2021 drinking water quality report

INC. VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD WATER DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. 2902827

ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT MARCH 2022

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT and ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY STATEMENT for the INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD

A Message from the Mayor

Dear Hempstead Village Resident:

On behalf of the Village's Water Department, I am pleased to provide you with a copy of our **CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT and ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY STATEMENT.** This report is provided each year to give you important information about the quality of drinking water in the Village of Hempstead, pursuant to state and federal regulations.

Water is one of our most precious natural commodities, and our drinking water supply is both safe and plentiful. In fact, Long Island has one of the safest and most tightly regulated public water supply systems in the entire country, and the New York State Department of Health has adopted regulations for "Emerging Contaminants" including 1,4 Dioxane and PFAS (Per and Poly Fluoro-Alkanated Substances).

We must do everything possible to ensure that both the quality and quantity of our drinking water is protected now and in the future. To achieve these objectives, the Village continues to implement projects that improve the safety, reliability and cost effectiveness of the water system including new treatment systems, leak detection, well screen cleaning, piping, pump and valve replacements and security improvements. The Village worked diligently to obtain past grants and we will continue efforts to secure additional funding sources to protect our water quality and reduce the cost burden on our residents.

Treatment systems for several wells were placed into operation in recent years to remove a compound found in our water supply, and other treatment systems are now being planned. The Village asks residents to continue efforts to conserve water both to save money and to conserve this natural resource. Thanks to the cooperation of our residents in conserving water, overall pumpage was reduced and we were able to get through the 2021 peak summer water usage season without having to enforce any mandatory water restriction measures. Residents should be aware that our Water Conservation Alert is still in effect so we ask that you continue practicing conservation measures on an ongoing basis. Tips on how to conserve water can be found in this report as well as on our Village website at: www.villageofhempstead.org.

A new advanced oxidation pilot scale treatment system is currently in use at the Clinton Street treatment plant as part of the design process to address emerging contaminants at existing wells, and further improvements include planning for new water wells.

This report provides all the information required under both state and federal regulations, together with additional information that you may find useful. Included is information relative to the current status of the Water Quantity, Water Quality, & Water Conservation Program of the Incorporated Village of Hempstead. A summary of the 2021 laboratory testing results from the distribution system and a review of water conservation measures available to the Village's consumers are also provided. Laboratory testing data for each well has been placed in the Hempstead Public Library and may also be obtained at Village Hall, 99 James A Garner Way, Hempstead, New York during regular business hours (8:30 - 4:15 Monday - Friday).

In the meantime, should you have any additional questions, please contact my office at 489-3400. Thank you for your continued interest in our community and our most precious natural resource.

Sincerely,

Waylyn

Waylyn Hobbs Jr.
Mayor of the Incorporated Village of Hempstead

2021 drinking water quality report

INC. VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD WATER DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. 2902827

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Village of Hempstead issues an annual report describing the quality of our 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, we conducted over 10,000 tests on the water, for 158 different chemicals, contaminants, or water quality parameters. We detected 35 of those chemicals, contaminants, or water quality parameters in the distribution system with only 1,4 Dioxane testing above the level than what the State allows. The NYSDOH has issued a temporary deferral on enforcement of the MCL for 1,4 Dioxane until treatment systems become operational. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality, and includes 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 Mayor Waylyn Hobbs at (516) 489-3400. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. The meetings are held the first and third Tuesday of each month (except July and August only the first Tuesday) in Village Hall, and start at 7:00 PM.

SOURCE OF OUR WATER

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 which 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.

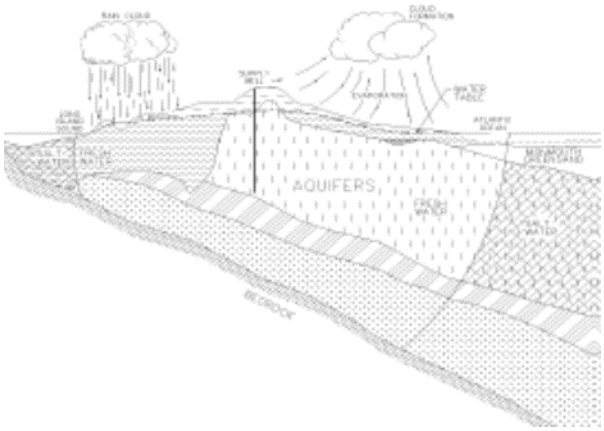
The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each 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 "Are There Contaminants in our Drinking Water?" 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.

