



2019 annual drinking water quality report

CARLE PLACE WATER DISTRICT

578 Mineola Avenue, Carle Place, NY 11514
Public Water Supply Identification No. 2902818

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INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS
SPANISH
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

May 2020

Board of Commissioners

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Superintendent

Timothy J. Doyle

Assistant Superintendent

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To comply with Federal and State regulations, the Carle Place Water District annually issues a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Timothy J. Doyle, Superintendent of the Carle Place Water District, at (516) 333-0540, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692. We want you to be informed about your

drinking water. If you want to learn more, please visit the EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>, the Department of Health's website at <http://www.health.state.ny.us/>, or attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. All meetings are held at the District Office unless otherwise announced.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, 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 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 water source for the Carle Place Water District is groundwater pumped from 5 wells (ranging from 353' to 565' in depth) located at three stations throughout the District. These wells are drilled into the Magothy Aquifer beneath Long Island. During 2019, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The District also includes about 39 miles of water mains, approximately 364 fire hydrants, and 0.5 million gallons in storage capacity from one elevated storage tank. The District is 100% metered and has an active cross connection control program in compliance with the State sanitary code.

The Nassau County Department of Health has completed a Source Water Assessment Program for the Carle Place Water District through CDM, a consulting firm. 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 "ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?" 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.

The Source Water Assessment has rated all of the 5 wells as having a high to a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and one of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to nitrates. The very high susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to transportation routes and commercial/industrial activities in the assessment area. The high susceptibility to nitrates is due to high-density residential land use practices, such as fertilizing lawns, in the area.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the Nassau County Department of Health.

HOW IS OUR DRINKING WATER TREATED?

Disinfection is required by the Nassau County Department of Health. The District disinfects its water supply with tablet chlorine at each pumping station. Sodium hydroxide is routinely added at all well stations to maintain optimum pH levels and reduce corrosivity. Wells 1A and 2R are treated for volatile organic chemicals using packed tower aeration (air stripping towers). These wells are also treated by a nitrate removal facility (ion exchange) for elevated nitrates.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 8,975 residents through 3,085 service connections. The total water produced in 2019 was 503,638,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system is 1,379,830 gallons. The highest pumpage occurred on July 16, 2019 and July 21, 2019. The pumpage on each of those days was 2,705,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to all customers was 457,696,000 gallons. Of this gallonage, the amount delivered to residential customers specifically was 309,000,000 gallons. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 45,942,000 gallons (9.1% of the total amount produced). This water was used to flush mains; fight fires; fill road sweepers and tanker trucks; and during water main breaks, leakage in mains and water services, and unauthorized use of hydrants. In general terms, during 2019, Carle Place Water District residential customers were charged an approximate annual cost of \$118.00 and had an annual average residential water use of 118,000 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, Escherichia coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

A supplement to this report showing laboratory analyses of all samples taken from each water supply well in service (raw and treated), from the storage tank, and from the distribution system is available for viewing in the District office and in the Westbury Memorial Public Library located at 445 Jefferson Street, Westbury, New York. Also, you can contact Timothy J. Doyle, Superintendent, at the Carle Place Water District office, (516) 333-0540, located at 578 Mineola Avenue, Carle Place, New York 11514.

Contamination of the groundwater from Carle Place Water District has been detected in samples from some wells. All groundwater pumped to the distribution system from the operating District wells complies with New York State Department of Health Standards for public drinking water supplies. It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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 (1-800-426-4791) or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692.

