile level is presented in the table. The action levels for both lead and copper were not exceeded at any site tested. Resampling is scheduled for 2011.

⁽²⁾ - Iron levels presented represent samples taken after the iron removal treatment facility.

⁽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.

City Council

Thomas R. Sofield Jr. , President
Mona Goodman, Vice President
John C. McLaughlin
Leonard G. Remo
Denise Tangney

City Manager

Charles T. Theofan

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Long Beach, NY
11561

Important Information Regarding Our Water Supply
Public Water Supply Identification No. 2902834

May 2009

City of Long Beach Water Department 2008 Drinking Water Quality Report

The City of Long Beach is pleased to present to you this year's Water Quality Report. The report is required to be delivered to the customers of our City in compliance with Federal and State regulations. We are happy to report that our water system is in full compliance with all Federal, State and County drinking water regulations. We also want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. The City Manager, City Council and the Water Department employees are committed to ensuring that you and your family receive the highest quality water.

SOURCE OF OUR WATER

The source of water for the City is groundwater pumped from eight (8) wells located throughout the community that are drilled into the Lloyd Aquifer beneath Long Island, as shown on the adjacent figure. Generally, the water quality of the aquifer is good to excellent.

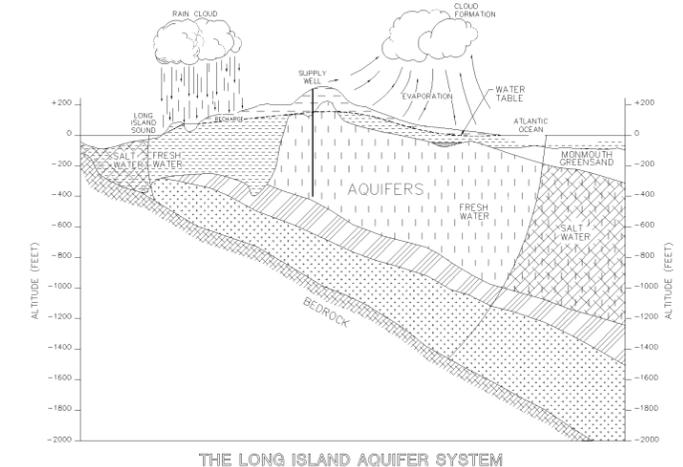
The population served by the City of Long Beach during 2008 was 35,000. The total amount of water pumped by the City in 2008 was 1 billion gallons, of which approximately 89 percent was billed directly to consumers.

COST OF WATER

During 2008, the City utilized a unit price billing rate with the residential consumer being billed at \$3.29 per 1,000 gallons.

SPECIAL NOTE

Should a City resident have a special medical condition that the Water Department and/or City Emergency Services should know about, please contact the Long Beach Fire Dept. at 516.431.2434, so that you can be added to the Medical Priority List.



CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Water Department Supervisor Frank Eye at (516) 431-5288 or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692. We want our valued customers to be informed about our water system. If you want to learn more, you can attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are normally held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall, unless otherwise posted.

The City of Long Beach routinely monitors for different parameters and 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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents 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.

A Message from: City Council President Thomas R. Sofield, Jr.



Council President Thomas R. Sofield, Jr.

Dear Neighbor:

I am pleased to provide you with a copy of the 2008 Water Quality Report on the condition of our City's water. The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 and New York State Public Health Law have mandated the City supply this report to residents every year.

It is our good fortune that our drinking

water is supplied by the Lloyd Aquifer, located deep under Long Island.

Pumping from the Lloyd Aquifer is limited by the State's Department of Environmental Conservation. While other Long Island communities have had trouble with their potable water, Long Beach does not.

There are eight underground wells located 1300 feet below the City. Water is treated for your safety, with no unnecessary chemicals added. Our observation well is capable of discovering intrusions to our water supply such as salt or other contaminants. More than 1 billion gallons of water were pumped from our wells this year.

The Long Beach City Council continues its efforts to make certain that our water supply stays safe and pure for all, and we ask that you do your part to

keep our water clean:

-Never throw or sweep debris, oil or paint into street or storm drains.

-Pick up pet waste. If not disposed of properly, it goes directly into our waterways.

-Dispose of hazardous household waste by visiting a S.T.O.P. location (call 516-378-2200)

The Water Quality Report may also be found by logging to our website at www.longbeachny.org.

Sincerely yours,



Thomas R. Sofield, Jr.
President
Long Beach City Council

Drinking Water Quality Report Continued...

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).

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. See Section entitled "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. Drinking water is derived from eight (8) wells. The source water assessment has rated all of the wells as having a low

susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. However, due to the highly sensitive characteristics of the aquifer, continued vigilance in compliance with water quality protection and pollution prevention programs as well as continued monitoring and enforcement will help to continue to protect groundwater quality.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the City Water Dept.

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.

In 2008, the City of Long Beach continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use. The pumpage for 2008 was approximately the same as in 2007. This can be attributed to the City's water conservation program that has stabilized overall water use.

Water supply management has long been a practice in Long Beach. Over the last 20 years, the city has initiated numerous programs geared to reducing water usage. Obviously, continued water conservation efforts will be required to maintain ample supplies.

Some of the major water conservation measures implemented by the City are:

- Water Metering - In 1976, water metering devices were first installed in residential and commercial buildings throughout the City. Prior to that time, water use was uncontrolled which resulted in frivolous waste. With the initiation of a user fee, a significant reduction in overall water consumption was realized.
- Water Conservation Ordinances – local ordinances have long been in effect to restrict non-potable water use during periods of peak demand, such as Summer periods and fire emergencies. In 1987, the City, in an effort to promote conservation, amended its municipal ordinances and adopted stricter regulations related to:
 - Lawn sprinkling – 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m. daily with even numbered houses watering on even calendar dates and odd numbers on odd dates.
 - Car washing – only self closing shut off valved hose permitted for use.
 - Water saving plumbing fittings and fixtures are required on all new residential and commercial construction and in certain alterations and additions to existing construction.

WATER TREATMENT

The City of Long of Beach provides treatment at the Park Place treatment plant to improve the quality of the water, prior to the distribution of water to the consumer.

Treatment consists of the following:

- Aeration to oxidize and convert iron to ferric or insoluble state in order to be treated and removed.
- Addition of lime to raise pH and minimize the corrosivity of the water and reduce the leaching of lead and copper from household plumbing.
- Addition of aluminum sulfate to aid in coagulation and sedimentation.
- Sedimentation to remove the majority of iron.
- Filtration to remove remaining iron.
- The addition of small amounts of chlorine for the disinfection of the distribution system.

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the City of Long Beach 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. Over 135 separate parameters are tested for in each of our wells numerous times per year. Over 2,000 tests are taken each year from the distribution system and supply wells. The table presented on page 4 depicts which parameters or contaminants were detected in your 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 affects.

WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

The City is continuing with its water system improvement program and water main replacement by replacing the mains on California, the 500 block of East Market and 600 block of West Chester streets. The City also requests, as part of our security program, that all residents report to the Police and Water Department any unauthorized use or suspicious activities involving our fire hydrants and our water supply facilities.

Additional copies of this report and a Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2008, are available at City Hall and the local public library.