South Farmingdale Water District

Over 85 years of Commitment to Quality Water

2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

Public Water Supply Identification No. 2902854

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SOUTH FARMINGDALE WATER DISTRICT
Established 1931
NEW YORK

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The South Farmingdale Water District is pleased to present to you the 2024 Water Quality Report. The report is required to be delivered to all residents of our District in compliance with Federal and State regulations. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water every day. We also want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. The Board of Commissioners and the District employees are committed to ensuring that you and your family receive the highest quality water.

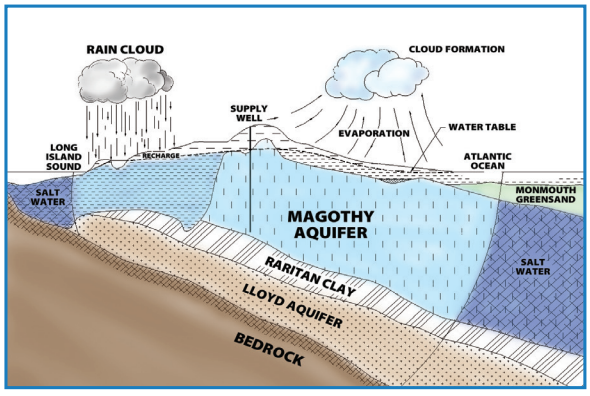
Source of Our Water

The source of water for the District is groundwater pumped from 11 wells located throughout the community that are drilled into the Magothy aquifer beneath Long Island, as shown on the figure below. Generally, the water quality of the aquifer is good to excellent, although there are localized areas of contamination.

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 radiological 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 population served by the South Farmingdale Water District during 2024 was approximately 44,500. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2024 was 1.878 billion gallons, of which approximately 91 percent was billed directly to consumers.



The Long Island Aquifer System

Water Treatment

The South Farmingdale Water District 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 sodium hydroxide. South Shore wells (including those of the South Farmingdale Water District) have high iron in the raw well water. Iron is an aesthetic problem and is not health related. The District sequesters the iron by the addition of Aqua-Mag (linear chain phosphate) to keep the iron in solution and prevent the staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures. The District also operates six (6) iron removal treatment facilities at Plant Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, three (3) air strippers at Plant Nos. 1 and 3 for Well Nos. 1-3, 1-5 and 3-1, one (1) Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) system for the removal of 1,4-Dioxane at Well No. 3-1, and one (1) granular activated carbon treatment system to remove 1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA) and a trace of Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) from Well No. 5-1 at Plant No. 5. The raw water concentration of PFOA is below the maximum contaminant level, but the District treats 1,1-DCA and PFOA to a concentration below the detection limits. The District completed the construction of air strippers in the event volatile organic contaminants impact Well Nos. 1-3,1-5 and 3-1. The District also adds small amounts of sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) as a disinfecting agent and to prevent growth of bacteria in the water distribution system. The District has a Capital Improvement Program which includes an Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) system at Plant No. 6 for the removal of 1,4-Dioxane. The project is currently under construction.

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 individuals 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 Lead Service Line Inventory

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. South Farmingdale Water District 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 South Farmingdale Water District, Supt. Frank Koch, P.E., (516) 249-3330. 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 nonpotable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), the District has prepared a lead service line inventory which is available to the public at the Water District Office. Additionally, you may visit the online map of the New York State Department of Health Lead Service Line Inventory at https://sfwater.com/resources/water-service-line-inventory-continues-throughout-the-district/.

Water Conservation Measures

The underground water system of Long Island has more than enough water for present water demands. However, saving water will ensure that our future generations will always have a safe and abundant water supply.

In 2024, the South Farmingdale Water District continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use. The pumpage for 2024 was 5.9 percent less than in 2023. This can most likely be attributed to our water conservation program.

Residents of the District can also implement their own water conservation measures such as retrofitting plumbing fixtures with flow restrictors, modifying automatic lawn sprinklers to include rain sensors, repairing leaks in the home, installing water conservation fixtures/appliances and maintaining a daily awareness of water conservation in their personal habits. In addition, consumers should be aware that the Nassau County 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).

Contacts For Additional Information

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Water District Superintendent Frank Koch, P.E. at (516) 249-3330 or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692. We want our valued customers to be informed about our water system. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are normally held the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 4:00 p.m. at the Water District office.

The South Farmingdale Water District 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 or visit www.epa.gov/safewater.

