

WESTBURY WATER DISTRICT

2013 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Public Water Supply Identification No: 2902856

Board of Commissioners
William C. Olson, Chairman
Kenneth O. Jones, Secretary
Vincent Abbatiello, Treasurer

Superintendent
John R. Ingram

Annual Water Supply Report

May 2014

The Westbury Water District is pleased to present this year's Water Quality Report. It is required to be delivered to all residents of our district in compliance with federal and state regulations.

This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. 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 Water Commissioners and district 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 district is groundwater pumped from 10 wells located throughout the community that are drilled into the Magothy aquifer beneath Long Island, as shown on the adjacent figure. Generally, the water quality of the aquifer is good to excellent, although there are localized areas of contamination.

To ensure that our 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 population served by the Westbury Water District during 2013 was 20,500. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2013 was 1.2 billion gallons, of which approximately 91 percent was billed directly to consumers.

COST OF WATER

The district bills its consumers utilizing a step billing schedule, as shown below. The average cost of water is \$1.25 per 1,000 gallons.

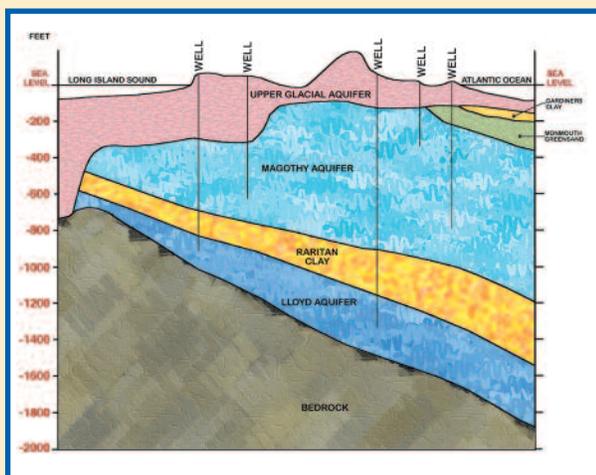
Step Billing Schedule

| Water Use Per 6 Months | Cost (per 1,000 Gallons) |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 0 to 20,000 | \$1.00 (Min. \$25 per billing period) |
| 20,001 – 60,000 | \$1.25 |
| 60,001 – 100,000 | \$1.50 |
| 100,001 – 150,000 | \$1.75 |
| 150,001 – 200,000 | \$2.00 |
| Greater than 200,000 | \$2.40 |

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 concerning your water utility, please contact Water District Superintendent John Ingram at (516) 333-0427 or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water system. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings.

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Aquifer System

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They are normally held every Wednesday at 5:00 p.m. at the water district office.

The Westbury Water District 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 reasonably be 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 about contamination and potential health risks, please contact the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

NY STATE MANDATORY HEALTH ADVISORY

Some people may be more vulnerable than the general population to disease-causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water. Immuno-compromised people such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy; people who have undergone organ transplants; people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders; some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk for 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 listed above.

Water from the Westbury Water District has a slightly elevated nitrate level, but it is well below the maximum contaminant level of 10.0 parts per million. 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 seek advice from your health care provider.