The table presented on page 5, Table 1, shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. Table 1

depicts which compounds were detected in your water. Not included in the table are the more than 100 other contaminants which were tested for and not detected in the wells and distribution system. These undetected contaminants are listed herein:

Organics (also including Synthetic Organics and Other Principal Organics) - 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane, 1,1-dichloropropene, 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloropropane, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichloropropane, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 2,2-dichloropropane, 2/4-chlorotoluene, benzene, bromobenzene, bromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane, bromoform, bromomethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, chlorodifluoromethane, chloroethane, chloromethane, dibromochloromethane, dibromomethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, ethylbenzene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, isopropylbenzene, methyl-tert-butyl-ether, methylene chloride, styrene, toluene, trichlorofluoromethane, vinyl chloride, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, cis-1,3-dichloropropene, m,p-xylene, n-butylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, o-xylene, p-isopropyltoluene, sec-butylbenzene, tert-butylbenzene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,3-dichloropropene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1,2-dibromoethane, alachlor, aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, methoxychlor, PCB screen, toxaphene, gamma-BHC (lindane), 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, endothall, and diquat.

Microbiological – Escherichia coli, total coliform, and turbidity.

Inorganics and Physical Characteristics – Antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, color, fluoride, MBAS, mercury, nitrite as N, nitrogen-ammonia, selenium, silver, and thallium.

Disinfection By-Products [Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)] (Stage 2 Sampling) – Bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, dibromochloromethane, total trihalomethanes, bromoacetic acid, chloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, total haloacetic acids, and trichloroacetic acid.

Sampling for lead and copper contaminants is done every 3 years in accordance with the EPA Lead and Copper Rule. The sampling results presented in this report are from the most recent lead and copper sampling that was done in 2017. Samples were collected from the distribution system at twenty-two sites and the results did not exceed the Action Levels (ALs) for lead and copper.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by Table 1, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

Although nitrate was detected below the MCL, it was detected at 7.6 mg/L which is greater than one-half of the MCL. Therefore, we are required to present the following information on nitrate in drinking water:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is 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

2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE 1

Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected Avg / Max (Range) ⁽¹⁾	Unit Measurement	MCLG or MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or MRDL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	4/9/19	0.011 (0.0075 - 0.011)	mg/L	2	MCL - 2	Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	7/23/19	14.5 (10.1 - 14.5)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	5/1/19	57.2 (25 - 57.2)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Magnesium	No	7/23/19	5.8 (3.8 - 5.8)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	5/1/19	0.0025 (ND - 0.0025)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	5/28/19	47.8 (13.8 - 47.8)	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 ⁽²⁾	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	7/23/19	22.4 (ND - 22.4)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
Inorganic Contaminants (Nitrate)							
Nitrate as N	No	8/20/19	7.6 (ND - 7.6)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	No	8/20/19	7.6 (ND - 7.6)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Physical Characteristics							
Calcium Hardness	No	7/23/19	36.2 (25.2 - 36.2)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Corrosivity	No	5/28/19	-0.9 [-4.83 - (-0.9)]	-	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Free Cyanide	No	4/2/19	17.9 (ND - 17.9)	ug/L	200	MCL - 200	Discharge from steel/metal factories
Odor	No	5/28/19	1	units	n/a	MCL - 3	Naturally occurring
pH	No	5/28/19	6 (5 - 6)	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	5/28/19	73.7 (7.7 - 73.7)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	5/28/19	278 (130 - 278)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	7/23/19	60 (40.9 - 60)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	12/17/19	0.93 (0.38 - 1.24)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL - 4 ⁽³⁾	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1 - Dichloroethene	No	10/15/19	0.74 (ND - 1.1)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethene	No	10/15/19	0.27 (ND - 0.52)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills
Trichloroethene	No	6/11/19	0.72 (ND - 0.99)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Other Principal Organic Contaminant							
1,1 - Dichloroethane	No	8/20/19	2.25 (1.7 - 2.9)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Released into the environment as fugitive emissions; Degreasing agent
Disinfection By-Products - Routine Sampling							
Chloroform	No	9/10/19	0.54 (ND - 0.67)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Trihalomethanes	No	9/10/19	0.54 (ND - 0.67)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity	No	8/20/19	2.02 (0.79 - 2.02)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	8/21/19	2.26 (1.12 - 2.26)	pCi/L	0	50 ⁽⁴⁾	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Combined Radium 226/228	No	8/21/19	2.62 (0.499 - 1.59)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	8/20/19	1.01 (0.395 - 1.01)	ug/L	0	MCL - 30	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 Contaminants ⁽⁵⁾							
1,4 - Dioxane	No	2/19/19	1.2 (0.067 - 1.2)	ug/L (ppb)	n/a	Current HAL - 35; Proposed MCL - 1 ⁽⁶⁾	Used as a solvent for cellulose formulations, resins, oils, waxes, and other organic substances. Also used in wood-pulping, textile processing, de-greasing, in lacquers, paints, varnishes, and stains; and in paint and varnish removers.
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	12/10/19	2.9 (ND - 2.9)	ng/L	n/a	70 ⁽⁷⁾	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	12/10/19	3.1 (ND - 3.1)	ng/L	n/a	70 ⁽⁷⁾	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	2/11/19	7.6 (ND - 7.6)	ng/L (ppt)	n/a	Current HAL - 70; Proposed MCL - 10 ⁽⁸⁾	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 are being phased out by U.S. manufacturers; however, there are still some ongoing uses.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	10/22/19	3 (ND - 3)	ng/L (ppt)	n/a	Current HAL - 70; Proposed MCL - 10 ⁽⁸⁾	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.
Lead and Copper Contaminants							
	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	90th Percentile and Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	No	6/27/17	0.13 (0.0079 - 0.21) ⁽⁹⁾	mg/L	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	6/23/17	1.5 (ND - 6.4) ⁽¹⁰⁾	ug/L	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 represents a health advisory level (HAL) for 1,4-dioxane as a UCMR3 contaminant. A health advisory is 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, and is non-regulatory. The New York State (NYS) proposed MCL for 1,4-dioxane is 1 part per billion (ppb).
- The levels represent health advisories for polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) as UCMR3 contaminants.
- The US EPA has established a lifetime health advisory level (HAL) of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and PFOS combined. The NYS proposed MCL is 10 ppt for PFOA and 10 ppt for PFOS.
- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 22 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, twenty-two samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the twentieth highest value (0.13 mg/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

