



# Appendix H

## South Huntington Water District 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

# South Huntington Water District

## 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

Public Water Supply Identification No.: 5103263

### Board of Commissioners

Paul Tonna, Chairman  
Ciro DePalo, Treasurer  
Joseph Perry, Secretary

**ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY/CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

**February 2025**

The South Huntington Water District is pleased to present to you this year's Water Quality Report. This report is required to be delivered to all residents of our District in compliance with Federal and State regulations. 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 Water Commissioners and the District employees are committed to ensuring that you and your family receive the highest quality water at the lowest possible cost.

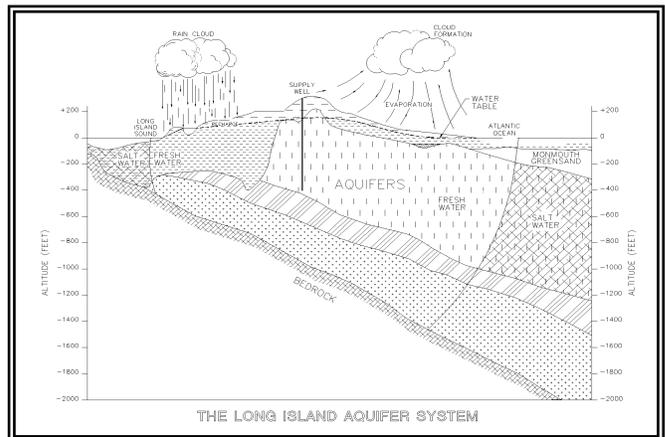
### SOURCE OF OUR WATER

The source of water for the District is groundwater pumped from 18 active wells located throughout the community that are drilled into the Glacial and Magothy aquifers 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.

The population served by the South Huntington Water District during 2024 was 81,760. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2024 was 3.41 billion gallons, of which approximately 98.0 percent was billed directly to consumers.

Throughout the United States 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.



### COST OF WATER

The District bills each customer quarterly based on the rates shown below effective January 1, 2025:

Minimum Bill: 0 – 5,000 gallons	\$8.00
6,000 - 50,000 gallons	\$1.40 per 1,000 gallons
51,000 - 100,000 gallons	\$1.91 per 1,000 gallons
101,000 gallons and over	\$2.21 per 1,000 gallons

In addition, there is a \$25 per quarter surcharge to cover the cost of water quality treatment improvement projects.

### **CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water service, please contact Chief Plant Operator Michael McGovern at (631) 427-8190 or the Suffolk County Department of Health Services at (631) 852-5810. We want our valued customers to be informed about our water system. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are normally held every Wednesday at 8:30 a.m. at the Water District office or by conference call. Please contact the Water District for call-in number if you wish to listen in.

The South Huntington Water District routinely monitors for different parameters and contaminants in your drinking water as required by Federal and State laws. All sources of drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents or contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. 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 and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. For more information on contamination and potential health risks, please contact the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Water from the South Huntington Water District has elevated levels of nitrates, but 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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask 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 microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

### **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 2020, the South Huntington Water District revised its water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use as part of this program. The District established a mandatory ODD/EVEN day of the month lawn irrigation restriction program. The pumpage for 2024 was 11.1 percent more than in 2023. This increase can most likely be attributable to the hotter and drier weather that occurred during 2024 compared to 2023.

Residents of the District can also implement their own water conservation measures such as complying with odd-even lawn sprinkling schedule, 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 South Huntington 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 small amounts of sodium hydroxide.