The USEPA established a Lead and Copper Rule

The Westbury Water District 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 | 2,4-D | Trichloroacetic Acid | 1,3-Dichloropropane |
| Fluoride | 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) | Dibromoacetic Acid | Chlorobenzene |
| Mercury | Dinoseb | Total Haloacetic Acid | 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane |
| Selenium | Dalapon | Chloroform | Bromobenzene |
| Silver | Picloram | Bromodichloromethane | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane |
| Color | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | Bromoform | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane |
| Turbidity | bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate | Gross Beta | 2-Chlorotoluene |
| Odor | bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate | Dichlorodifluoromethane | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene |
| Ammonia | Hexachlorobenzene | Chloromethane | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene |
| Lindane | Benzo(A)Pyrene | Vinyl Chloride | 1,24-Trichlorobenzene |
| Heptachlor | Aldicarb sulfioxide | Bromomethane | Hexachlorobutadiene |
| Aldrin | Aldicarb | Chloroethane | 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene |
| Heptachloro Epoxide | Total Aldicarb | Trichlorofluoromethane | Benzene |
| Dieldrin | Oxamyl | Chlorodifluoromethane | Toluene |
| Endrin | Methomyl | Methylene Chloride | Ethylbenzene |
| Methoxychlor | 3-Hydroxycarbofuran | Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | M,P-Xylene |
| Toxaphene | Carbaryl | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | O-Xylene |
| Chlordane | Glyphosate | 2,2-Dichloropropane | Styrene |
| Total PCBs | Diquat | Bromochloromethane | Isopropylbenzene (Cumene) |
| Propachlor | Endothall | Carbon Tetrachloride | N-Propylbenzene |
| Alachlor | 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) | 1,1-Dichloropropene | 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene |
| Simazine | 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chl.Propane | 1,2-Dichloropropane | Tert-Butylbenzene |
| Atrazine | Dioxin | Dibromomethane | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene |
| Metolachlor | Chloroacetic Acid | Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | Sec-Butylbenzene |
| Metribuzin | Bromoacetic Acid | cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | 4-Isopropyltoluene (P-Cumene) |
| Butachlor | Dichloroacetic Acid | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | N-Butylbenzene |

that required all public water suppliers to sample and test for lead and copper at the tap. The first testing was required in 1992. All results were excellent, indicating that the district's corrosion control treatment program was effective in preventing the leaching of lead and copper from your home's plumbing into your drinking water. The same testing was last conducted in 2011 with the same excellent results. The district will conduct its next round of sampling and testing in 2014.

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 2013, the Westbury Water District continued to implement a water conservation program to minimize any unnecessary water use. The pumpage for 2013 was

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2013 Water Quality Report

WESTBURY WATER DISTRICT 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 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Copper | No | July 2011 | ND - 0.71 0.15 ⁽¹⁾ | mg/l | 1.3 | AL = 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead | No | July 2011 | ND - 4.52 2.28 ⁽¹⁾ | ug/l | 0 | AL = 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium | No | 05/29/13 | ND - 0.03 | mg/l | 2 | MCL = 2.0 | Naturally occurring |
| Cadmium | No | 12/18/13 | ND - 1.6 | ug/l | n/a | MCL = 5 | Naturally occurring |
| Iron | No ⁽⁴⁾ | 05/29/13 | ND - 300 | ug/l | n/a | MCL = 300 | Naturally occurring |
| Manganese | No | 05/29/13 | ND - 20 | ug/l | n/a | MCL = 300 | Naturally occurring |
| Sodium | No | 05/29/13 | 28 - 27.8 | mg/l | n/a | No MCL ⁽²⁾ | Naturally occurring |
| Zinc | No | 05/29/13 | ND - 0.04 | mg/l | n/a | MCL = 5 | Naturally occurring |
| Chloride | No | 05/29/13 | ND - 53.5 | mg/l | n/a | MCL = 250 | Naturally occurring |
| Calcium | No | 05/29/13 | 1.0 - 12.9 | mg/l | None | No MCL | Naturally occurring |
| Magnesium | No | 05/29/13 | 0.7 - 5.1 | mg/l | None | No MCL | Naturally occurring |
| Nickel | No | 12/18/13 | ND - 10 | ug/l | n/a | MCL = 100 | Naturally occurring |
| Nitrate | No | 07/08/13 | ND - 9.7 | mg/l | 10 | MCL = 10 | Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage |
| Beryllium | No | 12/18/13 | ND - 1.3 | ug/l | n/a | MCL = 4 | Naturally occurring |
| Thallium | No | 12/18/13 | ND - 1.9 | ug/l | n/a | MCL = 2.0 | Naturally occurring |
| Antimony | No | 12/18/13 | ND - 1.4 | ug/l | n/a | MCL = 6.0 | Naturally occurring and solder |
| Sulfate | No | 05/29/13 | ND - 13.7 | mg/l | n/a | MCL = 250 | Naturally occurring |
| Unregulated Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Perchlorate | No | 05/29/13 | ND - 10.8 | ug/l | n/a | AL = 18 ⁽³⁾ | Fertilizers |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Trichloroethene | No | 10/08/13 | ND - 1.1 | ug/l | 0 | MCL = 5 | Discharge from industrial facilities |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | No | 11/20/13 | ND - 1.2 | ug/l | 0 | MCL = 5 | Discharge from industrial facilities |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | No | 05/07/13 | ND - 1.0 | ug/l | 0 | MCL = 5 | Discharge from industrial facilities |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | No | 05/07/13 | ND - 0.8 | ug/l | 0 | MCL = 5 | Discharge from industrial facilities |
| Tetrachloroethene | No | 05/07/13 | ND - 0.7 | ug/l | 0 | MCL = 5 | Discharge from industrial facilities |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | No | 09/03/13 | ND - 7.9 | ug/l | 0 | MCL = 80 | Disinfection by-products |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides | | | | | | | |
| None Detected | - | - | ND | - | - | - | - |
| Radionuclides | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha | No | 12/27/13 | ND - 4.49 | pci/L | - | MCL = 15 | Naturally occurring |
| Radium 226 | No | 12/27/13 | 0.12 - 1.27 | pci/L | - | MCL = 5 | Naturally occurring |
| Radium 228 | No | 12/27/13 | 0.38 - 0.956 | pci/L | - | MCL = 5 | Naturally occurring |
| Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule⁽⁵⁾ | | | | | | | |
| 1,4 Dioxane | No | 10/01/13 | ND - 1.1 | ug/l | n/a | No MCL | Naturally occurring |
| Chlorodifluoromethane | No | 10/01/13 | ND - 0.2 | ug/l | n/a | No MCL | Naturally occurring |
| Chromium | No | 10/01/13 | ND - 0.95 | ug/l | 100 | MCL = 100 | Natural deposits |
| Strontium | No | 10/01/13 | ND - 74.0 | ug/l | n/a | No MCL | Naturally occurring |
| Hexavalent Chromium | No | 10/01/13 | 0.18 - 0.86 | ug/l | n/a | No MCL | Natural deposits |
| Chlorate | No | 07/22/13 | ND - 32.0 | ug/l | n/a | No MCL | 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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L) - Measure of radioactivity in water.

