May 2025

2 Governors Lane, Sands Point, New York

INC. VILLAGE OF SANDS POINT

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2024

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID # 2902852

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Sands Point, will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, we conducted tests for over 120 contaminants. We detected some of those contaminants, and only found one of those contaminants at a level higher than the State allows. As we told you at that time, our water temporarily exceeded a drinking water standard, and we rectified the problem and is completely safe. These wells were taken offline immediately, and the Village has installed a Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filtration plant to eliminate these contaminants. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Christian DiMartino, Superintendent of Water & Public Works (516) 883-3491. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings. The meetings are usually held on the third Tuesday of every month at Village Hall.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

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

Our water comes from water stored in the naturally sandy soil beneath Long Island. This groundwater is stored in three layers called aquifers. The most readily accessible is the Upper Glacial. Directly below is the Magothy followed by the deepest aquifer called the Lloyd. On our "Manhasset Neck" Peninsula there are two smaller aquifers known as the Port Washington Aquifer and the Port Washington Confining Unit. We utilize the Upper Glacial and Port Washington aquifers in delivering water to the system.

In 2024, we utilized six separate wells located on three well fields. Two 500 gallon per minute wells are located on Thayer Lane. Two 650 gallon per minute wells are located on Tibbits Lane. Two wells are located at the Governor's Lane facility. One well is designed at 600 gallons per minute and the other well produces 350 gallons per minute. Both wells are equipped with iron and manganese filtration systems. During 2024 we had three elevated storage tanks (1,000,000, 300,000 & 250,000). The Village has one ground storage tank (280,000) in service with a combined capacity of 1,830,000 gallons.

Please note that the Inc. Village of Sands Point and the Port Washington Water District (PWWD) maintain three emergency interconnections. From time to time in past years, usually during summer drought conditions or tank rehabilitation projects, our Village received water from PWWD. Because the PWWD is currently operating under a contaminant deferral for 1,4-dioxane issued by the State of New York, its water may contain contaminants at a level exceeding the New York State drinking water standard. Our Village will notify residents should it be necessary to utilize the interconnection this year. Additional information about PWWD's deferral can be found at www.pwwd.org. The status of the interconnection, if utilized, can be found at www.sandspoint.org.

In 2025, the Village will bring our Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filtration system online for Wells 2a & 5a located on Tibbits Lane. This GAC treatment plant will remove all Perfluorinated compounds that are found in these wells. The Village will also begin construction of another GAC filtration plant for Wells 3 & 4 on Thayer Lane. These wells are not in violation but do require treatment for future state and federal regulations. Lastly, we plan to start construction in late 2025 on a new the well located off Astor Lane, well 9.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our system serves approximately 2,900 people with 1,682 metered connections. Of those connections, 778 are for underground sprinkler systems. The total water produced in 2024 was 436 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the system was 1,194,520 gallons. The average daily use during the Fall/Winter months was 635,000 gallons. **The average daily use during the Spring/ Summer months was 1,749,000.**

Our highest single day was 2,723,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was approximately 435 million gallons. The balance was used for flushing mains, firefighting, service line leaks, filter backwash, and water main breaks. As an incentive for conservation, the charge for 1000 gallons of water ranges from $6.60

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up to $12.41. Rates for water use increase based on consumption level.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) The New York State Dept. of Health, with assistance from the local health department and CDM consulting firm, has completed a source water assessment for Sands Point and Nassau County, based on available information. 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. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future. Drinking water is derived from six wells in Sands Point. The source water assessment has rated wells 3 and 4 located at the Village Club Facility as having a high susceptibility to industrial solvents and nitrates. The elevated susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to a commercial/industrial spill site in the assessment area. The elevated susceptibility to nitrates is due to unsewered residential land use and related practices, such as fertilizing lawns, in the assessment area. Although the two wells were rated high for susceptibility, there have been no industrial solvents in the wells. There have been low to moderate levels of nitrates detected in these wells, but no well has exceeded the 10 mg/l level allowed by health standards. These wells have never exceeded the maximum contaminant level for anything. **A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be reviewed at the Village Hall located on Tibbits Lane.**

At the request of the Nassau County Department of Health, we have been asked to inform those residents who have unregulated private wells that the water should not be used for consumption purposes.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Nassau County Health Department at (516) 227-9692