(10) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 22 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 contaminants.
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.

may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

We also are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Carle Place 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, 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 *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia*, and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. In 2019, the Carle Place Water District monitored for additional contaminants under the EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3). The information collected under the UCMR3 will help the EPA determine future drinking water regulations. The results of the monitoring program are included in Table 1 and the associated laboratory results are included in the supplement. For any other questions regarding this monitoring program, please contact Timothy J. Doyle, Superintendent of the Carle Place Water District, at (516) 333-0540.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Water is a vital resource and the Carle Place Water District encourages water conservation. Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life.
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems, and water storage tanks.

- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So, get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank and watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances and then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.
- Water your lawn in the early morning to reduce water loss by evaporation.

The Carle Place Water District enforces the Nassau County Lawn Sprinkling Ordinance as follows:

- All water irrigation is prohibited between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- Even-numbered addresses and houses with no numbers may irrigate on even-numbered dates before 10 a.m. and after 4 p.m. Odd-numbered addresses may irrigate on odd-numbered dates before 10 a.m. and after 4 p.m.

The total billed residential and commercial consumption for 2019 was \$734,363.00. As referenced earlier, the annual water charge for the average residential consumer was \$118.00. Reducing water use by 20% will result in a savings of approximately \$23.60 per year for the average residential consumer.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2019, the Carle Place Water District made improvements to an old 8-inch water main on Glen Cove Road by the Northern State Parkway, connecting it to a 12-inch transmission main. Also, on the Bright Street dead end, a hydrant was replaced and valves were changed in order that a new main can be installed to Jericho Turnpike and eliminate the dead-end main on Bright Street. System improvements planned for 2020 include the installation of an AOP (Advanced Oxidation Process) facility at Wells 1A and 2R to treat emerging contaminants, electrical and fuel system improvements at Wells 3 and 4, interconnection improvements, and the start of the multi-year meter replacement program.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with clean, quality drinking water again this year. The Carle Place Water District works hard to provide top quality water to every customer. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources.