ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2022

Incorporated Village of Mineola
Water Department
155 Washington Avenue, Mineola, New York 11501
(Public Water Supply ID # 2902839)

Prepared by:

D&B Engineers and Architects
330 Crossways Park Drive, Woodbury, NY 11797

May 2023

Dear Residents and Business Owners,

I am pleased to present the 2022 Annual Water Quality Report for the Village of Mineola.

The Village of Mineola Water Department operates your water production and distribution systems. The Water Department carefully and regularly tests the water pumped from our wells and delivered through our distribution system in order to assure that it is of the highest quality possible. We adhere to the strictest standards for water production, treatment and delivery to you, our consumers.

The Board of Trustees and I consider quality water production, treatment, and delivery an important responsibility, and, in so doing, have undertaken the rehabilitation of our wells and treatment systems, the servicing of our storage tanks, and service of our water mains. We are very confident that our water distribution systems will provide superior services to you, our community.

We have the greatest confidence in the service and vigilance of our Water Department employees and their commitment to provide quality water to you and your families.

Sincerely,

Paul A. Pereira
Mayor

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Mineola annually issues 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. 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.

Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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 James Martin, Supervisor of Water Plant Operations, at the Village of Mineola, Department of Public Works, (516) 746-0751, located at 155 Washington Avenue, Mineola, NY 11501, the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791), or the Nassau County Department of Health (NCDH) at (516) 227-9692. We want our valued customers to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please visit the EPA's website at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/, the New York State Department of Health's website at http://www.health.state.ny.us/, and attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for the public health.

One hundred percent of the water distributed to the Village's consumers is pumped from wells that obtain water from the Magothy aquifer underlying northwest Nassau County. The water level in this aquifer dropped in the drought period of the mid-1960s and has risen in response to generally favorable precipitation that has occurred between 1970 and 2022. Available well

supply from the aquifer has not diminished. The Village of Mineola water system includes five wells. The Village is 100% metered and has an active cross connection control program.

During 2022, our water system did not experience any restriction of our water source. Disinfection of the water system is required by the NCDH. The Village disinfects its water supply by continuously adding sodium hypochlorite solution to Wells 4, 5, and 6 in an amount necessary to maintain a minimum of 0.2 milligrams per Liter (mg/L) chlorine residual. Wells 1 and 7 use a tablet calcium hypochlorite chlorinator to maintain necessary chlorine residual. Sodium hydroxide is routinely added at all well stations in an amount necessary to maintain a pH level between 7.5 and 8.5 and to reduce corrosivity. The three wells, located on Old Country Road, Washington Avenue, and Elm Place, are treated to remove volatile organic chemicals using packed tower aeration (air stripping towers). The process is completely natural by which air is delivered through the packing media in the tower past the cascading water to remove the volatiles from the water. The treated water discharges from the tower to a clear well where it is pumped to the distribution system.

The NCDH completed a Source Water Assessment Program for the Village of Mineola. 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 "ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters in the future.

Drinking water is derived from 5 wells. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and a high susceptibility to nitrates. The very high susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to transportation routes and commercial/industrial facilities and related activities in the assessment area. The high susceptibility to nitrate contamination is attributable to residential and commercial land use and related practices in the assessment area, including fertilizing lawns.

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

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 21,433 residents through 5,825 service connections. The total water produced in 2022 was 970,574,364 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 2,659,000 gallons. Our highest single day was 4,309,102 gallons which occurred on July 20, 2022. The amount of water delivered to customers was 803,216,000

gallons. Another 76,330,000 gallons were utilized for municipal operations required for system maintenance and metered by the Village of Mineola, estimated at 7.9% of the total gallonage in 2022. This leaves an unaccounted-for water total of 91,028,364 gallons, estimated at 9.4%. This water was used to flush mains; fight fires; fill road sweepers and tanker trucks; and during water main breaks, leakage in mains and water services, and other authorized use of municipal operations. During 2022, our customers had an annual residential water use of 137,891 gallons and had an average annual water charge of $562.39. The Village of Mineola water rate schedule is described in Table 2 at the end of the report.

