



# 2023 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Public Water Supply Identification No. 2902817

## ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT

MAY 2024

The Bethpage Water District is pleased to present this year's Drinking Water Quality Report. The report is required to be delivered to all residents of our District as required by Federal and State regulations. We are happy to report that the District's supply water is in full compliance with all Federal, State and County regulations and that no violations exist.

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 the District takes to protect our water resources and continually improve the water quality treatment process.

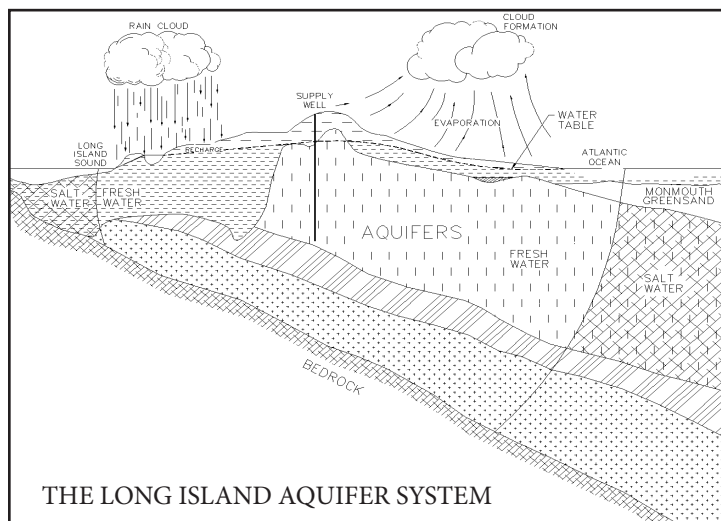
## WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The source of water for the District is groundwater pumped from seven (7) wells located throughout the community that are drilled into the Magothy aquifer beneath Long Island, as shown on the adjacent figure. Generally, the water quality of the aquifer is marginal and 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 radioactive contaminants.

In order to ensure that our tap water is safe to drink, the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The NYSDOH and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The population served by the Bethpage Water District during 2023 was 28,100. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2023 was 1.39 billion gallons, of which approximately 84 percent was billed directly to consumers. The remaining 16 percent of total pumpage was used for flushing, process water waste, and lost to water main breaks.



## WATER TREATMENT

The Bethpage Water District provides treatment at all of its 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 the corrosive action between the water and water mains and in-house plumbing by the addition of sodium hydroxide. The District also utilizes sodium hypochlorite for the purpose of disinfection and maintains a consistent chlorine residual as per Health Department guidelines.

In addition, specialized wellhead treatment is provided at specific plant sites as follows:

- Plant 1 (Well Nos. 7A & 8A) - Granular Activated Carbon (GAC)
- Plant 5 (Well No. 5-1) - Air Stripper & Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) & GAC
- Plant 6 (Well Nos. 6-1 & 6-2) - Air Stripper, AOP & GAC
- Plant BGD (Well No. BGD-1) - Ion Exchange, AOP & GAC
- Plant SPD (Well No. SPD) - Ion Exchange, AOP & GAC

# WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the Bethpage 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, radionuclides and synthetic organic contaminants. As listed in this report, over 180 separate parameters are tested for in each of our wells numerous times per year. The table presented on page 3 depicts which parameters or contaminants were detected in the water supply. 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 effects. Please be assured that your drinking water meets all Federal and State water quality standards.

We, at the Bethpage Water District, 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. Please call our office if you have any questions.

## 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 2023, the Bethpage Water District continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use. The pumpage for 2023 was approximately 4 percent lower than in 2022. This can be attributed to the District's water conservation plan.

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.

Consumers should be aware that 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).

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In 2003, the NYSDOH, with assistance from the local health department, 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. Please refer to section "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 seven (7) wells. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a high susceptibility to nitrates and three (3) of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents. The very high susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to commercial/industrial activities in the assessment area. The high susceptibility of nitrate contamination is attributable to unsewered high-density residential land use and related to practices in 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 District Office.