**CLIENT NAME**  
**2024 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
<b>Lead &amp; Copper Rule</b>							
Lead	No	7/2/2024	ND - 15.6 1.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	7/11/2024	0.0083 - 0.44 0.2 <sup>(1)</sup>	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	No	2/27/2024	ND - 0.03	mg/l	2	MCL = 2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	No	5/17/2024	4.7 - 46.8	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Iron	No	2/28/2024	ND - 0.095	mg/L	n/a	MCL = 0.3	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	5/17/2024	ND - 0.69	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Nitrate as N <sup>(13)</sup>	No	2/22/2024	0.57 - 6.6	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Odor	No	2/28/2024	ND - 1	UNIT	n/a	MCL = 3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.
Sodium	No	5/17/2024	3.0 - 24.2	mg/l	n/a	No MCL <sup>(2)</sup>	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Sulfate	No	5/17/2024	ND - 9.7	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	5/17/2024	ND - 0.034	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 5.0	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMS)	No	4/25/2024	ND - 2.4	ug/l	0	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter
Chlorate	No	7/11/2024	ND - 69	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Disinfection by-product
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	11/20/24	ND - 1.8	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 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-Dichloropropane	No	11/14/2024	ND - 2	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
cis -1,2-Dichloroethene	No	7/17/2024	ND - 0.74	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trichloroethene	No	7/17/2024	ND - 0.85	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)	No	7/25/2024	ND - 1.3	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 5	This compound was primarily released to the environment during its use as a propellant in aerosol sprays. However, this use was banned in the United States in 1978. Other sources of emissions include its use as a solvent, chemical intermediate, blowing agent for polyurethane foams, dry cleaning agent, aerosol propellant and in fire extinguishing agent.

**CLIENT NAME**  
**2024 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
<b>Radionuclides</b>							
Gross Alpha	No	3/3/2022	ND - 1.36	pCi/L	0	MCL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	3/3/2022	1.21 - 1.74	pCi/L	0	MCL = 50 <sup>(3)</sup>	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Radium 226 and 228	No	3/3/2022	0.329 - 0.708	pCi/L	0	MCL = 5 <sup>(4)</sup>	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Bacteriological</b>							
Total Coliform	No	9/26/2024	2 positive out of 86 samples	n/a	0	MCL = More than 5% per month	Naturally present in the environment.
<b>Disinfectant</b>							
Chlorine Residual	No	Continuous	1.0 - 1.5	mg/l	n/a	MRDL = 40	Measure of disinfectant
<b>Physical Characteristics</b>							
Ca Hardness as CaCO3	No	5/17/2024	1.7 - 34.7	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	5/17/2024	3.2 - 60.2	mg/l	n/a	n/a	Measure of calcium and magnesium
<b>Unspecified Organic Contaminants</b>							
Acetone	No	12/11/2024	ND - 50.7 <sup>(13)</sup>	ug/l	n/a	MCL= 50	Naturally occurring and is used in production of paints, varnishes, plastics, adhesives, organic chemicals and alcohol. Also used to clean and dry parts of precision equipment.
<b>Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs)</b>							
1,4-Dioxane <sup>(5)</sup>	No	11/20/2024	ND - 0.73	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 1.0 <sup>(6)</sup>	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites. <sup>(7)</sup>
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	8/1/2024	ND - 2.97	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10 <sup>(8)(9)</sup>	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications <sup>(10)</sup>
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	8/1/2024	ND - 3.52	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10 <sup>(8)(9)</sup>	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications <sup>(10)</sup>
<b>Aldehydes</b>							
Heptanal	No	12/11/2024	ND - 5.6	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 50	By-product of oxidation
<b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule - Phase 3 (UCMR3) - Continued Monitoring</b>							
Chromium, Hexavalent	No	5/1/2024	ND - 0.64	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule - Phase 5 (UCMR5)<sup>(11)</sup></b>							
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	5/6/2024	ND - 2.85	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	8/1/2024	ND - 2.24	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	No	8/1/2024	ND - 3.16	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	8/1/2024	ND - 3.49	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications

# CLIENT NAME

## 2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

### TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS

#### 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.

**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.

**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 liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

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

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

**Millirems per year (mrem/yr)** - Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

<sup>(1)</sup> - During 2024, 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. Only one sample exceeded the action level for lead. This location was resampled and was found below the action level. Next testing is scheduled for 2027. 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 South Huntington 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 South Huntington Water District at (631) 427-8190. 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>. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

<sup>(2)</sup> - 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.