Drinking water is sourced from nine wells. The source water assessment has rated all of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and a high susceptibility to nitrates. The elevated susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to transportation routes, and commercial/industrial facilities and related activities in the assessment area. The elevated susceptibility to nitrates is due to residential land use and related practices, such as fertilizing lawns, as well as the historical use of cesspools and agricultural activities in the assessment area.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the Village, as noted below.

The source of water for the Village is groundwater drawn from the Magothy aquifer through nine drilled wells, ranging from 365 to 535 feet deep.

Plumes of volatile organic compounds have impacted the water quality in portions of the Magothy aquifer, and water from impacted wells is treated prior to being pumped to the distribution system as described below.



THE LONG ISLAND AQUIFER SYSTEM

WATER TREATMENT

The pH of the untreated water is low (acidic), and some of the wells have high iron levels prior to treatment. With the exception of 1,4-Dioxane, the water obtained from the Village's active wells meets all water quality criteria established by Federal and State agencies after treatment.

The Incorporated Village of Hempstead provides several types of treatment at all wells to improve water quality prior to distribution of water to the consumer. The pH of the water pumped is adjusted upward by the addition of caustic soda to reduce corrosive action between the water and water mains and household plumbing. Sequestering agents in the form of sodium hexametaphosphate and linear poly- and ortho-phosphates are added to keep dissolved iron in solution and prevent the staining of laundry and fixtures. The water from Wells 1RR, 2R, 3R, 4, 5, 6R, and 8 at Clinton Street Plant is aerated to remove volatile organics, increase pH and oxidize iron. After aeration, chlorine is added to the water to prevent bacterial growth in the distribution system. Three air stripping towers are in operation to remove higher concentrations of volatile organics found in the water from Wells 1RR, 4, 5, 6R, 8, 7, and 9. Manganese Green Sand filters are used to remove dissolved iron from the water produced by Wells 7 and 9 at the Laurel Avenue Plant.

Very few chemicals are utilized to accomplish water treatment. The following table lists all of the treatment methods used by the Village:

WATER TREATMENT METHODS

METHOD	PURPOSE	CHEMICALS ADDED
Chlorination	Disinfection	Sodium Hypochlorite, Calcium Hypochlorite
Air Stripping	VOC Removal	None
Nozzle Stripping	Oxidation of Iron, VOC & Carbon Dioxide Removal	None
Iron Filtration	Remove Iron to Improve Aesthetics & Reduce Staining	Sodium Hypochlorite, Potassium Permanganate
Iron Sequestering	Improve Aesthetics & Reduce Staining	Sodium Hexametaphosphate; Blend of Poly & Ortho Phosphates
Corrosion Control	Reduce Metals Leaching From Household Plumbing	Caustic Soda (sodium hydroxide); Blend of Poly & Ortho Phosphates

VOC = volatile organic compound

2021 drinking water quality report

INC. VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD WATER DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. 2902827

VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD WATER SYSTEM

The Village of Hempstead provides water to an official population of 59,169 full time residents (2020 Census) through 8,784 metered service connections. The water system includes 93.4 miles of water mains to serve an area of 3.8 square miles located within the village boundaries. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2021 was 2,037,682,000 gallons, of which approximately 98.7 percent was billed directly to consumers. The unbilled water was used for well and water main flushing, fire fighting, services to Village buildings, and losses due to leaks, inaccurate meters and water main breaks. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 5,582,690 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 7,126,000 gallons on June, 29, 2021.