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, Escherichia coli, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. A supplement to this report showing laboratory results of analysis of all samples (treated and untreated) taken from each water supply well in service and from the distribution system is available upon request. Contact the Village of Mineola Department of Public Works, (516) 746-5291, located at 155 Washington Avenue, Mineola, NY 11501.

Contamination of the groundwater from the Village of Mineola has been detected in samples from some wells. All groundwater pumped to the distribution system from the Village's operating water wells complies with New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Standards for public drinking water supplies. It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791) or the NCDH at (516) 227-9692.

Table 1 shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022.

TABLE 1

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Avg / Max (Range) (1)	Unit Measurement	MCLG or MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or MRDL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	2/1/2022	0.0081 (ND - 0.0081)	mg/L	2	MCL - 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	2/1/2022	12.9 (5.5 - 12.9)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	2/1/2022	57.6 (11.1 - 57.6)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Copper	No	3/8/2022	0.025 (ND - 0.025)	mg/L	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron	No	2/8/2022	65 (ND - 65)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 300	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	2/1/2022	5.9 (2.7 - 5.9)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Manganese	No	2/8/2022	43 (ND - 43)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 300	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	3/8/2022	0.0026 (0.0011 - 0.0026)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	2/1/2022	46.6 (6.7 - 46.6)	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 (2)	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	2/8/2022	25.3 (7.4 - 25.3)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
Inorganic Contaminants - Nitrates							
Nitrate	No	7/12/2022	5.3 (0.64 - 5.3)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	No	7/12/2022	5.3 (0.66 - 5.3)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Physical Characteristics							
Calcium Hardness	No	2/1/2022	46.7 (13.7 - 32.2)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Corrosivity	No	3/8/2022	-1.02 [-4.15 - (-1.02)]	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occuring
pH	No	3/8/2022	8 (5.2 - 8)	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	3/8/2022	63 (5.5 - 63)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	3/8/2022	243 (77 - 243)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	2/1/2022	56.5 (25 - 56.5)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	8/1/2022	1 (0.20 - 1)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL - 4 (3)	Water additive used to control microbes
Other Principal Organic Contaminants							
1,1 - Dichloroethane	No	2/1/2022	0.60 (ND - 0.60)	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
Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances (4)							
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	11/1/2022	2.4 (ND - 2.4)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	7/7/2022	4.6 (ND - 4.6)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	10/3/2022	3.5 (ND - 3.5)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanoic Acid	No	11/1/2022	2.7 (ND - 2.7)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides							
1,4 - Dioxane	No	11/1/2022	0.41 (ND - 0.41)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	11/1/2022	5.8 (ND - 5.8)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	11/1/2022	3.7 (ND - 3.7)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Glyphosphate	No	7/12/2022	12.7 (6.2-12.7)	ug/L	700	MCL - 50	Runoff from herbicide use
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity	No	7/12/2022	0.909 (-0.326 - 0.909)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Activity	No	7/12/2022	4.01 (1.24 - 4.01)	pCi/L	0	50 (5)	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Combined Radium 226/228	No	7/12/2022	3.07 (0 - 3.07)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	7/12/2022	0.455 (-0.163 - 0.455)	ug/L	3	MCL - 30	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant	**Violation Yes / No**	**Date of Sample**	**90th Percentile and Range**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (AL)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead and Copper Contaminants							
Copper	No	8/2/2022	0.13 (0.014 - 0.19) (6)	mg/L	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	8/2/2022	4.2 (ND - 9.1) (7)	ug/L	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

(1) When compliance with the MCL is determined more frequently than annually, the data reported is the highest average or maximum of any of the sampling points used to determine compliance and the range of detected values.

(2) Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely-restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately-restricted sodium diets.

(3) The value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). MRDLs are not currently regulated, but in the future they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs. as technical guidance to assist Federal, State, and local officials, and is non-regulatory.

(4) All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L

(5) The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

(6) The levels represent the 90th percentile and the range of values of the 30 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, thirty samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.14 mg/L. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

(7) The levels represent the 90th percentile and the range of values of the 30 sites tested. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Definitions:

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.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, 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.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; 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 contamination.