## 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 the Bethpage Water District, please contact Water District Superintendent Michael Boufis at (516) 931-0093 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 every other Thursday at 5:00 p.m. at the District office.

The Bethpage Water District routinely monitors for different parameters and possible 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 impurities. It's important to remember that the presence of these impurities does not necessarily pose a health risk. For more information on contamination and potential health risks, please

contact the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791) or [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

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, and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their healthcare 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 EPA Safe Drinking water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). It should be noted that Cryptosporidium and Giardia are primarily found in surface waters, not groundwater and our entire water supply is derived from groundwater.

# CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONTINUED

During 2023, the District collected more than 33 samples for lead and copper. The next round of samples will occur in 2026. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. 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. Bethpage Water District 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Water from the Bethpage Water District has elevated levels of nitrates, but below the maximum contamination level of 10.0 parts per million (ppm). Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six (6) months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. The source of the nitrates is the nitrogen in fertilizers and from past on-site septic systems. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.



## 2023 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS <sup>(1,2)</sup>

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG/ EPA	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
<b>Lead &amp; Copper Rule</b>							
Copper	No	June/July/August 2023	0.004 - 0.048 0.035 <sup>(1)</sup>	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	June/July/August 2023	ND - 1.1 ND <sup>(1)</sup>	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	No	08/11/23	ND - 0.0052	mg/l	2.0	MCL = 2.0	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	08/11/23	5.3 - 10.6	mg/l	n/a	No MCL <sup>(2)</sup>	
Chloride	No	08/11/23	8.2 - 19.0	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	
Magnesium	No	08/11/23	0.77 - 2.5	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Calcium	No	08/11/23	2.0 - 7.1	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Nickel	No	08/11/23	ND - 0.0032	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 100	
Copper	No	08/11/23	ND - 0.028	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	No	09/06/23	1.0 - 8.8	ug/l	n/a	AL = 18 <sup>(3)</sup>	Oxygen additive in solid fuel propellant for rockets, missiles and fireworks
Hexavalent Chromium	No	10/03/23	ND - 0.68	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	01/04/23	2.6 - 6.3	mg/l	10.0	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
Trichloroethene	No	06/01/23	ND - 0.55	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Industrial/Commercial discharge
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	09/05/23	ND - 2.1	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	
<b>Radionuclides</b>							
Gross Alpha	No	09/14/23	ND - 0.899	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 15	Naturally occurring or industrial discharge
Gross Beta	No	09/14/23	0.524 - 2.6	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 50	
Radium 226 & 228 Combined	No	09/14/23	0.548 - 2.295	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 5 <sup>(5)</sup>	
Uranium	No	09/14/23	ND - 0.037	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 30	
<b>Disinfectant</b>							
Chlorine Residual	No	Continuous	0.65 - 0.99	mg/l	n/a	MRDL = 4.0	Measure of disinfectant
<b>Physical Characteristics</b>							
pH	No	Continuous	8.1 - 8.5	pH units	n/a	7.5 - 8.5 <sup>(6)</sup>	Measure of water acidity or alkalinity
Total Alkalinity	No	08/11/23	1.0 - 3.2	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	08/11/23	8.2 - 27.9	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Calcium Hardness	No	08/11/23	5.0 - 14.9	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Total Dissolved Solids	No	08/11/23	42.0 - 107.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs)</b>							
1,4-Dioxane	No	08/02/23	ND - 0.67	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 1.0 <sup>(7)</sup>	Industrial/Commercial discharge <sup>(8)</sup>
<b>Disinfection By-Product</b>							
Dichloroacetic Acid	No	10/02/23	ND - 0.47	ug/l	0	MCL = 60	Disinfection By-Products
Chloroform	No	09/05/23	ND - 1.4	ug/l	0	MCL = 80	
Total Trihalomethanes	No	09/05/23	ND - 1.4	ug/l	0	MCL = 80	