The Inc. Village of Hempstead billed its consumers through a minimum quarterly base rate plus a six-tier step schedule to encourage water conservation as follows:

2021 Water Rates (Effective August 1, 2021)	
Consumption (gallons per billing period)	**Billing Rate**
0-9,000	$0.00/1000 gallons
9,001-50,000	$3.46/1000 gallons
50,001-100,000	$4.73/1000 gallons
100,001-500,000	$6.68/1000 gallons
500,001-1,000,000	$8.05/1000 gallons
Over 1,000,000	$8.84/1000 gallons

In 2021 the annual average water charge per household was approximately $567.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The Village has planned and secured partial funding for a number of significant improvements to the water system, which will continue in construction during the next several years. Projects now under construction include improvements to control systems and fiber optic cables; AOP treatment for emerging contaminant removal; and new wells at a third water plant. Installation of automated read water meters on a few remaining service lines continued during 2021. Please contact the water department if you still have an old meter installed

Other projects in the planning and design stage include a pilot study and full scale design for 1,4 Dioxane treatment; searching for lead service lines; and planning for water transmission main improvements.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As New York State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total and fecal coliform bacteria; turbidity, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, and other inorganic compounds; total Trihalomethanes, volatile organic compounds; and synthetic organic compounds; radiological contaminants. The table presented below depicts which compounds are detected in your drinking water. A list of the contaminants tested for but not detected is contained in later sections of this report. 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, may be more than one year old.

In addition to testing the treated drinking water delivered to your tap, the village also tests the quality of the raw water prior to treatment. The results of raw water samples from each well are contained in a Source Water Data Supplement. The Supplement has been placed in the public library and copies may be obtained at Village Hall.

The Village of Hempstead was issued a deferral on January 8, 2021 for enforcement of the MCL for 1,4-Dioxane. With this deferral the water system agrees to schedule for corrective action and compliance with the new 1-4-Dioxane MCL. In exchange, the New York State Department of Health agrees to defer enforcement actions, such as assessing fines, if the Water Department is meeting established deadlines. Deferral recipients are required to update the Department and the Nassau County Department of Health each calendar quarter on the status of established deadlines. The Department can resume enforcement if the agreed upon deadlines are not met. Information about our deferral and established deadline can be found at the following site:

https://www.villageofhempstead.org/404/Notice-of-Deferral-Approval-for-14-Dioxa

Additionally, we have an interconnection that allows us to take water from a Public Water System that is also currently operating under a deferral for PFOA and PFOS. Information about that system's deferral and established deadline can be found at the following site: https://www.gardencityny.net/index.asp?Type=B_BASIC&SEC={1534CA3D-55AB-4EE3-9528-40B429C3C121}

We will update the status of the interconnection at the Incorporated Village of Garden City, to indicate if it is active at: https://www.villageofhempstead.org/187/Water-Plant

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled water, might 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) 227-9697.

2021 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Min. - Max.)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Lead & Copper							
Copper	No	August & September 2019	0.052 - 0.16 0.016[1]	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	August & September 2019	ND - 102 4.9[1]	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
pH[7]	No	12/14/21	6.8 - 7.8	pH units	n/a	No MCL	Chemical Parameter used as a measure of acidity and alkalinity
Sodium	No	12/14/2021	23.8 - 39.4	mg/l	n/a	No MCL[2]	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Chloride	No	12/14/2021	22.7 - 38.2	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Chlorine	No	1/26/2021 - 12/28/2021	0.24 – 1.51	mg/l	n/a	MRDL = 4	Added to water for disinfection
Calcium	No	12/14/2021	4.4 - 7.1	mg/l	None	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Iron[3]	No	12/14/21	<0.020 - 0.11	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 0.3	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	6/8/2021, 12/14/2021	<0.050 - 0.91	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	No	12/14/2021	2.8 - 3.8	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Barium	No	12/14/2021	0.0036 - 0.0053	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes
Nickel	No	12/14/2021	0.0041- 0.00051	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	No	12/14/2021	12.9 - 16.3	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	12/14/2021	6.0 - 51.8	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Chemical Parameter used as a measure of alkalinity
Calcium Hardness	No	12/14/2021	11.0 - 17.8	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Chemical Parameter used as a measure of water hardness
Total Hardness	No	12/14/2021	22.5 - 33.6	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Chemical Parameter used as a measure of water hardness
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	12/14/2021	142 - 222	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Odor	No	12/14/2021	ND - 1		n/a	No MCL	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.
LSI	No	12/14/2021	Max -1.65 Min -2.38 Avg -2.01		n/a	No MCL	Chemical Parameter used as a measure of corrosivity or scale - forming tendency
Color	No	12/14/2021	<5.0 - 7.0		n/a	MCL = 15	Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the potential for production of excess amounts of disinfectant by-products such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter.
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	9/29/2021	ND – 0.9[14]	ug/l	0	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Min. - Max.)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Chlorodifluoromethane (Freon-22)	No	3/2/2021 - 12/8/2021	ND – 1.7	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Refrigerant and propellant in aerosol cans.
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha	No	12/27/2019	0.708 - 4.07	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	12/27/2019	0.444 - 4.47	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 50	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Radium 226 & 228 Combined	No	12/27/2019	ND - 2.68	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 5[4]	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	12/27/2019	0.354 - 4.07	ug/L	n/a	MCL = 30	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Compounds							
*1,4-dioxane[12]	No	3/10/2021 - 12/8/2021	0.057 - 8.6	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.[10]
*Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)[8]	No	3/10/2021 - 12/8/2021	ND - 11.2	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.[11]
*Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)[8]	No	3/10/2021 - 12/8/2021	ND - 12.1	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.[11]

Definitions:

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

Health Advisory (HA) - 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.

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 on part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt)

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

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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

[1] - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the samples 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 or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system.

[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, total concentration of both should not exceed 500 ug/L. Higher levels may be allowed by the State when justified by the supplier.

[4] - MCL is for Combined Radium 226 & 228.

[5] - Perchlorate is an unregulated contaminant. However, the NYS Dept. of Health has established an action level of 18.0 ug/l.

[6] - UCMR3 - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 is a Federal water quality sampling program where water suppliers sample and test their source water for 1 year. Results will be used by the USEPA to determine if the contaminants need to be regulated in the future.

[7] -USEPA guidelines for pH are 6.5 to 8.5; NY guidelines are 7.5 to 8.5 quality sampling program where water suppliers sample and test their source water for 1 year. Results will be used by the USEPA to determine if the contaminants need to be regulated in the future.

[8] -The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established a lifetime health advisory level (HAL) of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and PFOS combined. The New York State (NYS) established a maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 ppt for PFOA and 10 ppt for PFOS on August 26, 2020. Results of exceedences were recorded prior to when the MCL was established.

[9] -This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from the data collected.

[10] -1,4-Dioxane 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.

[11] - PFO(A)S 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 at airfields. Many of these uses are being phased out by U.S. manufacturers; however, there are still some ongoing uses.

[12] – NYS established an MCL for 1,4-Dioxane of 1 ug/L on August 26, 2020. The HWD was granted a deferral on January 8, 2021 for 1,4-Dioxane and agrees to schedule for corrective action and compliance with the new MCL.

[13] – The average represents the compliance value.

[14] – Value is the Location Running Annual Average.

* – Samples were taken from raw water, not distribution.

UCMR3 DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Min. – Max.)	Unit Measurement	HAL	Likely Source of Contaminant
Unregulated Contaminants						
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid	No	3/10/2021 - 12/8/2021	ND - 5.0	ng/L	MCL = 50000	Used in firefighting foams, and in materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains[2]
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid	No	3/10/2021 - 12/8/2021	ND - 5.5	ng/L	MCL = 50000	Used in firefighting foams, and in materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains[2]
Perfluorononanoic Acid	No	3/10/2021 - 12/8/2021	ND - 8.8	ng/L	MCL = 50000	Used in firefighting foams, and in materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains[2]

Definitions:

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) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS NEVER DETECTED DURING 2021

Microbiological Contaminants			
E. Coliform	Total Coliform		
Primary (Health Related) Inorganic Parameters			
Arsenic	Silver	Cadmium	Chromium
Fluoride	Mercury	Selenium	Manganese
Perchlorate			
Secondary (Aesthetic) & Other Inorganic Parameters			
Antimony	Beryllium	Free Cyanide	Nitrite
Nitrogen, Ammonia	Manganese	MBAS (Foaming Agents)	Turbidity
Zinc			
Primary (Health Related) Volatile Organic Parameters			
Benzene	Carbon tetrachloride	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,2-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Vinyl Chloride	Trichloroethene
Tetrachloroethene			
UCMR3 Parameters			
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid	Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid		
Other Volatile/Semi-Volatile/Non-Volatile Organic Parameters			
Bromobenzene	Bromochloromethane	Bromomethane	n-Butylbenzene
sec-Butylbenzene	tert-Butylbenzene	Chlorobenzene	Chloroethane
Chloroform	Chloromethane	2/4-Chlorotoluene	Dibromomethane
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,1-Dichloroethane	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,2-Dichloropropane	1,3-Dichloropropane
2,2-Dichloropropane	1,1-Dichloropropene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Ethylbenzene	Trichlorofluoromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
4-Isopropyltoluene (p-Cymene)	Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	n-Propylbenzene
Styrene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Perchlorate
Toluene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	m,p-Xylene
o-Xylene	Bromoacetic acid	Dibromoacetic acid	Chloroacetic acid
Dichloroacetic acid	Trichloroacetic acid	Total Haloacetic Acid	
Specific Organic Chemicals / Pesticides			
Alachlor	Aldicarb	Aldicarb Sulfone	Aldicarb Sulfoxide
Atrazine	Carbofuran	Chlordane, Total	2,4-D
DBCP (1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane)	Endrin	1,2-Dibromomethane (EDB)	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Heptachlor	Heptachlor Epoxide	Lindane	Methoxychlor
Pentachlorophenol	Toxaphene	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Aldrin
Benzo(a)pyrene	Butachlor	Carbaryl	Dalapon
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Dicamba	Dieldrin
Dinoseb	Diquat	Endothall	Glyphosate
Hexachlorobenzene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Methomyl
Metolachlor	Metribuzin	Oxamyl (Vydate)	Picloram
Propachlor	Simazine	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

The Village of Hempstead water system (HWS) is required to collect and analyze samples to demonstrate compliance with all state and federal water quality standards. 120 different contaminants, elements or compounds are routinely monitored for their presence throughout the year from all our wells, treatment facilities and the distribution system.

The Village of Hempstead received a violation from the Nassau County Department of Health (NCDOH) of the New York State Sanitary Code (NYSSC), Part 5 Subpart 5-1.51(o)(2) – D*isinfection Byproducts Monitoring*. This violation resulted from failure to monitor for disinfection byproducts in 2018 and 2019. The HWS has collected these samples in 2020 and 2021 and will continue to monitor for disinfection byproducts every year. The water system was otherwise in compliance with all applicable State drinking water requirements.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand and or mail.

INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Our distribution system is required by the Environmental Protection Agency to participate in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule program. This program acts as a tool for the EPA to find unregulated contaminants of concern in the nation's drinking water. The Safe Drinking Water Act gives EPA the responsibility to protect public health and to set minimum standards for drinking water. The EPA identifies contaminants that may be harmful to human health and that may be present in drinking water. The EPA works with local water systems to periodically test the water for contaminants that are not regulated to determine whether or not these contaminants occur often enough at high enough concentrations to warrant further attention.

The Village continues to cooperate with EPA's nationwide sampling program. Any detections have been reflected in the table of detected contaminants.