<sup>(3)</sup> - The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

<sup>(4)</sup> - MCL for Radium is for Radium 226 and Radium 228 combined.

<sup>(5)</sup> - Well Nos. 3-2 and 3-3 are blended together to reduce concentrations of 1,4-Dioxane below the MCL. Well Nos. 7-1 and 7-2 are blended together to reduce concentrations of 1,4-Dioxane below the MCL. Well Nos. 15-1 and 15-2 are blended together to reduce concentrations of 1,4-Dioxane below the MCL.

<sup>(6)</sup> - The New York State Dept. of Health (NYSDOH) established a new MCL for 1,4 dioxane at 1 part per billion( ppb) starting in August 2020.

<sup>(7)</sup> - 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. Also used in personal care products including detergents.

<sup>(8)</sup> - The US environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established a life time interim health advisory level (HAL) of 0.0004 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and 0.02 ppt for PFOS. The New York State (NYS) maximum contaminant level (MCL) is 10 ppt for PFOA and 10 ppt for PFOS as of August 2020.

<sup>(9)</sup> - 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.

<sup>(10)</sup> - 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.

<sup>(11)</sup> - All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 50,000 ng/L

<sup>(12)</sup> - The initial Acetone of 50.7 ug/L at the 10-2 Combined GAC Effluent (on 12/11/24) averages down to below 50 ug/L (27.5 ug/L) following a resample result of 5 ug/L. The initial 50.7 ug/L result is the cause of a prolonged hold time by the lab prior to analysis. The sample was held for 11 days. When samples are held for a significant time, typically over three days, acetone levels generally increase as compared to when samples are analyzed within three days. This is because the preservative utilized within the sample bottle, ascorbic acid, breaks down into acetone. Per the local health department, the initial Acetone of 50.7 ug/L will still need to be included in this report as a high range Acetone (if no other entry point samples collected at any other well throughout the year were higher), even though it is likely the result of increased hold times at the lab.

<sup>(13)</sup> - 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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

The South Huntington Water District conducts over 20,000 water quality tests throughout the year, testing for over 200 different contaminants. The following contaminants have not been detected in our water supply:

Antimony	9Cl-PF3ONS	Heptachlor epoxide	2,2-Dichloropropane
Apparent Color	HFPO-DA	Hexachlorobenzene	2-Chlorotoluene
Arsenic	NEtFOSAA	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	4-Chlorotoluene
Beryllium	NMeFOSAA	Methomyl	Benzene
Cadmium	NFDHA	Methoxychlor	Bromobenzene
Chromium	PFEESA	Metolachlor	Bromochloromethane
Cyanide	PFMPA	Metribuzin	Bromomethane
Fluoride	PFMBA	Oxamyl	Carbon tetrachloride
Manganese	PFBS	PCB Screen	Chlorobenzene
MBAS, Calculated as LAS	PFDA	Pentachlorophenol	Chlorodifluoromethane
Mercury	PFDoA	Picloram	Chloroethane
Nitrite as N	PFHpS	Propachlor	Chloromethane
Nitrogen, Ammonia	PFHpA	Simazine	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
Selenium	PFNA	Toxaphene	Dibromomethane
Silver	PFPeS	Bromochloroacetic Acid	Dichlorodifluoromethane
Thallium	PFTA	Bromodichloroacetic Acid	Ethylbenzene
Acetaldehyde	PFTTrDA	Bromoform	Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene
Benzaldehyde	PFUnA	Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
Butanal	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Dibromoacetic Acid	m&p-Xylene
Crotonaldehyde	2,4-D	Dichloroacetic Acid	Methylene Chloride
Decanal	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Haloacetic Acids (Total)	Methyl-tert-butyl ether
Formaldehyde	Alachlor	Monobromoacetic Acid	n-Butylbenzene
Glyoxal	Aldicarb	Monochloroacetic Acid	n-Propylbenzene
Hexanal	Aldicarb sulfone	Tribromoacetic Acid	o-Xylene
Methyl glyoxal	Aldicarb sulfoxide	Trichloroacetic Acid	sec-Butylbenzene
Nonanal	Aldrin	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Styrene
Octanal	Atrazine	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	tert-Butylbenzene
Pentanal	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Tetrachloroethene
Propanal	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Toluene
Pyruvic Acid	Butachlor	1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
Acetic Acid	Carbaryl	1,1-Dichloroethene	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Butyric Acid	Carbofuran	1,1-Dichloropropene	Vinyl chloride
Chlorite	Chlordane (Technical)	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Bromate
Cyclohexanone	Dalapon	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Bromide
Formic Acid	Dicamba	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	E.coli
Propionic Acid	Dieldrin	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	gamma-BHC (Lindane)
Valeric Acid	Dinoseb	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Oxalic Acid
11Cl-PF3OUdS	Diquat	1,2-Dichloroethane	p-Isopropyltoluene
8:2FTS	Endothall	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
4:2FTS	Endrin	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	
6:2FTS	Glyphosate	1,3-Dichloropropane	
ADONA	Heptachlor	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	

