2023 drinking water quality report

INC. VILLAGE OF GARDEN CITY

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. 2902824

ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT **MAY 2024**

The Village of Garden City is pleased to present to you the 2023 Water Quality Report. The report is required to be delivered to all residents of our Village in compliance with Federal and State regulations and is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you on a daily basis. It is important to the Village that our residents are familiar with the efforts that are taken to protect our water resources and to continually improve the water treatment process. Our goal is to deliver the highest quality water to your home.

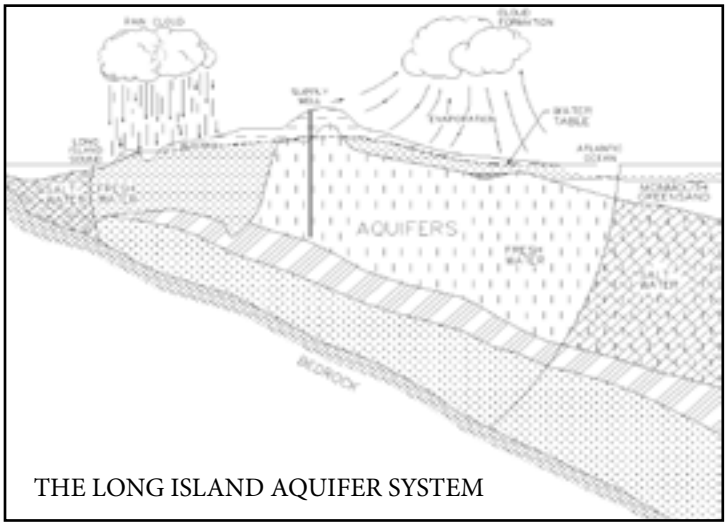
SOURCE OF OUR WATER

The Village's source of water is groundwater pumped from 10 wells located throughout the Village that are drilled into the Magothy aquifer located 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.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements.

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 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 LONG ISLAND AQUIFER SYSTEM

The population served by the Village of Garden City during 2023 was approximately 28,000. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2023 was 1.82 billion gallons, of which approximately 74 percent was billed directly to consumers.

WATER TREATMENT

The Village of Garden City 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 caustic soda. Air stripping treatment units are utilized at Well Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 15 and 16 for the removal of volatile organic compounds. Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) and Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) systems are utilized at Well Nos. 7, 10 and 11 for all of 2023. Well Nos. 8, 12, 13 and 14 operated with AOP and GAC since mid 2023. An iron removal treatment system is utilized for Well Nos. 15 and 16. The treatment system removes almost all of the iron from Well Nos. 15 and 16. Well Nos. 15 and 16 did not operate in 2023 due to construction of an AOP/GAC system. The Village also adds small amounts of calcium hypochlorite (chlorine) as a disinfecting agent and to prevent the growth of bacteria in the distribution system. In November 2022, the Village began adding orthophosphate to mitigate corrosion.

COST OF WATER

The Village utilizes the following step billing schedule with the average consumer being billed at $4.55 per 1,000 gallons. The rates shown here are for the fiscal year 2023-2024.

QUARTERLY WATER RATES

Consumption (cubic feet)	Charges
Up to 2,000	$60.30 minimum
2,001 - 6,000	$30.15/1,000 cubic feet
Over 6,000	$45.55/1,000 cubic feet

(1 cubic foot = 7.48 gallons)

NEW YORK STATE MANDATORY HEALTH ADVISORY

During 2023, the Village collected 65 samples in June and 61 samples in December for lead and copper. 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 Garden City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in hour home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Village of Garden City, Supt. Stan Carey at (516) 465-4043. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 Cryptosporidum, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (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. Water from the Inc. Village of Garden City has a slightly elevated nitrate level, but well below the maximum contaminant level of 10.0. The source of the nitrates is the nitrogen in fertilizers and from on-site septic systems. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Superintendent Stan Carey at (516) 465-4043 or the Nassau County Department of Health (516) 227-9692. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. They are normally held on the first and third Thursday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the Village Hall. Village of Garden City Water Department personnel 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.

The Garden City Water Department routinely monitors for different parameters and contaminants in your drinking water as required by Federal and State laws. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may 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.