ND: Non-Detects, laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

AL: Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

mg/L: Milligrams per Liter; Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

ng/L: Nanograms per Liter; Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

ug/L: Micrograms per Liter; Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

pCi/L: Picocuries Per Liter; A measure of the radioactivity in water.

n/a: not applicable; i.e., no value is assigned by regulatory authorities.

Not included in the table are the more than 100 other contaminants which were tested for and not detected in the system. These undetected contaminants are listed herein:

Organics - 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloropropene, 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloropropane, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichloropropane, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 2,2-dichloropropane, 2-chlorotoluene, 4-chlorotoluene, benzene, bromobenzene, bromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane, bromoform, bromomethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, chloroethane, chloroform, chlorodifluoromethane, chloromethane, dibromochloromethane, dibromomethane, ethylbenzene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, isopropylbenzene, (Cumene), methyl-tert-butyl ether, methylene chloride, styrene, toluene, total trihalomethanes, trichlorofluoromethane, vinyl chloride, cis-1,3-dichloropropene, m&p-xylene, n-butylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, o-xylene, p-isopropyltoluene, sec-butylbenzene, tert-butylbenzene, trans-1,2-

dichloroethene, trans-1,3-dichloropropene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1,2-dibromoethane (EDB), alachlor, aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, methoxychlor, PCB screen, toxaphene, gamma-BHC (lindane), 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), 2,4-D, dalapon, dicamba, dinoseb, pentachlorophenol, picloram, atrazine, benzo(a)pyrene, butachlor, metolachlor, metribuzin, propachlor, simazine, bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, 3-hydroxycarbofuran, aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide, carbaryl, carbofuran, methomyl, oxamyl, endothall, and diquat.

Microbiological – Total coliform, Escherichia coliform, and turbidity.

Inorganics and Physical Characteristics – Ammonia (nitrogen), antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, color, fluoride, free cyanide, MBAS, mercury, nitrite as N, odor, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc.

Unregulated Contaminants – 11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS), 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS), 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA), hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO DA), nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA), 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS), perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA), perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA), perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid (PFHpS), 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS), perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA), perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS), perfluoropentane sulfonic acid (PFPeS), perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA), N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA), N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA), perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA), and, perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)

Disinfection By-Products [Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) and Trihalomethanes (THMs)] - Bromoacetic acid, chloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, total haloacetic acids, trichloroacetic acid, bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, dibromochloromethane, and total trihalomethanes.

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water is known as the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health is known as the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG). MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water is known as the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health is known as the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG). MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow is known as the Action Level (AL).

Sampling for radiological contaminants is done every 3 years in accordance with NCDH standards. The sampling results presented are from the most recent radiological sampling that was done in 2022. Raw water samples were collected from Village wells and analyzed for gross alpha activity, gross beta activity, radium 226, and radium 228, measured in picocuries per Liter (pCi/L) and uranium, calculated in micrograms per Liter (ug/L).

The 2022 highest sampling result for gross alpha is 1.24 pCi/L, below the maximum contaminant level of 15 pCi/L. The 2022 highest sampling result for gross beta is 4.01 pCi/L, below the State level of concern of 50 pCi/L. The 2022 highest calculated level for combined radium 226/228 is 3.07 pCi/L, below the maximum contaminant level of 5 pCi/L. The 2022 highest calculated level for uranium is 0.455 ug/L, below the maximum contaminant level of 30 ug/L.

Sampling for lead and copper contaminants is done in accordance with NCDH standards. The sampling results presented are from the most recent lead and copper sampling that was done in 2022. Samples were collected from the distribution system at thirty sites and analyzed for lead and copper. Lead is measured in micrograms per Liter (ug/L). The Action Level (AL) for lead is 15 ug/L. The AL for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. Copper is measured in milligrams per Liter (mg/L). The AL for copper is 1.3 mg/L, and the MCLG for copper is 1.3 mg/L. The AL for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

The levels of lead and copper presented in Table 1 indicate the 90^{th} percentile of those contaminants at the 30 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90^{th} percentile is equal to or greater than 90 percent of the lead and copper values detected at your water system. Thirty samples were collected from your water system and the 90^{th} percentile values for lead and copper were the twenty-seventh highest values for those contaminants. The 90^{th} percentile for lead as shown in Table 1 is 4.2 ug/L and the 90^{th} percentile for copper as shown in Table 1 is 0.13 mg/L.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by Table 1, our system had no MCL or Action Level violations. We 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 5.3 mg/L 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.

