2024 drinking water quality report

INC. VILLAGE OF GARDEN CITY
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. 2902824

ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT **MAY 2025**

The Village of Garden City is pleased to present to you the 2024 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.

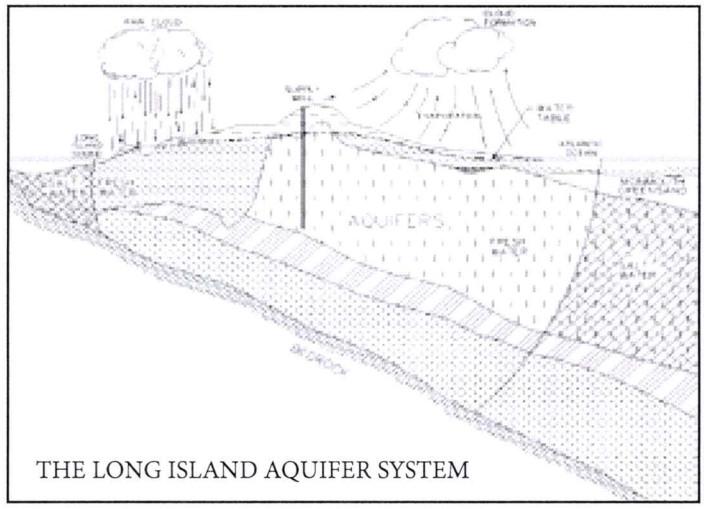
SOURCE OF OUR WATER

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 2024 was approximately 28,000. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2024 was 1.78 billion gallons, of which approximately 80 percent was billed directly to consumers.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, 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 2024. Well Nos. 8, 12, 13, 14 and 16 operated with AOP and GAC since early 2024. An iron removal treatment system is utilized for Well Nos. 15 and 16. The treatment system removes almost all of the iron from Well No. 16. Well No. 15 did not operate in 2024 due to high levels of iron. 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 2024-2025.

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

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.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

During 2023, the Village collected 65 samples in June and 61 samples in December for lead and copper.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Village of Garden City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Lead levels may vary over time, therefore, 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 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 https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible on our website at https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/14a59d1ec688413a950cf10950a9a124/, or it can be emailed directly upon request, or available for pick-up at the District office during normal business hours.

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

2024 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 Rule							
Copper	No	December 2024	ND - 0.061 0.031[1]	ug/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	December 2024	ND - 71.9 20.0[1]	mg/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains, erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	04/16/24	0.003 - 0.025	mg/l	2.0	MCL = 2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	07/08/24	14.1 - 46.1	mg/l	n/a	No MCL[2]	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Manganese	No	10/10/24	ND - 0.042	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300[3]	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination
Chloride	No	07/08/24	24.7 - 94.3	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Nickel	No	04/16/24	ND - 0.0073	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Calcium	No	04/16/24	7.3 - 15.7	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Magnesium	No	07/17/24	4.0 - 7.1	mg/l	n/a	None	
Sulfate	No	07/17/24	14.7 - 30.1	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	
Nitrogen, Ammonia	No	04/16/24	ND - 0.11	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Nitrate	No	07/11/24	0.43 - 5.9	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	No	07/11/24	0.43 - 5.9	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	
Nitrite	No	04/16/24	ND - 0.068	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Bromide	No	06/10/24	0.07 - 0.15	mg/l	0	No MCL	Industriral discharge
Selenium	No	05/28/24	ND - 2.5	ug/l	50	MCL = 50	
Hexavalent Chromium	No	08/12/24	ND - 0.45	ug/l	0	No MCL	Natural deposits
Perchlorate	No	07/11/24	ND - 3.4	ug/l	0	AL = 18[4]	Oxygen additive in solid fuel propellant for rockets, missiles, and fireworks
Odor	No	05/28/24	ND - 1.0	Units	n/a	MCL = 3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Acetone	No	07/08/24	ND - 5.7	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 5	Industrial/Commercial discharge
Trichloroethene	No	06/12/24	ND - 1.7	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 5	
Disinfection By-Products							
Bromoform	No	12/10/24	ND - 0.91	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 80	Disinfection By-Products
Dibromochloromethane	No	12/10/24	ND - 0.64	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 80	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No	12/10/24	ND - 1.5	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 80	
Tribromoacetic Acid	No	03/04/24	ND - 2.3	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 60	
Aldehydes							
Heptanal	No	11/26/24	ND - 6.0	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha	No	09/26/24	0.34	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 15	Naturally occurring
Gross Beta	No	09/26/24	2.1	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 50	
Radium 226 & 228	No	09/28/24	0.22 - 2.16	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 5[5]	
Uranium	No	09/26/24	0.17	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 30	