MCL DEFERRAL

In January 2021, the Village received a deferral from the new Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) established by the New York State Department of Health for 1,4-Dioxane. When a public water system (PWS) is issued a deferral, the water system agrees to a schedule for corrective action and compliance with the new 1,4-dioxane MCL. In exchange, the New York State Department of Health (the Department) agrees to defer enforcement actions, such as assessing fines, if the PWS is meeting established deadlines. Deferral recipients are required to update the Department and the Nassau County Department of Health each calendar quarter on the status of established deadlines. The Department can resume enforcement if the agreed upon deadlines are not met. The Deferral ended on May 25, 2023 and the Village is in full compliance. The following is a link to the defferal notice: https://www.gardencityny.net/DocumentCenter/View/2630/Treatment-Deferral-Notice

The Inc. Village of Garden City conducts over 10,000 water quality tests throughout the year, testing for over 130 different contaminants which have been undetected in our water supply including:

1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane	Benzene	Dibromomethane	NEtFOSAA
1,1,1-trichloroethane	Benzo(a)pyrene	Dicamba	Nitrite
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	Beryllium	Dichloroacetic acid	Ammonia
1,1,2-trichloroethane	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	Dichlorodifluoromethane	NMeFOSAA
1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Dieldrin	Nonanal
1,1-dichloroethene	Bromate	Dinoseb	n-propylbenzene
1,2,3-trichlorobenzene	Bromobenzene	Diquat	octanal
1,2,3-trichloropropane	Bromochloroacetic acid	Endothall	Oxamyl
1,2,4-trichlrobenzene	Bromochloromethane	Endrin	o-xylene
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Bromodichloroacetic acid	Ethylbenzene	PCBs
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	Bromodichloromethane	Fluoride	Pentachlorophenol
1,2-dibromoethane (EDB)	Bromoform	Lindane	Pentanal
1,2-dichlorobenzene	Bromomethane	Glyoxal	Picloram
1,2-dichloroethane	Butachlor	Glyphosphate	p-isopropyltoluene
1,2-dichloropropane	Butanal	Heptachlor	Propachlor
1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	Butyric acid	Heptachlor epoxide	Propanal
1,3-dichlorobezene	Cadmium	Heptanal	Propionic acid
1,3-dichloropropane	Carbaryl	Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	Pyruvic acid
1,4-dichlorobenzene	Carbofuran	Hexachlorobenzene	Sec-Butylbenzene
2,2-dichloropropane	Carbon tetrachloride	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Silver
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Chlordane	Hexanal	Simazine
2,4-D	Chlorite	Isopropylbenzene (cumene)	Styrene
2-chlorotoluene	Chlorobenzene	m&p xylene	Tert-butylbenzene
3-hydrocycarbofuran	Chloroethane	MBAS	Tetrachloroethene
4-chlorotoluene	Chloroform	Mercury	Thallium
Acetaldehyde	Chloromethane	Methomyl	Toluene
Acetic acid	Chromium	Methoxychlor	Toxaphene
Alachor	Cis-1,2-dichloroethene	Methyl glyoxal	Trans-1,2-dichloroethene
Aldicarb	Cis-1,3-dichloropropene	Methylene chloride	Trans-1,3-dichloropropene
Aldicarb sulfone	Crotonaldehyde	Methyl-tert-butyl-ether	Tribromoacetic acid
Aldicarb sulfoxide	Cyanide	Metolachlor	Trichloroacetic acid
Aldrin	Cyclohexanone	Metribuzin	Valeric acid
Antimony	Dalapon	Monobromoacetic acid	Vinyl chloride
Arsenic	Decanal	Monochloroacetic acid	Zinc
Benzaldehyde	Dibromoacetic acid	n-Butylbenzene	Perfluoroheptanoic Acid
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Tetrachloroethylene		

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the Inc. Village of Garden City 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, synthetic organic contaminants and radiological contamiants. Over 130 separate parameters are tested for in each of our wells numerous times per year. The table presented on pages 3 and 4 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.

