

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2016

**Sands Point Water Department
2 Governor's Lane
Sands Point, New York
Public Water Supply ID# 2902852**

May 2017

The Sands Point Water Department issues this annual report describing the quality of our water in compliance with Federal and State regulations. The purpose is to inform you of the nature of our drinking water and of the need to protect its sources.

“Contaminant” is defined as any physical, chemical, microbiological or radiological substance or matter in water. In 2016, we conducted tests for over 120 potential contaminants. Low levels of some contaminants were detected, but none exceeded the level mandated by the State. This report details what our water contains and how it compares to State standards.

Sources of Water

Our drinking water comes from water stored in the naturally sandy soil beneath Long Island. This groundwater is stored in three layers called aquifers. The most readily accessible is the Upper Glacial. Directly below is the Magothy followed by the deepest aquifer called the Lloyd. On our "Manhasset Neck" Peninsula there are two smaller aquifers known as the Port Washington Aquifer and the Port Washington Confining Unit. We utilize the Upper Glacial and Port Washington aquifers in delivering water to the system. In addition, during the severe drought conditions of 2016, the Village purchased water from the Port Washington Water District.

In 2016 we utilized six separate wells located on three well fields. Two 500 gallon per minute wells are located on the Village Club property. Two 650 gallon per minute wells are located on the property behind the Village Hall on Tibbits Lane. Two wells are located at the Governor's Lane facility. One well is designed at 600 gallons per minute and the other well produces 350 gallons per minute. Both wells are equipped with an iron and manganese filtration systems. During 2016 we had three elevated storage tanks and one ground storage tank in service with a combined capacity of 1,830,000 gallons.

Water Treatment

Our water has long been treated with sodium hydroxide to lessen acidity, thereby reducing corrosivity before it enters the distribution system. Sodium hypochlorite is added to the water to maintain disinfection. The water from Well 6 and Well 8 is pumped from the well and treated with sodium hypochlorite to also enhance the iron and manganese removal process as it passes through the greensand and anthracite filters.

Water Usage

Our system serves approximately 2900 people with 1652 metered connections. Of those connections, 725 are for underground sprinkler systems. The total water produced in 2016 was 468 million gallons. This does not include 17 million gallons the Village purchased from the Port Washington Water District. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the system was 1,282,192 gallons. The average daily use during the Fall/Winter months was 543,675 gallons. The average daily use during the Spring/Summer months was 2,022,295 gallons. Our highest single day was 2,927,800 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was approximately 430 million gallons. The balance was used for flushing mains, fire fighting, service line leaks, filter back wash, and water main breaks. As an incentive for conservation, the 2016 charge for 750 gallons of water for domestic use begins at \$1.45 and rises to \$3.00. The charge for sprinkler use begins at \$3.00 and rises to \$5.00. Rates for sprinkler and domestic water use increase based on consumption level.

Water Quality - Analytical Testing Results

The results of detected contaminants, obtained from distribution samples and wells, are listed in Table 1. Included in a separate table, are the detected contaminants for the Port Washington Water District. This is included for your information for the water that was purchased in 2016. For more information on the water purchased, you can review the full Annual Water Quality Report for Port Washington at www.pwwd.org. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water is known as the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). There were no samples obtained in 2016 exceeding the maximum contaminant level. Some of the contaminants for which tests were made include: total coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, and volatile organic compounds.

Some contaminants are regulated by an Action Level (AL) which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements by the water regulations. We are specifically required to report detections over certain limits. The MCL for nitrate is 10.0 mg/l (milligrams per liter). In one well sample, we had a nitrate level of 6.23 mg/l, less than the maximum contaminant level, but sufficient to require the following notification:

Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10.0 mg/l are a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

For lead and copper, the levels shown on Table 1 represent the 9th sample taken out of 10 samples, as required by regulation. The action level for lead is 15(ug/l) micrograms per liter and the action level for copper is 1.3 (mg/l) milligrams per liter. It should be noted that no samples for lead and copper exceeded the action level in 2014. Testing for lead and copper was not required in 2015 or 2016. Although we had no violations, we are providing you with the following information on lead in drinking water:

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. Sands Point Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Nassau County Health Department at 227-9692.

