

2024 drinking water quality report

OYSTER BAY WATER DISTRICT

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. 2902844

Board of Commissioners

Robert J. McEvoy, Chairman

Michael F. Rich, III, Secretary

Richard P. Niznik, Treasurer

ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT

MAY 2025

The Oyster Bay Water District is pleased to present to you this year's Water Quality Report. The report is required to be delivered to all residents of our District in compliance with Federal and State regulations. The Board of Commissioners is happy to report that our water is in full compliance with all Federal, State and County regulations. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water every day. We also want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. The Board of Water Commissioners and the District employees are committed to ensuring that you and your family receive the highest quality water.

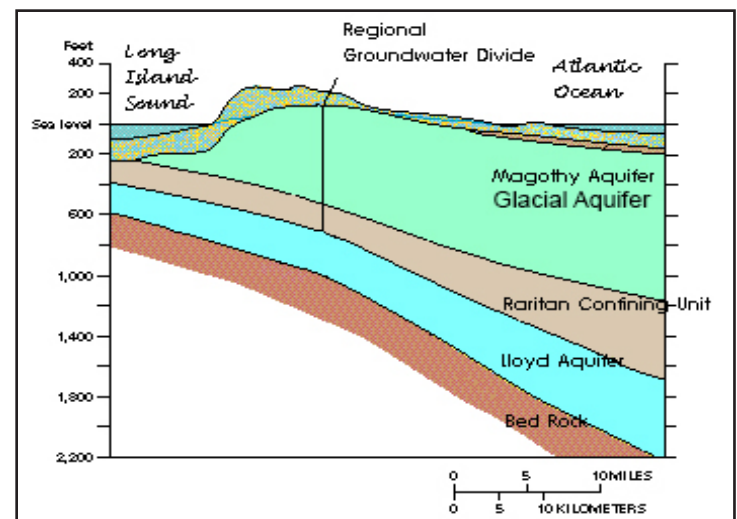
SOURCE OF OUR WATER

The source of water for the District is groundwater pumped from five (5) wells located throughout the community that are drilled into the Glacial and Magothy aquifers beneath Long Island, as shown on the enclosed figure. Generally, the water quality of the aquifers in Oyster Bay is excellent.

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 State and the EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The population served by the Oyster Bay Water District during 2024 was approximately 8,500. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2024 was 436 million gallons, of which approximately 90 percent was billed directly to consumers. The remaining 10 percent was used for hydrant flushing, water main breaks and firefighting. The District's water supply Well No. 2-1 was out of service for the entirety of 2024 for rehabilitation and the construction of a new AOP treatment system. Additionally, Plant No. 1 is reserved for emergency use and was not operated to system in 2024.



THE LONG ISLAND AQUIFER SYSTEM

WATER TREATMENT

The Oyster Bay Water District provides treatment at all wells to improve the quality of the water pumped prior to distribution to the consumer. The pH of the pumped water is adjusted upward to reduce corrosive action between the water and water mains and in-house plumbing by the addition of sodium hydroxide. As mandated by the New York State and Nassau County Health Departments, the District currently adds a slight amount of chlorine to the water as a disinfection agent to prevent the growth of bacteria in the distribution system. A granular activated carbon treatment system is used at Plant No. 2 – Shutter Lane to remove low level volatile organic compounds (VOCs). A new AOP Treatment system was recently constructed at Plant No. 2 for the removal of 1,4 Dioxane. The system is expected to be put into service this summer. Additionally, the District is currently in the design phase of a new GAC treatment system for Plant No. 6 for the removal of PFAS compounds.

CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Superintendent Edward Dupre at (516) 922-4848 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 on Thursday mornings at 9:00 a.m. at the Water District office.

The Oyster Bay Water District routinely monitors for different parameters and contaminants in your drinking water as required by Federal and State laws. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. For more information on contamination and potential health risks, please contact the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater.

The USEPA established a Lead and Copper Rule that required all public water suppliers to sample and test for lead and copper at the tap. The first testing was required in 1992. All of our results were excellent indicating that the District's corrosion control treatment program was effective in preventing the leaching of lead and copper from your home's plumbing into your drinking water. Follow-up testing was last conducted in 2023 with the same excellent results. The next sampling program will occur in 2026. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women 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. Oyster Bay 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 on your own. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 (800-426-4791).

COST OF WATER

In order to reward customers who conserve water, the District utilizes step billing. The average residential consumer (domestic use) is being billed at \$1.50/1,000 gallons. To obtain a copy of the sprinkler system, or multi-user water rates, please contact the District office or visit our website at <https://oysterbaywaterdistrict.org/>.

QUARTERLY WATER RATES - Residential

Consumption (gallons)	Charges
Up to 8,000	\$1.50/thousand gallons
8,001 - 20,000	\$1.95/thousand gallons
20,001 - 30,000	\$2.40/thousand gallons
30,001 - 50,000	\$2.90/thousand gallons
50,001 - 150,000	\$3.70/thousand gallons
Over 150,000	\$4.50/thousand gallons

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the Oyster Bay Water District routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous parameters. We test your drinking water for coliform bacteria, turbidity, inorganic contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes, synthetic organic contaminants and radiological contaminants. Over 200 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 your drinking water. It should be noted that many of these parameters are naturally found in all Long Island drinking water and do not pose any adverse health affects.

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

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

In 2024, the Oyster Bay Water District continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use. The pumpage for 2024 was 5.6 percent more than in 2023. This can most likely be attributed to the hotter and drier weather conditions that occurred in 2024 and distribution system leaks that have since been located and repaired. The District also has implemented an increase Water Rate Structure that promotes water conservation.

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. The Water District will provide residents with dye tablets for testing of toilet leaks and water displacement bags to reduce water use in toilets. In addition, consumers should be aware that the Nassau County Lawn Sprinkler Regulations are still in effect. Besides protecting our precious underground water supply, water conservation will produce a cost savings to the consumer in terms of both water and energy bills (hot water). Utilizing the water conservation measures listed above can reduce your water use by 5%.

2024 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	No	July/August/September 2023	0.027 - 0.37 0.17 ⁽¹⁾	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	July/August/September 2023	ND - 95.6 5.7 ⁽¹⁾	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains, erosion of natural deposits
Barium	No	03/13/24	ND - 0.0064	mg/l	2.0	MCL = 2.0	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	03/13/24	7.4 - 17.5	mg/l	n/a	No MCL ⁽²⁾	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	04/17/24	ND - 0.028	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 5.0	Naturally occurring
Iron	No	03/13/24	ND - 0.036	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300 ⁽³⁾	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	04/17/24	4.0 - 7.2	mg/l	n/a	None	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	04/17/24	10.8 - 19.0	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Calcium	No	04/14/24	9.0 - 16.4	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Odor	No	03/13/24	ND - 1.0	Units	n/a	MCL = 3	Naturally occurring
Turbidity	No	04/14/24	ND - 1.1	NTU	n/a	MCL = 5	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	04/14/24	1.6 - 3.1	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Sulfate	No	04/14/24	5.7 - 15.4	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Perchlorate	No	06/21/24	ND - 3.1	ug/l	0	AL = 18 ⁽⁴⁾	Fertilizer
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Tetrachloroethene	No	02/28/24	ND - 1.3	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 5.0	Industrial/ Commerical Discharge
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	12/10/24	ND - 0.7	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 5.0	Industrial/ Commerical Discharge
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMS)	No	09/12/24	ND - 6.9	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 80	Disinfection by-products
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha	No	12/12/22	0.113 - 1.09	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 15	Naturally occurring
Gross Beta	No	12/12/22	0.096 - 1.44	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 50	Naturally occurring
Radium 226 & 228	No	12/12/22	0.0065 - 1.07	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 5 ⁽⁵⁾	Naturally occurring
Uranium	No	12/12/22	0.057 - 0.545	ug/L	n/a	MCL = 30	Naturally occurring
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	Continuous	0.3 - 0.8	mg/l	n/a	MRDL = 4.0	Measure of disinfectant
Physical Characteristics							
pH	No	Continuous	7.4 - 8.1	pH units	n/a	7.5 - 8.5 ⁽⁶⁾	Measure of water acidity or alkalinity
Total Alkalinity	No	03/13/24	28.0 - 66.4	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Calcium Hardness	No	04/17/24	22.6 - 41.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	04/17/24	39.0 - 70.7	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	03/13/24	69.0 - 131.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs)							
1,4-Dioxane	No	02/21/24	0.053 - 0.7	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 1.0 ⁽⁷⁾	Industrial discharge and personal care products ⁽⁸⁾
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	No	09/24/24	ND - 8.4	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10 ⁽⁹⁾	Industrial discharge and firefighting foams ⁽¹⁰⁾

2024 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances ⁽¹¹⁾							
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	09/24/24	ND - 30.6	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000 ⁽¹²⁾	Industrial discharge
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	09/24/24	ND - 25.6	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000 ⁽¹²⁾	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	No	10/18/24	ND - 21.8	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000 ⁽¹²⁾	
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	09/24/24	ND - 10.7	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000 ⁽¹²⁾	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	09/24/24	ND - 5.1	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000 ⁽¹²⁾	
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	No	09/24/24	ND - 8.2	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000 ⁽¹²⁾	

Definitions:

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

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

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

Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

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

Non-Detects (ND) - Constituent is not detected at the reporting level (RL).

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

pCi/L - pico Curies per Liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

Health Advisory Level (HAL) - 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.

⁽¹⁾ - During 2023, we collected and analyzed 20 samples for lead and copper. Two of the twenty samples analyzed exceeded the lead Action Level Limit of 15 ppb. None of the samples exceeded the copper Action Level of 1.3 ppm. Resampling is scheduled to occur in 2026. 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. In our sampling program, the 90th percentile value is the 3rd highest result.

⁽²⁾ - 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.

⁽³⁾ - If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 300 ug/l. Higher levels may be allowed by the State when justified by the supplier of water.

⁽⁴⁾ - Perchlorate is an unregulated contaminant. However, the State Health Dept. has established an action level of 18 ug/l.

⁽⁵⁾ - MCL for Radium is for Radium 226 and Radium 228 combined.

⁽⁶⁾ - As per Nassau County Department of Health guidelines.

⁽⁷⁾ - 1,4-Dioxane -The New York State (NYS) established an MCL for 1,4 dioxane as 1 part per billion(ppb) effective August 2020.

⁽⁸⁾ - 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.

⁽⁹⁾ - The New York State (NYS) maximum contaminant level (MCL) is 10 ppt for PFOA and 10 ppt for PFOS as of August 2020.

⁽¹⁰⁾ - PFOA/PFOS has been 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. Many of these uses have been phased out by its primary U.S. manufacturer; however, there are still some ongoing uses.

⁽¹¹⁾ - USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.

⁽¹²⁾ - All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L = 50,000 ng/L.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The NYSDOH, with assistance from the local health department, has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how rapidly contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility of a water supply well to contamination is dependent upon both the presence of potential sources of contamination within the well's contributing area and the likelihood that the contaminant can travel through the environment to reach the well. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become, contaminated. See section "Water Quality" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected (if any). The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

Our drinking water is derived from five (5) wells. The source water assessment has rated one (1) of the wells as having an elevated susceptibility to industrial solvents. The elevated susceptibility to industrial solvents and nitrates is due primarily to the shallow depth of Well No. 1 and due to point sources of contamination related to commercial/industrial facilities and related activities in the assessment area. In addition, the high susceptibility to nitrates is also attributable to unsewered residential land use and related practices in the assessment area, such as fertilizing lawns.

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

WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The District is continuing with a Capital Improvement Program to rehabilitate existing equipment and facilities to ensure that the District is able to supply a safe and reliable source of drinking water and sufficient pumping capacity for fire flow protection. The District has recently constructed a new AOP treatment system at Plant No. 2 and is currently designing a new PFAS treatment system at Plant No. 6. Details of these projects are highlighted in the District Newsletter.

The Oyster Bay Water District conducts over 5,000 water quality tests throughout the year, testing for over 180 different contaminants which have been undetected in our water supply including:

Arsenic	Picloram	Bromomethane	HAA5 (5 regulated Haloacetic Acids)	1,2-Dichloroethane
Cadmium	Dicamba	Chlorodifluoromethane	HAA6Br (6 brominated Haloacetic Acids)	Trichloroethene
Chromium	Pentachlorophenol	Chloromethane	HAA9 (9 Haloacetic Acids)	1,2-Dichloropropane
Fluoride	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	2,3,5,6-Tetrafluorobenzaldehyde	Dibromomethane
Lead	bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	Acetaldehyde	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Mercury	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	HFPO-DA	Benzaldehyde	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
Selenium	Hexachlorobenzene	Perfluorodecanoic Acid	Butanal	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Silver	Benzo(A)Pyrene	Perfluorododecanoic Acid	Crotonaldehyde	1,3-Dichloropropane
Color	Aldicarb Sulfone	Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid	Decanal	Chlorobenzene
Manganese	Aldicarb sulfoxide	Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid	Formaldehyde	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Ammonia	Aldicarb	Perfluoroundecanoic Acid	Glyoxal	Bromobenzene
Nitrite	Total Aldicarb	Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane) Sulfonic Acid	Heptanal	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Detergents (MBAS)	Oxamyl	Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid	Hexanal	1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane
Free Cyanide	Methomyl	Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid	Methyl Glyoxal (2-Oxopropanal or Pyruvic Aldehyde)	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Antimony	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	NFDHA	Nonanal	2-Chlorotoluene
Beryllium	Carbofuran	ADONA	Octanal	4-Chlorotoluene
Nickel	Carbaryl	9CI-PF3ONS	Pentanal	1,2-Dichlorobenzene
Thallium	Glyphosate	11CI-PF3OUdS	Propanal	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
Lindane	Diquat	4:2FTS	Acetic Acid	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Heptachlor	Endothall	6:2FTS	Butyric Acid	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Aldrin	1,2-Dibromoethane (Edb)	8:2FTS	Chlorite	Hexachlorobutadiene
Heptachlor Epoxide	1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	Hexavalent Chromium	Cyclohexanone	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Dieldrin	Dioxin	Chlorate	Formic Acid	Acetone
Endrin	Chloroacetic Acid	Germanium	Propionic Acid	Benzene
Methoxychlor	Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	Alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	Tribromoacetic Acid	Toluene
Toxaphene	Bromoacetic Acid	Chlorpyrifos	Valeric Acid	Ethylbenzene
Chlordane	Bromodichloroacetic Acid	Dimethipin	Dichlorodifluoromethane	m, p-Xylene
Total PCBs	Dichloroacetic Acid	Ethoprop	Chloromethane	o-Xylene
Propachlor	Trichloroacetic Acid	Oxyfluorfen	Vinyl Chloride	Styrene
Alachlor	Monobromoacetic Acid	Profenofos	Chloroethane	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
Simazine	Dibromoacetic Acid	Tebuconazole	Trichlorofluoromethane	N-Propylbenzene
Atrazine	Total Haloacetic Acid	Total Permethrin (cis- & trans-)	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Metolachlor	Gross Alpha	Tribufos	Methylene Chloride	Tert-Butylbenzene
Metribuzin	Gross Beta	Butylated Hydroxyanisole	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Butachlor	Radium 226 & 228 (Combined)	O-Toluidine	cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	Sec-Butylbenzene
2,4-D	Total Uranium	Quinoline	2,2-Dichloropropane	4-Isopropyltoluene (P-Cymene)
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	1-Butanol	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N-Butylbenzene
Dinoseb	Hexachloro-1,3-Butadiene	2-Methoxyethanol	Carbon Tetrachloride	Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)
Dalapon	Bromochloromethane	2-Propen-1-OL	1,1-Dichloropropene	

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Oyster Bay 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. To better understand your exposure to lead from your home plumbing, you can get your water tested by a New York State certified laboratory for lead in drinking water. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and nonpotable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), the District has prepared a lead service line inventory which is available to the public at the Water District Office. Additionally, you may visit the online map of the New York State Department of Health Lead Service Line Inventory at <https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/New-York-State-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory-Map/fkii-zkcq>.

Copies of a Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2024, are available at the Oyster Bay Water District office located at 45 Audrey Avenue, Oyster Bay, New York and the local Public Library.

At the Oyster Bay Water District, we 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.