2023 DRINKING 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
Lead and Copper							
Copper	No	December 2023	0.023 - 0.23 0.036[1]	ug/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	December 2023	ND - 110.0 31.3[1]	mg/l	0	AL = 15	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	08/23/23	0.0028 - 0.21	mg/l	2.0	MCL = 2.0	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	08/23/23	13.7 - 45.4	mg/l	n/a	No MCL[2]	
Iron	No	02/16/23	ND - 0.038	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300[3]	
Manganese	No	10/23/23	ND - 0.013	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300[3]	
Chloride	No	08/23/23	34.7 - 86.7	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	
Nickel	No	10/12/23	0.00064 - 0.0057	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	
Calcium	No	10/11/23	6.8 - 15.2	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Magnesium	No	08/21/23	3.5 - 6.8	mg/l	n/a	None	
Sulfate	No	09/07/23	9.1 - 30.0	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	
Bromide	No	10/12/23	0.059 - 0.34	mg/l	0	No MCL	
Nitrate	No	10/11/3	ND - 5.9	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Nitrate-Nitrite	No	11/10/23	ND - 5.8	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from sewage systems and animal wastes
Selenium	No	10/19/23	ND - 2.3	ug/l	50	MCL = 50	Industriral discharge
Hexavalent Chromium	No	11/06/23	ND - 0.18	ug/l	0	No MCL	Natural deposits
Perchlorate	No	09/06/23	ND - 14.0	ug/l	0	AL = 18[4]	Fertilizer
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	08/21/23	ND - 0.53	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 5	Industrial/Commercial discharge
Acetone	No	03/17/23	ND - 2.3	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 5	
Chlorodifluoromethane	No	08/21/23	ND - 1.6	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 5	
Trichlorofluoromethane	No	08/21/23	ND - 0.54	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 5	
Trichloroethene	No	06/28/23	ND - 1.2	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 5	
Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	No	11/15/23	ND - 1.5	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 60	Disinfection By-Products
Dibromochloromethane	No	12/11/23	ND - 0.67	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 80	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No	12/11/23	ND - 1.8	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 80	
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha	No	12/22/22	0.342 - 4.84	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 15	Naturally occurring
Gross Beta	No	12/22/22	1.36 - 4.53	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 50	
Radium 226 & 228	No	12/22/22	0.113 - 4.0	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 5[5]	
Uranium	No	12/22/22	0.171 - 4.84	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 30	
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	Continuous	ND - 1.09	mg/l	n/a	MRDL = 4.0	Measure of disinfectant
Physical Characteristics							
Field pH	No	Continuous	7.78 - 9.3	pH units	n/a	7.5 - 8.5[6]	Measure of acidity or alkalinity
Total Alkalinity	No	06/16/23	6.1 - 70.8	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Calcium Hardness	No	10/11/23	16.9 - 38.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Total Hardness	No	10/11/23	31.3 - 64.1	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	06/16/23	77.0 - 239.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	

2023 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS (cont'd.)

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Sythetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs)							
1,4-Dioxane	No	07/07/23	ND -0.51	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 1.0[7]	Used in manufacturing process[8]
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)[11]	No	04/18/23	ND - 17.0	ng/l	0	MCL = 10.0[9]	Industrial discharge[10]
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) [11]	No	04/18/23	ND - 13.0	ng/l	0	MCL = 10.0[9]	
Unregulated Contaminants							
Chlorate	No	07/21/23	ND - 17.3	ug/l	0	No MCL	Disinfection By-Products
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	No	10/11/23	ND - 1.9	ng/l	0	MCL = 50,000	Industrial/ Commercial Applications
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid	No	04/18/23	ND - 9.5	ng/l	0	MCL = 50,000	
Perfluorononanoic Acid	No	04/18/23	ND - 11.0	ng/l	0	MCL = 50,000	
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid	No	04/18/23	ND - 4.0	ng/l	0	MCL - 50,000	
Formaldehyde	No	03/24/23	ND - 6.2	ug/l	0	MCL = 50	By-product of oxidation
Formic Acid	No	07/14/23	ND - 0.01	mg/l	0	No MCL	Naturally occurring
UCMR4							
Manganese	No	10/23/23	ND - 0.013	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300[3]	Naturally occurring

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

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

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.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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

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] - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 63 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 lead values detected at your water system. In this case, sixty three samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the seventh highest value (31.3 ug/l). The action level for lead was exceeded at thirty one of the sites tested.