Non-Detected Contaminants

In accordance with local and State regulations, the Sands Point Water Department routinely collects samples from the distribution system and wells for analysis. Contaminants that were analyzed for in 2016, but were **not** detected are listed herein:

Dichlorodifluoromethane, chloromethane, vinyl chloride, bromomethane, chloroethane, trichlorofluoromethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, methylene chloride, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloroethane, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, 2,2-dichloropropane, bromochloromethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, 1,1-dichloropropene, 1,2-dichloroethane, trichloroethene, 1,2-dichloropropane, dibromomethane, trans-1,3-dichloropropene, 1,3-dichloropropene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethene, 1,3-dichloropropane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, bromobenzene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, 2-chlorotoluene, 2/4-chlorotoluene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, m,p-xylene, o-xylene, styrene, isopropylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, tert-butylbenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 4-isopropyltoluene, sec-butylbenzene, n-butylbenzene, methyl tert-butyl ether, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, selenium, silver, antimony, thallium, fluoride, mercury, free cyanide, nitrogen, ammonia (as N), Nitrite as N, turbidity, bromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid, alachlor, Aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, lindane, methoxychlor, Total PCB's, toxaphene, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), 2,4-D, dalapon, dicamba, dinoseb, pentachlorophenol, picloram, 3-hydroxycarbofuran, aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide, carbaryl, carbofuran, methomyl, oxamyl, glyphosate, diquat, atrazine, benzo(a)pyrene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, butachlor, metolachlor, metribuzin, propachlor, simazine, endothall, dioxin, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1,2-Dibromoethane, and perchlorate.

For further details, a 300-page supplement is available for review at the Village Hall of all sampling done in 2016 for wells and the distribution system.

Educational Statements

Some people may be more vulnerable to microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water that cause disease than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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).

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 include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemicals; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe, the State and EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems.

The New York State Dept. of Health, with assistance from the local health department and CDM consulting firm, has completed a source water assessment for Sands Point and Nassau County, based on available information. 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. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

Drinking water is derived from six wells in Sands Point. The source water assessment has rated wells 3 and 4 located at the Village Club Facility as having a high susceptibility to industrial solvents and nitrates. The elevated susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to a commercial/industrial spill site in the assessment area. The elevated susceptibility to nitrates is due to unsewered residential land use and related practices, such as fertilizing lawns, in the assessment area. Although the two wells were rated high for susceptibility, there have been no industrial solvents in the wells. There have been low to moderate levels of nitrates detected in these wells, but no well has exceeded the 10 mg/l level allowed by health standards. These wells have never exceeded the maximum contaminant level for anything.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be reviewed at the Village Hall located on Tibbits Lane.

At the request of the Nassau County Department of Health, we have been asked to inform those residents who have unregulated private wells that the water should not be used for consumptive purposes.

System Improvements

The new water meter project will be starting in May. All residential and commercial water meters in the Village will be replaced. The installation of the new wireless meter reading system will also be started within the next few weeks as part of this project. The total cost is 1.3 million dollars.

The Village's engineer recently completed an extensive report for the proposed Well 9 project at the Village Club. The report has been submitted to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the Nassau County Health Department for the required approvals and permits. It can take several months for the final approvals.

Water Conservation Measures

We ask that you practice some basic conservation measures so that saltwater does not contaminate our potable water supply here on the peninsula. Consider and think about the waste of a precious resource when watering lawns during and immediately after heavy rain; turning on and using irrigation systems in March and April; and leaving systems on in November and December. Proper maintenance of irrigation system heads, rain sensors, control valves, and piping will also save water.

When it rains, turn off the system for a few days or a week. Better yet, take advantage of the \$150.00 rebate being offered by the Village and install a Smart Irrigation Controller. Contact your irrigation company for more details. The days of set it and forget it must change for the preservation of the aquifer systems below Sands Point. As a result, we are requesting one conservation measure this year.

Please do not water your lawns or gardens when it is raining, or for several days after adequate precipitation. If an effort is made by everyone, we calculate that 50 - 100 million gallons of water could be saved each year.

If you have questions about this report, or concerning your water, please contact Brian Gunderson at 883-3491.