(1) - During 2011 we collected and analyzed 30 samples for lead and copper. The 90th percentile level is presented in the table. The action levels for both lead and copper were not exceeded at any site tested. The next sampling program for lead and copper will be conducted in 2014.

(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 restricted sodium diets.

(3) - Perchlorate is an unregulated contaminant. However, the State Health Dept. has established an action level of 18 ug/l.

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

(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.

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approximately 4.3 percent less than in 2012. This water use decrease can most likely be attributed to the district's water conservation program and cooler, wetter weather conditions in 2013.

Residents of the district can also 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.

In addition, the Nassau County Lawn Sprinkling Regulations that require odd-even day sprinkling are still in effect. 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 Westbury Water District provides treatment at all 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 corrosive action between the water and water mains and in-house plumbing by the addition of sodium hydroxide. The district adds small amounts of calcium hypochlorite (chlorine) as a disinfection agent as required by the Nassau County Department of Health and New York State Health Department. An air stripping tower facility is utilized to treat potable water from Well Nos. 6 and 7 for the removal of volatile organic compounds.

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with state regulations, the Westbury Water District routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous parameters and contaminants. Your drinking water is tested 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 the district's wells numerous times per year. The table presented in this report depicts which parameters or contaminants were detected in your drinking water. It should be noted that many of these parameters are found naturally in all Long Island drinking water and do not pose any adverse health affects. We are happy to report that the district's water supply is in full compliance with all federal, state and county regulations and that no water quality violations exist.

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 the 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 10 wells. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a high susceptibility to nitrates, and three (3) of those wells as having very high susceptibility to industrial solvents. The elevated susceptibility to nitrates is due primarily to commercial, institutional and residential land use and related practices, such as fertilizing lawns in the assessment area. The elevated susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to commercial/industrial facilities and related practices in the assessment area.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the water district.

Copies of a Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2013, are available at the Westbury Water District office located at 160 Drexel Avenue, Westbury, New York and the local public library.

We at the Westbury 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 for use today and in our children's future.