# 2023 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS CONTINUED

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG/ EPA	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
<b>Unregulated /Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOCs)</b>							
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid	No	06/01/23	ND - 2.3	ng/l	0	MCL = 50,000	Industrial/Commercial discharge
Perfluorohexanoic Acid	No	08/02/23	ND - 2.8	ng/l	0	MCL = 50,000	
Perfluorobutanoic Acid	No	04/18/23	ND - 3.0	ng/l	0	MCL = 50,000	
Perfluoropentanoic Acid	No	04/18/23	ND - 2.8	ng/l	0	MCL = 50,000	
Acetaldehyde	No	08/01/23	ND - 7.8	ug/l	0	MCL = 50	By-Product of oxidation
Acetic Acid	No	01/27/23	ND - 0.03	ug/l	0	MCL = 50	
Chlorate	No	01/31/23	ND - 15.6	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Disinfection By-Product
<b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule UCMR4<sup>(7)</sup></b>							
1-butanol	No	01/28/18	2.3 - 2.6	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Industrial discharge - alcohol used as a solvent
Manganese	No	07/05/18	0.41 - 10.6	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300 <sup>(4)</sup>	Naturally occurring; indicative of landfill contamination
HAA5	No	01/22/18	0 - 4.6	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 60	Disinfection By-Product
HAA6Br	No	01/22/18	0 - 0.42	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	
HAA9	No	01/22/18	0 - 4.6	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	

## 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.

**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).

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - Signifies that the instrument is measuring scattered light from the sample at a 90-degree angle from the incident light.

**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.

**Nanograms per liter (ng/l)** - Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

<sup>(1)</sup> - During 2023, we collected and analyzed 33 samples for lead and copper. The 90th percentile level is presented in the table. The action levels for both lead and copper were not exceeded at any site tested. **90th Percentile Value:** The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. 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 and copper values detected at your water system.

<sup>(2)</sup> - 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.

<sup>(3)</sup> - Perchlorate is an unregulated contaminant. However, the State Health Department has established an action level of 18 ug/l.

<sup>(4)</sup> - If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 ug/l.

<sup>(5)</sup> - Combined Radium 226 and 228 has an MCL = 5.

<sup>(6)</sup> - As per Nassau County Department of Health guidelines.

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

<sup>(8)</sup> - 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.

Copies of the Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2023, are available at the Bethpage Water District office which is located at **25 Adams Avenue, New York**, at the **Bethpage Public Library** and the Water District website located at <https://bethpagewater.com/Water-Quality>.

We, at the Bethpage Water District, work diligently 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.

## COST OF WATER

The District utilizes a step billing schedule as shown in the table. The average consumer is being billed at \$1.50 per 1,000 gallons of water used. That's 7 gallons for one penny!!

### Step Schedule of Water Rates (per quarter)

Minimum Charge	\$15.00
Up to 10,000	\$1.50/thousand gallons
11,000 - 25,000	\$2.05/thousand gallons
26,000 - 45,000	\$2.30/thousand gallons
46,000 - 60,000	\$2.65/thousand gallons
61,000 - 80,000	\$3.15/thousand gallons
Over 80,000	\$3.25/thousand gallons

## WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

The District continuously evaluates its infrastructure to determine what improvements need to be made.

Several significant capital investment projects are underway at Plant 1 that are expected to be complete later this year. These include:

- New advanced treatment systems for Nitrate, Perchlorate, and 1,4-Dioxane removal
- Rehabilitation of two (2) well houses
- Renovation of the Administration Building

Additionally, over one mile of water main is planned to be replaced in 2024 as part of two large projects.