Brian J. Gunderson

Brian J. Gunderson
Superintendent of Public Works

Daniel Scheyer

Daniel Scheyer
Water Commissioner

Sands Point Water District - Table 1 - Detected Contaminants Only - DISTRIBUTION & WELLS

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Maximum Level Detected	Average Level Detected	Range Detected Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL OR AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
Chloride	No	8/2/2016	71.3	23.0	4.0 - 71.3	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	5/23/2016	6.23	3.32	<0.05 - 6.23	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff fertilizer, leaching septic tanks
Sulfate	No	11/16/2016	48.9	28.9	8.6 - 48.9	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring
Copper (1)	No	8/19/2014	0.26*	0.13	<1.0 - 0.26	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (1)	No	8/19/2014	1.9*	<1.0	<1.0 - 2.9	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	5/23/2016	47.0	19.8	7.9 - 47.0	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt
Manganese	No	12/1/2016	0.050	0.017	<0.010 - 0.050	mg/l	N/A	MCL=0.30	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	12/1/2016	15.9	10.3	5.6 - 15.9	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Calcium	No	12/1/2016	29.9	21.9	13.2 - 29.9	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Iron	No	5/23/2016	0.036	0.009	<0.020 - 0.036	mg/l	N/A	MCL=0.30	Naturally occurring
Barium	No	12/1/2016	0.049	0.033	0.017 - 0.049	mg/l	2	MCL=2	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	No	12/1/2016	0.02	0.002	<0.02 - 0.21	mg/l	N/A	MCL=5	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	5/23/2016	0.0080	0.0029	<0.0005 - 0.0080	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing
Microbiological Contaminants									
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	N/A	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	MCL=2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment
Organic Contaminants									
Total Trihalomethanes	No	12/1/2016	5.80	0.31	<2.0 - 5.80	ug/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform	No	12/1/2016	3.70	<0.50	<0.50 - 3.70	ug/l	N/A	MCL=50	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	No	11/16/2016	0.72	<0.50	<0.50 - 0.72	ug/l	N/A	MCL=50	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	No	12/1/2016	1.10	<0.50	<0.50 - 1.10	ug/l	N/A	MCL=50	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	No	3/22/2016	1.05	<0.50	<0.50 - 1.05	ug/l	N/A	MCL=50	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acid	No	9/12/2016	<2.0	0.0	0.0 - <2.0	ug/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radioactive Contaminants (3)									
Gross Alpha	No	11/10/2015	1.99	1.29	-0.069 - 1.99	pCi/L	0	MCL=15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (2)	No	12/14/2015	2.72	1.69	0.84 - 2.72	pCi/L	0	MCL=50	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228	No	12/14/2015	1.22	0.41	0.16 - 1.22	pCi/L	0	MCL=5	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Compounds									
DCP A-mono and di-acids	No	9/9/2016	24.0	5.7	<1.0 - 24.0	ug/l	N/A	MCL=50	Degradation of a herbicide
Physical Characteristics									
Calcium Hardness	No	12/1/2016	68.1	54.5	32.9 - 68.1	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	12/1/2016	127	97	56 - 127	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	5/23/2016	124	76.3	56.3 - 124	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	5/23/2016	265	165	87 - 265	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring

(1) The results for lead and copper are from 2014, sampling was not required in 2015 or 2016

(2) The State Health Department considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

(3) The results for radioactive contaminants are from 2015, sampling was not required in 2016.

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

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

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

mg/l - Milligrams per liter - corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm); ug/l - Micrograms per liter - corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion-ppb)

pCi/L - Picoruries per liter - A measure of the radioactivity in water.

N/A - Not Applicable

*The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested.

