2025 annual drinking water quality report

CARLE PLACE WATER DISTRICT

578 Mineola Avenue, Carle Place, NY 11514
(Public Water Supply ID # 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 2026

Board of Commissioners

Timothy E. Stellato, Chairman
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Superintendent

Timothy J. Doyle

Assistant Superintendent

James J. Passariello

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 Federal and 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 (NCDH) 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 New York State Department of Health's (NYSDOH'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 5:00 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 five (5) wells (ranging from 353 feet to 565 feet in depth) located at three stations throughout the District. These wells are drilled into the Magothy Aquifer beneath Long Island. During 2025, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The District also includes about 39 miles of water mains, approximately 365 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 NCDH has completed a Source Water Assessment Program for the Carle Place Water District through CDM, a consulting engineering 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 five (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 NCDH.

HOW IS OUR DRINKING WATER TREATED?

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 tower). These wells are also treated by a nitrate removal facility (ion exchange) for elevated nitrates. Well 5 is treated for emerging contaminants with an Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) treatment system. As of August 2025, Wells 3 and 4 are treated for emerging contaminants (PFOS) through a granular activated carbon (GAC) filtration system.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 8,975 residents through 3,022 service connections. The total water produced in 2025 was 580,559,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system is 1,590,573 gallons. The highest pumpage occurred on July 29, 2025. The pumpage on that day was 2,976,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to all customers was 473,969,000 gallons. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 106,590,000 gallons (18.4% 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, unauthorized use of hydrants; and for water treatment development to ensure water meets all current guidelines. In general terms, during 2025, Carle Place Water District residential customers were charged an approximate annual cost of $130.00 and had an annual average residential water use of 130,000 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 summarizing 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 NYSDOH 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 NCDH at (516) 227-9692.

The table presented on the following page Table 1, shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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-dichloroethene, 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-chlorotoluene, 4-chlorotoluene, acetaldehyde, benzene, benzaldehyde, bromobenzene, bromochloromethane, bromomethane, butanal, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, chlorodifluoromethane, chloroethane, chloromethane, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, cis-1,3-dichloropropene, crotonaldehyde, cyclohexanone, decanal, dibromomethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, ethylbenzene, heptanal, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, hexanal, isopropylbenzene, m,p-xylene, methyl glyoxal, methylene chloride, methyl-tert-butyl ether, n-butylbenzene, nonanal, n-propylbenzene, o-xylene, octanal, pentanal, p-isopropyltoluene, propanal, sec-butylbenzene, styrene, tert-butylbenzene, tetrachloroethene, toluene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,3-dichloropropene, trichloroethene, trichlorofluoromethane, and vinyl chloride.

Microbiological –Escherichia Coli and Total Coliform.

Inorganics and Physical Characteristics – Antimony, arsenic, beryllium, bromate, cadmium, chlorite, color, fluoride, free cyanide, iron, manganese, MBAS, mercury, molybdenum, nitrite as N, nitrogen-ammonia, selenium, silver, thallium, turbidity, vanadium, and zinc.

Disinfection By-Products [Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)]: – Bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, dibromochloromethane, total trihalomethanes, bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, chlorodibromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, total haloacetic acids, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid.

Unregulated Contaminants -11Cl-PF3OUdS, 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro[1,2-13C2]Decanesulfonic Acid (M2-8:2FTS), 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro[1,2-13C2]Hexanesulfonic Acid (M2-4:2FTS), 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro[1,2-13C2]Octanesulfonic Acid (M2-6:2FTS), 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid (8:2FTS), 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (4:2FTS), 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (6:2FTS), 2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoro-2-[1,1,2,2,3,3,3-Heptafluoropropoxy]-13C3-Propanoic Acid (M3HFPO-DA), 2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoro-2-[1,1,2,2,3,3,3-Heptafluoropropoxy]-Propanoic Acid (HFPO-DA), 4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorononanoic Acid