The Bethpage Water District conducts over 20,000 water quality tests throughout the year, testing for over 180 different parameters. The following contaminants have been undetected in our water supply:

Arsenic	Propachlor	Bromoacetic Acid	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Cadmium	Alachlor	Trichloroacetic Acid	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Chromium	Simazine	Dibromoacetic Acid	2-Chlorotoluene
Fluoride	Atrazine	Total Haloacetic Acid	4-Chlorotoluene
Lead	Metolachlor	Bromodichloromethane	1,2-Dichlorobenzene
Mercury	Metribuzin	Dibromochloromethane	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
Langlier Saturation Index	Butachlor	Bromoform	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Selenium	2,4-D	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,24-Trichlorobenzene
Silver	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Chloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene
Zinc	Dinoseb	Vinyl Chloride	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Color	Dalapon	Bromomethane	Benzene
Turbidity	Picloram	Chloroethane	Toluene
Odor	Dicamba	Trichlorofluoromethane	Ethylbenzene
Iron	Pentachlorophenol	Chlorodifluoromethane	M,P-Xylene
Manganese	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Methylene Chloride	O-Xylene
Ammonia	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Styrene
Nitrite	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
Detergents (MBAS)	Hexachlorobenzene	2,2-Dichloropropane	N-Propylbenzene
Sulfate	Benzo(A)Pyrene	Bromochloromethane	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Free Cyanide	Aldicarb Sulfone	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Tert-Butylbenzene
Antimony	Aldicarb sulfoxide	Carbon Tetrachloride	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Beryllium	Aldicarb	1,1-Dichloropropene	Sec-Butylbenzene
Thallium	Total Aldicarb	1,2-Dichloroethane	4-Isopropyltoluene (P-Cumene)
Lindane	Oxamyl	1,2-Dichloropropane	N-Butylbenzene
Heptachlor	Methomyl	Dibromomethane	Methyl Tert. Butyl Ether (MTBE)
Aldrin	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid
Perfluorodecanoic Acid	Carbofuran	PFESA	Perfluorononanoic acid
PFMPA	Carbaryl	Perfluorododecanoic Acid	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid	Glyphosate	NMeFOSSA	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid
HFPO-DA	Diquat	11Cl-P3ONS	Perfluorooctanoic acid
6:2FTS	Endothall	ADONA	Perfluoroheptansulfonic Acid
2,3,5,6-Tetrafluorobenzaldehyde	1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	4:2FTS	PFMBA
Crontonaldehyde	Perfluoroundecanoic Acid	Acetone	Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid
Heptanal	Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid	Benzaldehyde	9CL-PF3ONS
Pentanal	NETFOSSA	Formaldehyde	Bromide
Chlorite	NFDHA	Octanal	Butanal
Valeri Acid	8:2FTS	Formic Acid	Glyoxal
Dimethipin	1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	Chlorpyrifos	Methy Glyoxal (2-Oxopropanal or Pyruvic Aldehyde
Tebuconazole	Decanal	Oxyfluorfen	Butyric Acid
o-Toluidine	Nonanal	Tribufos	Propionic Acid
2-Propen-1-OL	Propanal	1-Butanol	Alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane
2-Butanone (MEK)	Cyclohexanone	4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	Propfenofos
Naphthalene	Germanium	Tetrahydrofuran	Butylated Hydroxyanisole
Tribromoacetic Acid	Ethoprop	Bromodichloroacetic Acid	2-Methoxyethanol
Heptachloro Epoxide	Total Permethrin (cis- & trans-)	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	HAA9 (9 Haloacetic Acids)
Dieldrin	Quinoline	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Chlorodibromoacetic Acid
Endrin	2-Hexanone	Tetrachloroethene	Lithium
Methoxychlor	Bromochloroacetic Acid	1,3-Dichloropropane	HAA6Br (6 brominated Haloacetic Acids)
Toxaphene	1,2-Dibromo-3-Chl.Propane	Chlorobenzene	HAA5 (5 regulated Haloacetic Acids)
Chlordane	Dioxin	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane
Total PCBs	Chloroacetic Acid	Bromobenzene	1,1-Dichloroethene



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## **Bethpage Water District**

25 Adams Avenue  
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## **Board of Water Commissioners**

John F. Coumatos  
Theresa M. Black  
Scott A. Greco

Michael J. Boufis, Superintendent

Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., weekdays  
24-Hour Emergency Number: (516) 931-0093

**[www.bethpagewater.com](http://www.bethpagewater.com)**