The District also adds small amounts of calcium hypochlorite (chlorine) as a disinfection agent and to prevent the growth of bacteria in the distribution system.

Air stripping facilities are located at Well Nos. 9, 10-1 and 10-2 for the removal of volatile organic chemicals. Granular activated carbon filters are installed at Well Nos. 3-2/3-3, 4, 6, 7-1/7-2, 8, 15-1/15-2 and 20 for the removal of volatile organic chemicals. The District has completed the construction and is operating state-of-the-art treatment systems to remove 1,4-Dioxane at Plant No. 10 on Whitson Lane, Plant No. 3 on Amityville Road in Huntington Station and Plant No. 8 on Wolf Hill Road in Melville.

### **WATER QUALITY**

In accordance with State regulations, the South Huntington Water District routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous parameters. We test your drinking water for coliform bacteria, turbidity, inorganic compounds, lead and copper, nitrate, nitrite, volatile organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic contaminants. Over 190 separate parameters are tested for in each of our wells numerous times per year. The Water District conducts more testing than required by the State Health Department to ensure your water is safe to drink. The enclosed table 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. All of our water meets the drinking water standards after treatment. In addition to the table of detected parameters, the District tested for over 160 contaminants that were not detected in our water, including pesticides, herbicides, and organic chemicals contaminants.

### **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT**

The NYSDOH 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 State 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. 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 "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 18 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a high susceptibility to industrial solvents and nitrates. The 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), agricultural practices and activities associated to high density land use, such as fertilizing lawns. The susceptibility to industrial solvents is primarily due to point sources of contamination related to industrialized activities in the assessment area.

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

### **WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT**

The District is in the process of undertaking a major water system improvement program that provides specialized wellhead treatment at several wells for the removal of the contaminant 1,4-Dioxane. The District has four wells that exceed the new MCL for 1,4-Dioxane. AOP (Advanced Oxidation Process) Treatment Systems to remove 1,4-Dioxane have recently been installed at Plant No. 10 on Whitson Road (2022), Plant No. 3 on Amityville Road (2023) and at Plant No. 8 on Wolf Hill Road (2023).

Design of a new AOP Treatment System at Plant No. 15 has commenced and is expected to begin construction in the fall of 2025. Construction of a new supply, Well No. 8-2, was completed in the summer of 2024 and construction of the booster upgrades at Plant No. 12 are expected to be completed in the spring of 2025. Construction of the permanent treatment phase at Plant No. 8 is also underway.

## **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. 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/7198c4a6d2cd40b38aade49c11307022/>. Please note that no lead water service lines have been identified to date within the South Huntington 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) 427-8190 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://survey123.arcgis.com/share/>

A copy of this water quality report can also be found on the web at [www.shwd.org/whats-new/water-quality-reports/](http://www.shwd.org/whats-new/water-quality-reports/). 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 South Huntington Water District office located at 75 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue South, Huntington Station, New York, and the local public library.

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



# **SOUTH HUNTINGTON WATER DISTRICT**

## **2024 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**