

2018 drinking water quality report

INC. VILLAGE OF GREENPORT
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. 5103703

ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT

SPRING 2019

The Village of Greenport is pleased to present to you this year's Water Quality Report. The report is required to be delivered to all residents of our Village 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 Mayor, Board of Trustees and the Village employees are committed to ensuring that you and your family receive the highest quality water.

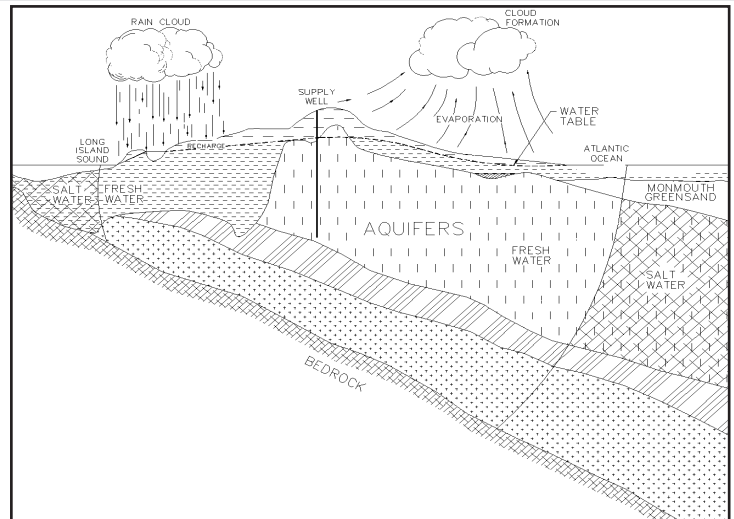
Back in 1997, the Village sold the water system operations and facilities that were located outside the Village boundaries to the Suffolk County Water Authority (SCWA). Noting that all of the water supply wells except Well Site No. 3 are located outside the Village, the Village now purchases water on a wholesale basis from the SCWA.

SOURCE OF OUR WATER

The source of water for the Village is groundwater pumped from the Glacial aquifer beneath Long Island, as shown on the adjacent figure. Generally, the water quality of the aquifer is good to excellent. Specific information concerning the supply wells can be obtained from the SCWA.

In order 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 total amount of water purchased by the Village from the SCWA in 2018 was 107.6 million gallons, of which approximately 82% was billed directly to consumers. The village provided water to 1,073 customers in 2018.



THE LONG ISLAND AQUIFER SYSTEM

WATER TREATMENT

As previously discussed, the SCWA provides the water to the residents of the Village. SCWA provides various types of water treatment at each of the well sites to improve the water quality. The pH of the water is adjusted upward to reduce the corrosive action between the water and the water mains and in-house plumbing by the addition of sodium hydroxide or lime. Sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) is also added for disinfection purposes.

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the Village of Greenport and the SCWA 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 well numerous times per year. The table presented on page 3 depicts which parameters or contaminants were detected in your drinking water by the Village testing. In addition, the SCWA has already published water quality information concerning their testing as part of their Annual Water Quality Report. 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.

Residents can obtain additional information concerning the quality of the water from each individual supply well by checking their website, www.scwa.org, and click on Public Information and Water Quality Reports or contacting the Suffolk County Water Authority at 4060 Sunrise Highway, Oakdale, New York at (631) 589-5200.

The Village in conjunction with the SCWA, 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.

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 supply, please contact the Village Water Department at (631) 477-0248 or the Suffolk County Department of Health Services at (631) 852-5810. Residents are encouraged to attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. They are normally held on the fourth Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the Greenport Fire Department Meeting Room. Village Board Work Sessions are held on the third Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m.

The Village of Greenport routinely monitors for different parameters and contaminants in your drinking water as required by Federal and State laws. In addition, the SCWA continually tests the quality of the water from the wells. 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 or www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. 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 (Methemoglobinemia). 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 healthcare 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).

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's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

COST OF WATER

The Village utilizes a step billing rate schedule which varies by service size. The rates for 3/4-inch residential services on a monthly basis are:

MONTHLY WATER RATES

| Consumption (gallons) | Charges |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Up to 2,000 | \$15.36 (minimum) |
| 2,001 - 18,000 | \$2.761/1,000 gallons |
| Over 18,000 | \$4.021/1,000 gallons |

The minimum monthly charge for commercial service is \$36.90 for up to 9,000 gallons and \$2.761/1,000 gallons up to 60,000 gallons.

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 2018 the Village of Greenport continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use. Residents of the Village 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. 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).

2018 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS⁽¹⁾

| 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 | September 2016 | ND - 0.39 0.17 ⁽²⁾ | mg/l | 1.3 | AL = 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead | No | September 2016 | ND - 4.2 1.0 ⁽²⁾ | ug/l | 0 | AL = 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium | No | 08/17/18 | 0.026 | mg/l | n/a | MCL = 2.0 | Naturally occurring |
| Sodium | No | 08/17/18 | 47.6 | mg/l | n/a | No MCL ⁽³⁾ | Naturally occurring |
| Chloride | No | 08/17/18 | 53.0 | mg/l | n/a | MCL = 250 | Naturally occurring |
| Calcium Hardness | No | 08/17/18 | 103.0 | mg/l | n/a | No MCL | Naturally occurring |
| Iron | No | 08/17/18 | 39.0 | ug/l | n/a | MCL = 300 | Naturally occurring |
| Nitrate | No | 08/17/18 | 4.5 | mg/l | 10 | MCL = 10 | Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage |
| Sulfate | No | 08/17/18 | 43.2 | mg/l | n/a | MCL = 250 | Naturally occurring |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ⁽⁴⁾ | No | 08/17/18 | 7.0 | ug/l | 0 | MCL = 80 | Disinfection By-Products |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | No | 08/17/18 | 1.0 | ug/l | n/a | MCL = 60 | Disinfection By-Products |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides | | | | | | | |
| None Detected | -- | -- | ND | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule⁽⁵⁾ | | | | | | | |
| None Detected | No | --- | ND | ug/l | n/a | MCL = 50 | Industrial/Commercial discharge |

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).

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⁾ - Results indicate samples taken by the Village from the distribution system. Additional water quality results taken by the SCWA have previously been published by the SCWA as part of their Annual Water Quality Report.

⁽²⁾ - During 2016, the Village collected 10 samples for lead and copper. The 90% level is presented in the table as the maximum result. The next round of samples will occur in 2019. If present, elevated levels of lead 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 Greenport Water Department and SCWA 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 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

⁽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⁾ - TTHM - includes Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, Chloroform and Dibromochloromethane

⁽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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The NYSDOH, with assistance from the local health department, has completed a source water assessment for the Greenport and SCWA 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. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the SCWA.

The Inc. Village of Greenport and SCWA conducts over 3,000 water quality tests throughout the year, testing for over 135 different contaminants which have been undetected in our water supply including:

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Arsenic | Alachlor | Trichloroacetic Acid | Tetrachloroethene |
| Cadmium | Simazine | Dibromoacetic Acid | 1,3-Dichloropropane |
| Chromium | Atrazine | N-Butylbenzene | Chlorobenzene |
| Fluoride | Metolachlor | Chloroform | 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane |
| Mercury | Metribuzin | Bromodichloromethane | Bromobenzene |
| Langlier Saturation Index | Butachlor | Dibromochloromethane | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane |
| Selenium | 2,4-D | Bromoform | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane |
| Silver | 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) | Methyl Tert. Butyl Ether (MTBE) | 2-Chlorotoluene |
| Zinc | Dinoseb | Gross Alpha | 4-Chlorotoluene |
| Color | Dalapon | Gross Beta | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene |
| Turbidity | Picloram | Radium 226 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene |
| Odor | Dicamba | Radium 228 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene |
| Ammonia | Pentachlorophenol | Dichlorodifluoromethane | 1,24-Trichlorobenzene |
| Nitrite | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | Chloromethane | Hexachlorobutadiene |
| Total Hardness | bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate | Vinyl Chloride | 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene |
| Total Alkalinity | bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate | Bromomethane | Benzene |
| Total Dissolved Solids | Hexachlorobenzene | Chloroethane | Toluene |
| Detergents (MBAS) | Benzo(A)Pyrene | Trichlorofluoromethane | Ethylbenzene |
| Free Cyanide | Aldicarb Sulfone | Chlorodifluoromethane | M,P-Xylene |
| Antimony | Aldicarb sulfoxide | 1,1-Dichloroethene | O-Xylene |
| Beryllium | Aldicarb | Methylene Chloride | Styrene |
| Calcium | Total Aldicarb | Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | Isopropylbenzene (Cumene) |
| Magnesium | Oxamyl | 1,1-Dichloroethane | N-Propylbenzene |
| Thallium | Methomyl | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene |
| Perchlorate | 3-Hydroxycarbofuran | 2,2-Dichloropropane | Tert-Butylbenzene |
| Lindane | Carbofuran | Bromochloromethane | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene |
| Heptachlor | Carbaryl | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | Sec-Butylbenzene |
| Aldrin | Glyphosate | Carbon Tetrachloride | 4-Isopropyltoluene (P-Cumene) |
| Heptachloro Epoxide | Diquat | 1,1-Dichloropropene | |
| Dieldrin | Endothall | 1,2-Dichloroethane | |
| Endrin | 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) | Trichloroethene | |
| Methoxychlor | 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chl.Propane | 1,2-Dichloropropane | |
| Toxaphene | Dioxin | Dibromomethane | |
| Chlordane | Chloroacetic Acid | Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | |
| Total PCBs | Bromoacetic Acid | cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | |
| Propachlor | Dichloroacetic Acid | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | |

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF GREENPORT

236 Third Street

Greenport, New York 11944

VILLAGE BOARD MEMBERS

MAYOR

George W. Hubbard, Jr.

TRUSTEES

Jack Martilotta,
Deputy Mayor

Peter Clarke
Mary Bess Phillips
Julia Robins

VILLAGE ADMINISTRATOR

Paul J. Pallas, P.E.