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

The Incorporated Village of Hempstead continued its water conservation program during 2021. Individual customers of the Village can implement 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 conserving fixtures and appliances, and maintaining a daily awareness of water conservation in their personal habits. Besides protecting the limited underground water supply, water conservation will produce a cost savings to the consumer in terms of both water and energy bills for hot water. Following these conservation tips can achieve significant savings:

Indoor

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:

- 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.
- 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 the register on the meter changed, you have a leak. The Village Water Department can also assist in certain cases by remotely reading your meter at a fixed interval.
- Toilets are the most common source of leaks and unnecessary use of water. Adding a few drops of food coloring to the tank will help

disclose very slow leaks. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you can save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

- Do not use the toilet for flushing items that could go in a wastepaper basket. Water saving devices can be installed in older model tanks to use less water for flushing.
- Keep conservation in mind when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures, washing machines and dishwashers. Look for fixtures and appliances that are designed to do the job with less water.
- Always try to do full loads of dishes or laundry. Adjust the water level for smaller loads.
- 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.
- Do not let water run when hand washing dishes, shaving or brushing teeth.
- Store water in the refrigerator to eliminate the need for running the tap for a cold drink.

Outdoor

- Nassau County Watering regulations for lawns and gardens are in effect year round.
  No watering is allowed between the hours of 10 AM and 4 PM.
  Odd numbered houses are allowed to water only on odd days of the month.
  Even numbered houses are allowed to water only on even days of the month.
- If your sprinkler system does not have a moisture sensor, we advise you to manually turn it off if it has rained, is raining, or is likely to start raining. According to staff at the Nassau County Cornell Cooperative Extension Center, over-watering is the cause of most lawn and garden problems. You can call them for advice at 516-292-7990 or 516-228-0426.
- Sprinkler systems should operate in the early morning hours, however make it a point to observe the operation of the system to check for faulty heads and leaking fittings. These problems waste water and cause higher bills.
- Sweep, don't wash, sidewalks; use a bucket for car washing and turn the hose on and off for rinsing.

PRECAUTIONS

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. The Village of Hempstead 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 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Call us at (*516)478-6252* or visit our Web site at https://www.villageofhempstead.org/187/Water-Plant. For more information on lead in drinking water, contact the Nassau County Health Department at (516) 227-9692, or the New York State Department of Health directly by calling the toll-free number (within New York State) 1-800-458-1158, extension 27650, or out of state at (518) 402-7650, or by email at bpwsp@health.state.ny.us. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, or call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD.

Reverse 911

The Village has implemented a "Reverse 911" system to allow rapid public notification during emergency situations. An automated system will dial the telephone numbers of all residents known to the Village and play a prerecorded message. *If any resident needs to update their telephone number please email the change to reverse911@villageofhempstead.gov.*

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our groundwater through proper disposal of chemicals and waste. Copies of this Consumer Confidence Report and Annual Water Supply Report are available at the Incorporated Village of Hempstead, Village Hall located at 99 James A. Garner Way, Hempstead, New York. In addition, a supplemental data package is available at the Village office, which includes the full water quality data, both before and after treatment, for each well utilized during 2021.

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Village of Hempstead Failed to Comply With a Monitoring Requirement

The Village of Hempstead Water System (HWS) failed to comply with a monitoring requirement. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

The VHWS received a violation for not monitoring disinfection byproducts in 2018 and 2019 in accordance with the New York State Sanitary Code (NYSSC) Part 5 Subpart 5-1.51(o)(2) – *Disinfection Byproducts Monitoring*. This subpart of the NYSSC requires water systems like the VHWS that use primary or residual disinfectant other than ultraviolet light to monitor the disinfection byproducts a during specific month each year. The disinfection byproducts that the VHWS is required to sample for are Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5).

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2018 and 2019 we did not complete all monitoring and testing for the Disinfection Byproducts Rule Stage 2 and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by positing this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand and or mail.

What is being done?

The VHWS has established a system of checks and balances to ensure that the monitoring of disinfection byproducts will be conducted each year during the month of September from approved sites in the distribution system.

This notice is being provided by the Village of Hempstead Water System.
State Water System ID# 2902827

Who can I contact?

Village of Hempstead: Steve Giardio, Water Department Supervisor – (516) 478-6267
Nassau County Department of Health: (516) 227-9692