(ADONA), 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS), Nonafluoro-3,6-Dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA), Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane)Sulfonic Acid (PFEESA), Perfluoro[1,2,3,4,5,6,7-13C7]Undecanoic Acid (M7-PFUDA), Perfluoro[1,2,3,4,5,6-13C6]Decanoic Acid (M6PFDA), Perfluoro[1,2,3,4,6-13C5]Hexanoic Acid (M5PFHxA), Perfluoro[1,2,3,4-13C4]Heptanoic Acid (M4PFHpA), Perfluoro[1,2,3-13C3]Hexanesulfonic Acid (M3PFHxS), Perfluoro[1,2-13C2]Dodecanoic Acid (MPFDOA), Perfluoro[13C4]Butanoic Acid (MPFBA), Perfluoro[13C5]Pentanoic Acid (M5PFPEA), Perfluoro[13C8] Octanesulfonic Acid (M8PFOS), Perfluoro[13C8]Octanoic Acid (M8PFOA), Perfluoro[13C9]Nonanoic Acid (M9PFNA), Perfluoro[2,3,4-13C3]Butanesulfonic Acid (M3PFBS), Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid (PFMPA), Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid (PFMBA), Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS), Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA), Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA), Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS), Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA), Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS), Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA), Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA), Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA), Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS), Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA), and Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA),

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water is known as the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health is known as the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG). MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water is known as the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health is known as the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG). MRDGLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination. The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow is known as the Action Level (AL).

Sampling for lead and copper contaminants is done every three years in accordance with the Federal Lead and Copper Rule. The sampling results presented in this report are from the most recent lead and copper sampling that was done in 2023. Samples were collected from the distribution system at 20 sites and analyzed for lead and copper. Lead is measured in micrograms per Liter (ug/L). The Action Level (AL) for lead is 15 ug/L and the MCLG for lead

Continued on page 5

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE 1

Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected Maximum (Range) (1)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG or MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or MRDL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	1/30/2025	0.01 (0.01 - 0.01)	mg/L	MCLG - 2	MCL - 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Bromide	No	1/30/2025	0.07 (0.06 - 0.07)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Calcium	No	11/6/2025	12.6 (8.3 - 12.6)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chlorate	No	1/24/2025	15.1 (14.7 - 15.1)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Chloride	No	11/6/2025	37.2 (23 - 37.2)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Chromium	No	1/24/2025	0.24 (0.24 - 0.24)	ug/L	MCLG - 100	MCL - 100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cobalt	No	1/30/2025	0.83 (0.82 - 0.83)	ug/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occuring, Erosion of natural deposits, Mining and industrial activity
Magnesium	No	2/28/2025	5.4 (3.8 - 5.4)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	1/30/2025	0.0026 (0.0016 - 0.0026)	ug/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	11/6/2025	50.7 (10.9 - 50.7)	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 (2)	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Strontium	No	1/30/2025	0.042	mg/L	n/a	HAL - 4	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	No	11/6/2025	16.5 (8.7 - 16.5)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
Inorganic Contaminants (Nitrate and Nitrite)							
Nitrate as N	No	5/30/2025	7.1 (3.6 - 7.1)	mg/L	MCLG - 10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	No	5/30/2025	7.1 (3.6 - 7.1)	mg/L	MCLG - 10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Physical Characteristics							
Calcium Hardness	No	11/6/2025	31.5 (20.8 - 31.5)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Corrosivity	No	11/6/2025	'-0.99 (-4.43 - (-0.99))	-	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
pH	No	2/28/2025	7.8 (5.8 - 7.8)	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	11/6/2025	81.2 (7.6 - 81.2)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	11/6/2025	220 (80 - 220)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	11/6/2025	53.7 (38.1 - 53.7)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	10/27/2025	0.89 (0.33 - 1.31)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL - 4 (3)	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contaminants and Other Principal Organic Contaminants							
1,1 - Dichloroethane	No	8/11/2025	0.93 (0.5 - 0.93)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Released into the environment as fugitive emissions and in wastewater during production and use as a chemical intermediate solvent; used in vinyl chloride manufacturing; chlorinated solvent intermediate; coupling agent in anti-knock gasoline; degreasing agent

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE 1 (continued)

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	10/7/2025	1.96 (ND - 1.96)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity	No	10/22/2024	2.39 (0.389 - 2.39)	pCi/L	MCLG - 0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	7/10/2024	2.81 (0.915 - 2.81)	pCi/L	MCLG - 0	50 (4)	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Combined Radium 226/228	No	7/10/2024	3.65 (1.07 - 3.65)	pCi/L	MCLG - 0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (5)							
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	12/8/2025	4.06 (ND - 4.06)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
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	7/11/23	0.060 (ND - 0.089) (6)	mg/L	MCLG - 1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	8/4/23	ND (ND - 3.7) (7)	ug/L	MCLG - 0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains, erosion of natural deposits.

Notes:

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

(5) The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) is a USEPA 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.

(6) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value for copper was the eighteenth highest value (0.06 mg/L). The Action Level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

(7) The level presented (ND) represents the 90th percentile of the 20 sites tested. The Action Level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Definitions:

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

HAL: Health Advisory Level; An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information; an HA is not a legally enforceable Federal standard, but serves as technical guidance to assist Federal, State, and local officials.

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 the 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.

ND: Not Detected at the reporting level.

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.

Continued from page 3

is 0 ug/L. The AL for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. Copper is measured in milligrams per liter (mg/L). The AL for copper is 1.3 mg/L and the MCLG for copper is 1.3 mg/L. The AL for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

The levels of lead and copper presented in Table 1 indicate the 90th percentile of those contaminants at the 20 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system. Samples were collected from your water system and the 90th percentile values of lead and copper were the eighteenth highest values for those contaminants. The 90th percentile for lead as shown in Table 1 is below the detection limit (ND or not detected) and the 90th percentile for copper as shown in Table 1 is 0.06 mg/L.

Sampling for radiological contaminants is done every three years in accordance with NCDH Water Quality Monitoring Requirements. The sampling results presented in this report are from the most recent radiological sampling that was done in 2022 for Well 3, Well 4, and Well 5. Raw water samples were collected and analyzed for gross alpha and beta activities, radium 226, and radium 228. The maximum contaminant level for gross alpha activity in water is 15 picocuries per Liter (pCi/L). The 2022 highest sampling result for gross alpha is 1.86 pCi/L. The state level of concern for beta particles is 50 pCi/L. The 2022 highest sampling result for gross beta is 1.79 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for combined radium 226/228 in water is 5 pCi/L. The 2022 highest calculated result for combined radium 226/228 is 1.71 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for uranium in water is 30 ug/L. The 2022 calculated result for uranium is 0.93 ug/L.

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 7.1 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 may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant and using tap water to prepare, you may want to use an alternate source of water or ask for advice from your health care provider.*

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

> *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. Carle Place 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 Carle Place Water District at (516) 333-0540. 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.*

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 2025, the Carle Place Water District will be monitoring additional contaminants under the EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rules 5 (UCMR5). The information collected under the UCMR5 will help the EPA determine future drinking water regulations. 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 consumption for 2025 was approximately $338,944.00. As referenced earlier, the annual water charge for the average residential consumer was $130.00. Reducing water use by 20% will result in a savings of approximately $26.00 per year for the average residential consumer.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2025, the Carle Place Water District continued construction of the AOP system for the removal of emerging contaminants at the Well 1A and Well 2R facility. Construction also continued for the removal of PFAS contaminants with a granular activated carbon (GAC) filtration system at the Well 3 and Well 4 facility. Additionally, the Carle Place Water District completed their water meter replacement program as well as electrical improvements and general site improvements at the Well 3 and Well 4 facility.

In 2026, the Carle Place Water District plans to complete the construction of the AOP system at the Well 1A and Well 2R facility and complete the construction of the GAC filtration system for removal of PFAS contaminants at the Well 3 and Well 4 facility. There are no new projects planned to begin in 2026.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

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 Carle Place Water District, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within the Carle Place Water District. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), the District has prepared a lead service line inventory and it is publicly accessible on the NYSDOH website at health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY2902818.htm. You can also visit our website for more information on lead in drinking water and the service line inventory outreach at https://www.carleplacewater.org/leadcopper/.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

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.