Dichlorodifluoromethane, chloromethane, vinyl chloride, bromomethane, chloroethane, trichlorofluoromethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, methylene chloride, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloroethane, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, 2,2-dichloropropane, bromochloromethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, 1,1-dichloropropene, 1,2-dichloroethane, trichloroethene, 1,2-dichloropropane, dibromomethane, trans-1,3-dichloropropene, 1,3-dichloropropene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethene, 1,3-dichloropropane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, bromobenzene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,2,3,-trichloropropane, 2-chlorotoluene, 2/4-chlorotoluene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene, benzene, ethylbenzene, m,p-xylene, o-xylene, styrene, isopropylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, tert-butylbenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 4-isopropyltoluene, sec-butylbenzene, n-butylbenzene, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, selenium, silver, antimony, thallium, mercury, free cyanide, Nitrite as N, Alachlor, Aldicarb, Aldicarb Sulfone, Aldicarb Sulfoxide, Atrazine, Carbofuran, Chlordane, Total, DBCP (1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane) 2,4-D, Edrin, 1, 2-Dibromoethane (EDB), Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Pentachlorophenol, Toxaphene, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), Aldrin, Benzo(a)pyrene, Butachlor, Carbaryl, Dalapon, Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Dicamba, Dieldrin, Dinoseb, Diquat, Dichlorobenzene, Dichloroethane, Dichloroacetic Acid, Chlorodifluoromethane, Dibromochloromethane, Endothall, Glyphosate, Hexachlorobenzene, Monobromoacetic Acid, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Methomyl, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Trichlorotrifluoroethane, Oxamyl (Vydate), Picloram, Propachlor, Perchlorate, Simazine, 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin) chlorodibromomethane, bromoacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, methyl tert. butyl ether, toluene.

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1 - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement (0.9 NTU) for the year occurred on (6/18/24). State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. Although (6/18/24) was the month when we had the fewest measurements meeting the treatment technique for turbidity, the levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

2 -'NTU - Neflometric Turbidity Limit'

3 - Lead & Copper – Testing was not required in 2024. Village to test again in 2026.

Fluoride. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over the years could develop bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. Testing of our public water system found the chemical perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in your drinking water at a detection level of 13.4 ng/L on March 28, 2024. This is above New York State's maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 ppt for PFOA in public drinking water systems. When this detection occurred, the well was immediately resampled where it was found below the MCL of 10ppt. Your water continues to be acceptable for all uses. The wells affected were removed from service while our GAC filtration plant was being completed. All current and recent samples have shown

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SANDS POINT WATER DEPARTMENT - **TABLE 1** DETECTED CONTAMINANTS ONLY – DISTRIBUTION & WELLS

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Maximum Level Detected	Average Level Detected	Range Detected Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL OR AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
Chloride	No	**01/16/24**	63.2	26.06	10.8 – 63.2	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring; road salt
Nitrate	No	**03/19/24**	6.20	3.83	<0.050 – 6.20	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching septic tanks
Sulfate	No	**6/18/24**	42.0	30.00	13.0 – 42.0	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	**06/27/24**	34.9	18.20	7.2 – 34..9	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; road salt
Manganese	No	**10/16/24**	0.46	0.26	<0.010 – 0.46	mg/l	N/A	MCL=0.30	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	**06/27/24**	18.2	10.92	6.4– 18.2	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Calcium	No	**06/27/24**	27.8	23.13	14.2– 27.8	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Iron	No	**05/24/24**	1.1	0.031	<0.020 – 0.055	mg/l	N/A	MCL=0.30	Naturally occurring
Barium	No	**03/28/24**	0.052	0.033	0.02– 0.052	mg/l	2	MCL=2	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	No	**06/27/24**	0.029	0.025	<0.020 – 0.029	mg/l	N/A	MCL=5	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	**03/28/24**	0.0095	0.003	<0.00050– 0.01	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing
Fluoride	No	**06/18/24**	0.11		<0.10 – 0.11	mg/l	N/A		
Nitrate-Nitrite	No	**03/19/24**	6.2		<0.050 – 0.13	mg/l	N/A		
Nitrogen-Ammonia	No	**06/18/24**	0.13		<0.10 – 0.13	mg/l	N/A		
Lead and Copper [3]									
					90th Percentile & Range				
Copper	No	09/12/23	Testing 2023		<0.054 – 0.36 0.24*	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	09/12/23	Testing 2023		<1.0 – 2.6 2.1*	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products									
TTHM	No	**09/19/24**	2.2	N/A	N/A	ug/l			
Turbidity	No	**06/18/24**	31	2.15	< 1.0- 31.0	NTU			
Chloroform	No	**06/27/24**	0.84	0.81	<0.50 – 0.84	ug/l	N/A	MCL=50	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radioactive Contaminants									
Gross Beta [1]	No	**12/03/24**	1.81	1.72	1.13 – 2.81	pCi/L	0	MCL=50	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	No	**12/03/24**	1.21	0.56	0.0856 – 1.21	pCi/L			
Combined Radium	No	**12/03/24**	1.21		N/A	pCi/L			
Combined Uranium	No	**12/03/24**	1.31		N/A	pCi/L			

(1) The State Health Department considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
(2) There is no separate MCL for Radium 226 and Radium 228. The combined MCL is 5 picocuries/L
****Sampling for Radioactive Contaminants was not required in 2023. Sampling in 2024****
(3) Not required to sample for Lead & Copper in 2024

Synthetic Organic Contaminants									
1,4 – Dioxane [a]	No	**03/28/24**	0.078	0.046	<0.020 – 0.78	ug/l	N/A	*MCL=1	Released into the environment through its use as a solvent and in textile processing, printing processes and detergent preparations *NY State MCL
PFAS [b]									
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	Yes	**03/28/24**	13.4	7.6	<2.2 – 13.4	ng/l	N/A	*MCL=10	Well was offline for when high was detected.These compounds have been used to make carpets, leathers, textiles, fabrics for furniture, and other materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains. These have been used in firefighting foams at airfields. *NY State MCL
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	No	**03/12/24**	5.36	2.8	<1.9 – 5.36	ng/l	N/A	*MCL=10	

SANDS POINT WATER DEPARTMENT - **TABLE 1** DETECTED CONTAMINANTS ONLY – DISTRIBUTION & WELLS – CONTINUED

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Maximum Level Detected	Average Level Detected	Range Detected Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL OR AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
UCMR5 - Per and Polyfluoro Alkyl Substances (PFAS)									
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	No	**04/16/24**	3.17	1.63	<1.8 – 3.17	ng/l	N/A	N/A	These compounds have been used to make carpets, leathers, textiles, fabrics for furniture, and other materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains. These have been used in firefighting foams at airfields.
Perflourobutanoic acid (PFBA)	No	**N/A**	9.25	3.97	<1.8-9.25	ng/l	N/A	N/A	
Perflourohexanoic (PFHxA)	No	**05/07/24**	10.0	4.36	<1.8-10.0	ng/l	N/A	N/A	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	No	**05/07/24**	12	4.89	<1.8-12.0	ng/l	N/A	N/A	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	No	**04/16/24**	5.63	2.58	<1.8 – 5.63	ng/l	N/A	N/A	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	No	**03/12/24**	3.34	1.85	<1.9 – 3.34	ng/l	N/A	N/A	
Additional Monitoring SOC's (Unregulated)									
DCPA mono and di-acids	No	**03/28/24**	13.1	3.44	<.10-13.1	ug/l	N/A	MCL=50	Degradation of an Herbicide
Physical Characteristics									
Calcium Hardness	No	**06/27/24**	69.4	57.64	32.5 – 71.2	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	**06/27/24**	143	102.66	61.9 - 143	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	**03/12/24**	127	73.85	48.4 – 127	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	**06/27/24**	241	174.10	95- 241	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
pH	No	**06/13/24**	7.8	7.4	7.0 – 7.8	Std Units	N/A	N/A	Naturally occuring
Chorine Residual	No	**06/11/24**	1.80	0.9	0.5 – 1.80	mg/l	N/A	MRDL – 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Color	No	**03/12/24**	40 units				N/A		
Odor	No	**06/18/24**	2 units				N/A		

(a) 1,4 Dioxane: The New York State (NYS) has regulated the MCL for 1,4 dioxane is 1 part per billion (ppb).

(b) The New York State (NYS) has regulated the MCL at 10 ppt for PFOA and 10 ppt for PFOS.

*The levels shown represent the 90th percentile of the sites tested.
** Not Regulated by the EPA/New York State
** The state considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
ng/l – nanograms per liter – corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid. (Parts per trillion-ppt)
pCi/L – Picocuries per liter - A measure of the radioactivity in water.
ug/l – Micrograms per liter - corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (Parts per billion-ppb)
mg/l -milligrams per liter – corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid. (Parts per million -ppm)
MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
UCMR5 = Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5
MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water without causing an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.
MCLG – Maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur, allowing an adequate margin of safety.

***NY State MCL**
AL - Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
N/A – not available – no value assigned by the EPA/NYS as on date.

1 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 duration. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.

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levels below the current MCL of 10 ppt. A Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) treatment plant is being implemented for those wells affected. This process is similar for any chemical detected in public drinking water that requires mitigation due to exceedance of an MCL.

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. Village of Sands Point 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 Sands Point Water Dept. (516) 883-3491. 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.

Nitrate - As you can see by the table, our system had no violations, but we have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements. Although nitrate was detected below the MCL, it was detected at 0.05-6.6, which is greater than one-half of the MCL. Therefore, we are required to present the following information on nitrate in drinking water:

"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.

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).

INFORMATION ON RADON

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas found in soil and outdoor air that may also be found in drinking water and indoor air. Some people exposed to elevated radon levels over many years in drinking water may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The main risk is lung cancer from radon entering indoor air from soil under homes.

In 2024, we collected 6 samples that were analyzed for radon. The average of the four samples was 0.716 picocuries/liter (pCi/l)). For additional information call your state radon program (1-800-458-1158) or call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-Radon).

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 is publicly available here: https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/?county=nassau

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT

We ask that you practice some basic conservation measures so that saltwater does not contaminate our potable water supply here on the peninsula. Consider and think about the waste of a precious resource when watering lawns during and immediately after heavy rain, and during the months of October, November and December. Proper maintenance of irrigation system heads, rain sensors, control valves, and piping will also save water.

Smart Controllers in 2025 - The best opportunity to reduce the waste of water is to install a Smart Irrigation Controller. These systems utilize your existing Wi-Fi to monitor the weather. When rain is forecasted, the system will automatically shut off or reduce running time to prevent waste. Contact your irrigation company for more details. The days of "set it and forget it" should change for the preservation of the aquifer systems below Sands Point.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The Village received approval and permits from the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation to construct a new well on the south side of the Village Club, well 9. H2M has finished the design. The Village hopes to have the well finished and in service for 2026. The estimated cost of this project is $6.3 million.

Village Constructing Granular Activated Carbon Filtration System (GAC)- The Village has started to address the new EPA standards proposed in April of 2024. We are currently getting ready to put Wells 2 & 5 GAC plant online for the 2025 pumping season that will totally remove all perfluorinated compounds.

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2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
2025 Irrigation Schedule - Days & Hours

This plant was designed by D&B Engineers & Architects. The Village and H2M Architects & Engineers have designed a GAC plant for wells 3 & 4, which has been approved by the NCDOH, construction should begin fall 2025 and be complete by 2026 pumping season. These new facilities will house the GAC filter vessels and include upgrading electrical systems; new motors and pumps; a new caustic tank and transfer pad. The project also calls for many esthetic improvements for the entire site. The estimated cost for these two combined treatment plants and site improvements is $16 million dollars, which will be funded by a combination of bonds and grants.

Other Improvements - Renovations to Water Dept HQ, the installation of new emergency standby generator maintenance of elevated water storage tanks including cleaning/repairing.

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers adhere to our irrigation regulations and help us protect our water sources which are the heart of our Village. Please call our office if you have questions. **If you have questions about this report, or concerning your water, please contact Christian DiMartino at (516) 883-3491 or the Nassau County Health Department at (516) 227-9692.**



Christian DiMartino

Christian DiMartino
Superintendent of Water & Public Works

Khashayar Khazai

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Water Commissioner