[2] - No MCL has been established for sodium. However, 20 mg/l is a recommended guideline for people on high restricted sodium diets and 270 mg/l for those on moderate sodium diets.

[3] - If iron and manganese are present , the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 ug/l. Higher levels may be allowed by the State when justified by the supplier of water.

[4] - Perchlorate is an unregulated contaminant. However, the NYS Dept. of Health has established an action level of 18.0 ug/l.

[5] -MCL for Radium is for Radium 226 and Radium 228 combined.

[6] - As per Nassau County Department of Health guidelines.

[7] - The New York State (NYS) has established an MCL for 1,4-Dioxane at 1 part per billion(ppb) effective August 26, 2020.

[8] - 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.

[9] - The New York State (NYS) has established a maximum contaminant level (MCL) at 10 ppt for PFOA and 10ppt for PFOS effective August 26, 2020.

[10] - PFOS/PFOA 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 at airfields. Many of these uses have been phased out by its primary U.S. manufacturer; however, there are still some ongoing uses.

[11] - The Village received an MCL Deferral from NYSDOH for 1,4-Dioxane, PFOA and PFOS until May 25, 2023 to allow sufficient time to install wellhead treatment systems.

The Village missed 1 bacteriological sample in February 2023. The sample was taken the following day and the results were negative. The Village takes 10 samples every week, all of which were negative.

The table, on page 3, reveals that the water level for lead exceeded the action level of 15 ug/l in more than 10 percent of the homes tested. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Additional information regarding lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The Village of Garden City has implemented a program to minimize lead levels in your drinking water. This program includes: 1) the addition of corrosion control chemicals; 2) lead sampling upon request; and 3) public education. The system will be conducting lead and copper testing again in June 2024.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The NYSDOH, with assistance from the local health department, has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how rapidly contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility of a water supply well to contamination is dependent upon both the presence of potential sources of contamination within the well's contributing area and the likelihood that the contaminant can travel through the environment to reach the well. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. See the section entitled "Water Quality" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

Our drinking water is derived from ten (10) wells. Although the source water assessment has rated seven (7) of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents as noted above, all ten (10) wells are treated for removal of industrial solvents.. The elevated susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to commercial/industrial facilities and related activities in the assessment area. The high susceptibility to nitrate contamination is attributable to high density residential land use practices within the assessment area, such as fertilizing lawns.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be reviewed by contacting the Village office.

WATER CONSERVATION

During 2023, the Village of Garden City continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use. The pumpage for 2023 was 5.6 percent more than in 2022.

Residents of the Village are encouraged to implement their own water conservation measures such as retrofitting plumbing fixtures with flow restrictors, modifying automatic lawn sprinklers to include rain sensors, repairing leaks in the home, installing water conservation fixtures/appliances and maintaining a daily awareness of water conservation in their personal habits. In addition, consumers should be aware that the Village Lawn Sprinkler Regulations are still in effect. Besides protecting our precious underground water supply, water conservation will produce a cost savings to the consumer in terms of both water and energy bills (hot water).

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) treatment facilities at Well Nos. 8, 12, 13 and 14 were completed and put into service in 2023. Building and site work continues at the sites to complete the overall project. Construction of an AOP facility at Well No. 9 started and is expected to be completed by the end of 2024.

Water main replacement along Clinton Road and Stewart avenue started in 2023. The first phase will be completed in early 2024, followed by two more phases completing water main on Clinton Road from Meadow Street to Old Country Road.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF GARDEN CITY
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Garden City, New York 11530

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Trustee Vincent Muldoon
Trustee Jessica Tai
Trustee Bruce A. Torino

Village Administrator
Ralph V. Suozzi

Water & Sewer Superintendent
Stan Carey

Copies of a Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2023, are available at the Department of Public Works at Village Hall located at 351 Stewart Avenue, Garden City, New York and the Garden City Public Library, 60 Seventh Street or online at www.GardenCityNY.net.