We also are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

> If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Mineola Water Department 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 at 1 (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

The NYSDOH issued a deferral on November 24, 2020 to the Village for MCL compliance for 1,4-dioxane, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). This deferral acts as an exemption or State permission not to meet an MCL under certain conditions. When a public water system (PWS) is issued a deferral, the PWS agrees to a schedule for corrective action and compliance with the new 1,4-dioxane, PFOS, and PFOA MCLs. In exchange, the NYSDOH agrees to defer enforcement actions, such as assessing fines, if the PWS is meeting established deadlines. Deferral recipients are required to update the NYSDOH and the NCDH each calendar quarter on the status of established deadlines. The Department can resume enforcement if the agreed upon deadlines are not met. The information about our deferral and the established deadline can be found at https://www.mineola-ny.gov/home/news/2020-mineola-emerging-contaminants-deferral-public-notice.

The contaminant 1,4-dioxane was not found in the Village drinking water above the New York State MCL of 1 ug/L during 2022. The contaminant PFOA was not found in the Village drinking water above the New York State MCL of 10 ng/L during 2022. The contaminant PFOS was not found in the Village drinking water at levels above the New York State MCL of 10 ng/L during 2022. The 1,4-dioxane, PFOA, and PFOS MCLs are set well below levels known to cause health effects in animal studies. Therefore, consuming water with 1,4-dioxane, PFOA, and PFOS at the levels detected does not pose a significant health risk and the water continues to be acceptable for all uses.

The deferral period was effective until August 25, 2022. The Village applied for and was granted by the NYSDOH a one-year renewal effective until August 25, 2023. To ensure future compliance with the MCLs, the Village has prepared and begun to implement an action plan which includes the design and construction of an advanced oxidation process (AOP) treatment system for the removal of 1,4-dioxane at the Well 4 site. This system also includes granular activated carbon (GAC) for the removal of PFOA and PFOS. In addition, the Village recently completed the construction of a GAC filtration for the removal of PFAS compounds at Well 7.

This process is similar for any chemical detected in public drinking water that requires mitigation.

The Village is also required to submit a quarterly update to the NYSDOH and the NCDH on the status of the projects. The latest quarterly update for the deferral approval details that the Well 4 AOP treatment project is currently under construction. Detailed design documents for the facility were submitted to the NCDH and NYSDOH in the third quarter of 2021. NYSDOH approval was recommended by NCDH in May 2022, with final NYSDOH approval granted in July 2022. The project was placed out to bid with construction contracts subsequently awarded. The original project schedule forecasted the project completion to be in the early part of the fourth quarter of 2023; however, due to delays in the procurement of equipment due to supply chain issues, the project completion will likely be in the second quarter of 2024.

Although it has been granted a deferral, the Village did not use this well to supply drinking water in the first quarter of 2023. More information on the progress of the project can be found at: Mineola Emerging Contaminants Deferral Public Notices | Mineola NY (mineola-ny.gov).

Interconnections with neighboring water suppliers give the Village of Mineola Water Department the capacity to utilize water in emergencies, if available. The Village of Mineola Water Department currently has interconnections with the Village of Garden City, the Garden City Park Water District, the Village of East Williston, the Village of Williston Park, and the Carle Place Water District.

The Village of Garden City has received a deferral from the NYSDOH for the new 1,4-dioxane, PFOA, and PFOS MCLs in order to meet the changes in potable water requirements. The Village of Garden City was granted an MCL deferral for 1,4-dioxane, PFOA, and PFOS in 2020 because it has been proactive in its efforts to establish and implement an action plan for managing the above-referenced compounds. Information about the Village of Garden City's deferral and established deadline can be found at Water Quality Reports | Garden City, NY (gardencityny.net).