The South Farmingdale Water District 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:

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

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 & Copper - Residential Sampling 2021							
Copper	No	June 2024	ND - 0.11 0.72[1]	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	June 2024	ND ND[1]	ug/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	05/10/24	ND - 0.009	mg/l	2	MCL = 2.0	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	05/10/24	5.8 - 31.8	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	
Nickel	No	06/04/24	ND - 0.002	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Silver	No	05/02/24	ND - 0.001	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 0.1	
Sodium	No	05/10/24	2.3 - 42.9	mg/l	n/a	No MCL[2]	
Odor	No	06/04/24	ND - 2.0	units	n/a	MCL = 3	
Calcium	No	10/17/24	0.42 - 3.70	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Sulfate	No	06/04/24	ND - 17.7	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	
Iron	Yes	03/20/24	ND - 1,900	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300[3]	
Manganese	No	03/20/24	ND - 0.03	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 300[3]	
Magnesium	No	08/06/24	0.21 - 1.50	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Phosphorus	No	11/13/24	ND - 0.23	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Runoff from fertilizer
Nitrate	No	05/03/24	ND - 0.09	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	09/16/24	ND - 7.9	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 80	Disinfection by-product
Chlorate	No	08/08/24	169.0	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha	No	09/13/23	ND - 2.30	pCi/L	0	MCL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	09/18/23	ND - 2.17	pCi/L[4]	0	MCL = 4 mrem/yr	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Radium 226 & 228	No	09/13/23	ND - 2.03	pCi/L	0	MCL = 5[5]	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Uranium	No	09/13/23	ND - 1.15	ug/l	0	MCL = 30	
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	Continuous	ND - 1.37	mg/l	n/a*	MRDL = 4.0	Disinfection chemical[6]
Physical Characteristics							
pH	No	Continuous	7.6 - 7.8	pH units	n/a	7.5 - 8.5[7]	Measure of acidity or alkalinity
Total Dissolved Solids	No	06/04/24	43.0 - 118.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	10/17/24	2.1 - 15.3	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Calcium Hardness	No	05/10/24	1.2 - 9.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Total Alkalinity	No	05/10/24	ND - 57.5	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Apparent Color	Yes	03/20/24	ND - 45.0	UNITS	n/a	MCL = 15	
Turbidity	Yes	03/20/24	ND - 9.9	NTU	n/a	MCL = 5	
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs)							
1,4-Dioxane	No	02/08/24	ND - 0.34	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 1.0[8]	Industrial discharge[9]
PFAS Compounds (Additional Monitoring)[10]							
PFBA	No	05/31/24	ND - 2.24	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000[11]	Industrial discharge
6:2FTS	No	02/08/24	ND - 2.06	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000[11]	

** - Nassau County (NY) Public Health Ordinance Article VI, Section 10 (c) recommends a maximum Free Chlorine Residual of 1.5 mg/l, in the Distribution system.*

Definitions:

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

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

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

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.

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.
MRDLG - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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) - Not detected at the Reporting level (RL), or Method detection Level (MDL) or Estimated detection level (EDL) - as noted.
pCi/L - pico Curies per Liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.
ppt - parts per trillion
Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
(1) - During 2024, we collected and analyzed 38 samples for lead and copper. The action levels for both lead and copper were not exceeded at any site tested. The next sampling program for lead and copper will be conducted in 2025. The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indi-cates 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 and copper values detected at your water system. In our sampling program, the 90th percentile value is the 4th highest result.
(2) - 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.
(3) - No MCL has been established for sodium. However, 20 mg/l is a recommended guideline for people on high restricted sodium diets and 270 mg/l for those on moderate sodium diets.
(4) - The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
(5) - MCL for Radium is for Radium 226 and Radium 228 combined.
(6) - Nassau County Public Health Ordinance
(7) - As per Nassau County Department of Health guidelines
(8) - 1,4-Dioxane -The New York State (NYS) established an MCL for 1,4 dioxane at 1 part per billion(ppb) on August 26, 2020.
(9) - 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.
(10) - UCMR - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule - UCMR is a Federal water quality sampling program where water suppliers sample and test their source water for several years. Results will be used by the USEPA to determine if the contaminants need to be regulated in the future.
(11) - NYSDOH recommended MCL for UOC's.

Cost of Water

The District utilizes the following daily step billing schedule for residential and commercial accounts:

Daily Water Rates

(For 5/8, 3/4 and 1-inch meters)

Consumption (gallons)	Charges
First 66.6666	$0.00395106 (min. charge)
Next 155.5555	$0.00257612
Next 111.1111	$0.00308149
Next 111.1111	$0.00357453
Remaining	$0.00436339

Source Water Assessment

The NYSDOH, with assistance from the local health department and the CDM consulting firm, 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 "Table of Detected Parameters" 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 11 wells. The source water assessment has rated all but one (1) of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and a high susceptibility of nitrates. The elevated susceptibility to industrial solvents and nitrates is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to commercial/industrial facilities and related activities in the assessment area. In addition, the elevated susceptibility to nitrates is also due to residential land use and related practices, such as fertilizing lawns, in the assessment area.

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

Water Quality

In accordance with State regulations, the South Farmingdale Water District 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 contaminants. Over 135 separate parameters are tested for in each of our wells numerous times per year. The table presented on page 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.

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 South Farmingdale Water District office located at 40 Langdon Road, Farmingdale, New York and the Farmingdale Public Library.

We at South Farmingdale Water District work around the clock to provide high 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.