2024 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
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	Continuous	0.1 - 1.24	mg/l	n/a	MRDL = 4.0	Measure of disinfectant
Physical Characteristics							
Total Alkalinity	No	03/05/24	ND - 489.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Calcium Hardness	No	04/16/24	18.3 - 39.2	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Total Hardness	No	04/16/24	35.1 - 67.2	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	04/16/24	85.0 - 206.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Turbidity	No	07/08/24	ND - 2.0	NTU	n/a	MCL = 5	
Sythetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs)							
1,4-Dioxane	No	04/22/24	ND - 0.57	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 1.0[6]	Used in manufacturing process[7]
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	No	08/12/24	ND - 0.018	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 0.05	Leaded gasoline, pesticides & fumigants
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)[11]	No	07/11/24	ND - 4.6	ng/l	0	MCL = 10.0[6]	Industrial discharge[9]
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)[11]	No	05/17/24	ND - 3.57	ng/l	0	MCL = 10.0[6]	
Unregulated Contaminants							
Chlorate	No	08/15/24	ND - 58.0	ug/l	0	No MCL	Disinfection By-Products
Perfluorononanoic Acid	No	04/22/24	ND - 5.89	ng/l	0	MCL = 50,000	Industrial/ Commercial Applications

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

[1] - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 70 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, 70 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the eighth highest value (20.0 ug/l). The action level for lead was exceeded at 11 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] - The New York State (NYS) has established an MCL for 1,4-Dioxane at 1 part per billion(ppb) effective August 26, 2020.

[7] - 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.

[8] - 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.

[9] - 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.

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 2025.

WATER CONSERVATION

During 2024, the Village of Garden City continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use. The pumpage for 2024 was 2.2 percent less than in 2023.

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).

The Village Board has approved a Smart Irrigation Controller Rebate program. Please contact the Village Water Department for more information.

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.

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. The schedule of the meeting is available at https://www.gardencityny.net/167/Board-of-Trustees. 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.

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

The Village of Garden City Water System (VGCWS) was in violation of New York State Sanitary Code (NYSSC), Part 5 Subpart 5-1.78(a)(3) Public Notification and Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 141.31(d) Reporting Requirements.

The Village failed to submit certification that the Village fully complied with public notification regulations within 10 days of completing public notification.

All notifications were sent out within 24 hours as per regulations, only the certification to the health department was not sent out.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What does this mean?

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

What is being done?

Procedures have been put in place so that this doesn't happen in the future.

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.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

We constantly work at improving and upgrading our facilities. During the past year, we have completed or are in the process of completing the following projects:

- Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) treatment facilities at Well Nos. 8 and 12 were completed and put in service in 2024.
- Upgrades to Well Nos. 13 and 14 AOP treatment systems were completed in spring 2024.
- Permanent orthophosphate treatment at all wells was completed in 2024.
- Water main replacement on Clinton Road from just south of Stewart Avenue to Old Country Road was completed in 2024.
- Water main replacement is ongoing throughout the Village to upgrade the system.

Copies of a Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2024, are available at the 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.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF GARDEN CITY
351 Stewart Avenue
Garden City, New York 11530

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