PORT WASHINGTON WATER DISTRICT

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Avg / Max (Range) ⁽¹⁾	Unit Measurement	MCLG OR MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	4/4/2016	0.064 (0.016 - 0.064)	mg/L	2	MCL - 2	Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	5/2/2016	189 (17 - 189)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	4/11/2016	65.2 (18 - 65.2)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Magnesium	No	4/11/2016	18 (9.3 - 18)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Manganese	No	4/4/2016	120 (ND - 120)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 300	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	5/2/2016	0.00074 (ND - 0.00074)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Selenium	No	3/7/2016	2.7 (ND - 2.7)	ug/L	50	MCL - 50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	7/11/2016	30 (19 - 30)	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 ⁽²⁾	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	4/11/2016	76 (7.29 - 76)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
Inorganic Contaminant (Nitrate)							
Nitrate as N	No	5/31/2016	6.25 (3.3 - 6.25)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	No	10/12/2016	5.2 (3.3 - 5.2)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Physical Characteristics							
Calcium Hardness	No	4/11/2016	94.4 (42.9 - 94.4)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Langelier Saturation Index	No	4/11/2016	-0.95 [-2.29 - (-0.95)]	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
pH	No	11/21/2016	8.9 (5.9 - 8.9)	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	4/4/2016	57.5 (26.5 - 57.5)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	4/11/2016	259 (145 - 259)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	4/11/2016	168 (81.2 - 168)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	9/19/2016	0.71 (0.4 - 1.4)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL - 4 ⁽³⁾	Water additive used to control microbes
Organic Contaminants							
Cis - 1,2 - Dichloroethene	No	12/5/2016	0.53 (ND - 1)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1 - Trichloroethane	No	3/14/2016	0.34 (ND - 0.61)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Other Principal Organic Contaminant							
1,1 - Dichloroethane	No	5/2/2016	1.05 (ND - 2.2)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Released into the environment as fugitive emissions; Degreasing agent
Synthetic Organic Contaminant							
Heptachlor Epoxide	No	10/3/2016	39 (36 - 42)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 200	Breakdown of Heptachlor, the residue of a banned pesticide
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity	No	6/13/2016	2.63 (-1.15 - 2.63)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	6/13/2016	3.57 (0.605 - 3.57)	pCi/L	0	50 ⁽⁴⁾	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Combined Radium 226/228	No	6/13/2016	2.72 (-1.01 - 2.72)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	6/6/2016	0.302 (0.128 - 0.302)	ug/L	0	MCL - 30	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 Contaminants⁽⁵⁾							
Chlorate	No	12/28/2016	173 (ND - 173)	ug/L	n/a	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Chromium	No	9/28/2016	7.9 (ND - 7.9)	ug/L	100	MCL - 100	Naturally occurring; Industrial discharge from plating industry
Chromium Hexavalent	No	9/28/2016	3.2 (ND - 3.2)	ug/L	100	MCL - 100	Naturally occurring; Industrial discharge from plating industry
1,4 - Dioxane	No	9/21/2016	1.9 (ND - 1.9)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 50	Released into the environment through its use as a solvent and in textile processing, printing processes, and detergent preparations
Strontium	No	12/28/2016	176 (29.8 - 176)	ug/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	90th Percentile and Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Contaminants							
Copper	No	6/24/2015	0.38 (0.025 - 0.89) ⁽⁶⁾	mg/L	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	7/15/2015	2.1 (ND - 5.2) ⁽⁷⁾	ug/L	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Highest LRAA Detected / Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection By-Products, Stage II							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	9/20/2016	6.95 (ND - 12)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	9/20/2016	< 2.0	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms

Notes:

- When compliance with the MCL is determined more frequently than annually, the data reported is the highest average or maximum of any of the sampling points used to determine compliance and the range of detected values.
- Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely-restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately-restricted sodium diets.
- The value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). MRDLs are not currently regulated, but in the future they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.
- The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
- The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) is a US EPA water quality sampling program which monitors unregulated but emerging contaminants in drinking water. The results of the sampling will determine if such contaminants will need to be regulated in the future.
- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, thirty samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the twenty-seventh highest value (0.38 mg/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Definitions:

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level; The level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible.
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contamination.
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
AL: Action Level; The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ND: Non-Detects, laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
mg/L: Milligrams per Liter; Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).
ug/L: Micrograms per Liter; Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).
ng/L: Nanograms per Liter; Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).
pCi/L: PicoCuries Per Liter; A measure of the radioactivity in water.
n/a: not applicable; i.e., no value is assigned by regulatory authorities.

INC. VILLAGE OF SANDS POINT
P.O. BOX 188
PORT WASHINGTON, NEW YORK 11050-0109

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2016

WATER COMMISSIONER:
DANIEL SCHEYER

WATER SUPERINTENDENT:
BRIAN J. GUNDERSON

Chapter 168. WATER

§ 168-20. Accessibility and maintenance of curb boxes and water meter pits.

A. Curb boxes to be accessible and at ground level. Curb boxes must be at all times accessible and level with the ground surface. Where the elevations of the ground surface have been changed after the curb box has been installed and the curb box is either too high or too low, the consumer must immediately raise or lower the curb box to the new grade. Failure to alter the curb box promptly will result in the water supply being shut off until the work is done, and a turnoff and turn-on charge will be made to cover the labor and expense by the Village resulting from the consumer's neglect. (See §§ **168-48** and **168-49**.)

B. Water meter pits to be accessible and maintained. All water meter pits shall be free of vegetation and debris. Meter pits must be accessible so that the meters can be read. Water meter pits shall be maintained and kept in good repair by the property owner.