The Garden City Park Water District received a deferral from the New York State Department of Health for the new 1,4-dioxane, PFOA, and PFOS MCLs in order to meet the changes in potable water requirements. The Garden City Park Water District was granted an MCL deferral for 1,4-dioxane in 2020 but has since completed all action plans to manage the above-referenced compounds and the deferral has now ended. Information about the Garden City Park Water District deferral can be found at Quarterly Deferral Updates – Garden City Park Water District (gcpwater.org).

The Village of Mineola Water Department will update the status of these interconnections at the following web address, Mineola NY | (mineola-ny.gov), to indicate if they are active. The interconnections with the noted districts are normally closed throughout the year and only opened in a water emergency to maintain system pressure.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, 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, persons 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 at 1 (800) 426-4791.

INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The information collected under the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) will help the EPA determine future drinking water regulations. The Village of Mineola did not monitor for additional contaminants under UCMR5 in 2022 but plans to conduct sampling in the future.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Water is a vital resource. The Village of Mineola encourages water conservation. Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life.
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems, and water towers.
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.

- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

- Water your lawn in the early morning to reduce water loss by evaporation.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

System improvements completed in 2022 include completion of the new Administration Building on Westbury Avenue and ongoing construction at Well 4 for AOP and GAC treatment.

System improvements planned for 2023 include detailed design and permitting of GAC treatment system for Well 6, as well as completion of construction of the AOP and GAC treatment system at Well 4.

In 2021, the EPA issued a revised lead and copper rule. As part of this rule, the Village has started an inventory of all service lines to identify potential lead service lines in advance of the October 2024 deadline.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. The Village of Mineola works hard to provide top quality water to every customer. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources.

Incorporated Village of Mineola
Water Rates
Residential and All Other Water Rates
2021/2022 Fiscal Year End 5/31/22

Residential Usage (Gallons)			
10,000 entitlement	10-40,000	40-75,000	>75,000
$27.43	$3.01	$3.75	$4.39

All Others Usage (Gallons)						
Meter Size	Charge	0-20,000	20-40,000	40-60,000	60-80,000	>80,000
5/8"	$72.41	$2.59	$3.24	$3.86	$4.63	$5.21
3/4"	$72.41	$2.59	$3.24	$3.86	$4.63	$5.21
1"	$72.41	$2.59	$3.24	$3.86	$4.63	$5.21
1 1/2"	$144.82	$2.59	$3.24	$3.86	$4.63	$5.21
2"	$172.66	$2.59	$3.24	$3.86	$4.63	$5.21
3"	$250.64	$2.59	$3.24	$3.86	$4.63	$5.21
4"	$289.62	$2.59	$3.24	$3.86	$4.63	$5.21
5"	$367.61	$2.59	$3.24	$3.86	$4.63	$5.21
6"	$445.58	$2.59	$3.24	$3.86	$4.63	$5.21
8"	$701.79	$2.59	$3.24	$3.86	$4.63	$5.21

Incorporated Village of Mineola
Water Rates
Residential and All Other Water Rates
2022/2023 - Fiscal Year End 5/31/23

Residential Usage (Gallons)			
10,000 entitlement	10-40,000	40-75,000	>75,000
$28.94	$3.18	$3.96	$4.63

All Others Usage (Gallons)						
Meter Size	Charge	0-20,000	20-40,000	40-60,000	60-80,000	>80,000
5/8"	$76.39	$2.73	$3.42	$4.07	$4.88	$5.50
3/4"	$76.39	$2.73	$3.42	$4.07	$4.88	$5.50
1"	$76.39	$2.73	$3.42	$4.07	$4.88	$5.50
1 1/2"	$152.79	$2.73	$3.42	$4.07	$4.88	$5.50
2"	$182.16	$2.73	$3.42	$4.07	$4.88	$5.50
3"	$264.43	$2.73	$3.42	$4.07	$4.88	$5.50
4"	$305.55	$2.73	$3.42	$4.07	$4.88	$5.50
5"	$387.83	$2.73	$3.42	$4.07	$4.88	$5.50
6"	$470.09	$2.73	$3.42	$4.07	$4.88	$5.50
8"	$740.39	$2.73	$3.42	$4.07	$4.88	$5.50