

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2025

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF EAST WILLISTON WATER DEPARTMENT

2 Prospect Avenue, East Williston, NY 11596
(Public Water Supply ID # 2902820)



**Prepared by:
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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.

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Incorporated Village of East Williston Water Department (the Village) annually issues a report describing the quality of your 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 exceeded all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Joanna Palumbo, Village Clerk, at (516) 746-0782, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 website at www.epa.gov/safewater, the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) website at www.health.state.ny.us, and attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings on the second Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the Village Hall.

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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for the public health.

The source of water for the Village is groundwater pumped from groundwater wells, located within the Village of Williston Park, that are drilled into the Magothy aquifer beneath Long Island. Generally, the water of the aquifer is good to excellent. Our Village purchases water from the Village of Williston Park. Specific information concerning the supply wells can be obtained from the Village of Williston Park.

Williston Park has several wells located at separate sites throughout its Village. The Village of East Williston Water Department purchases source water from Williston Park through one eight-inch metered interconnection. It also maintains three emergency interconnections with the Incorporated (Inc.) Village of Mineola, the Inc. Village of Old Westbury, and the Albertson Water District. East Williston owns and maintains the system piping that delivers water to the Water Department consumers. The Village is 100% metered and has an active cross connection control program in compliance with the State sanitary code. Unauthorized opening of fire hydrants is prohibited.

During 2025, the Village of Williston Park treated their source water with sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) in an amount necessary to maintain a pH level between 7.5 and 8.5 in order to reduce corrosivity. Disinfection is required by the NCDH. Williston Park disinfects its water supply by feeding small amounts of liquid sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) into the distribution system at each pumping station. In addition to treatment for pH adjustment and disinfection, the removal of volatile organic chemicals is done through packed tower aeration (stripping towers) at two well stations.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 2,600 residents through 855 service connections. The total amount of water pumped from the Village of Williston Park Water Department during 2025 was 132,711,000 gallons. Approximately 96,459,652 gallons were delivered to the consumers in the Village of East Williston through metered sales. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 36,251,348 gallons (27.3% of the total amount purchased). This water was used in firefighting, sewer cleaning, hydrant flushing to alleviate turbid water conditions, water main breaks, service leaks, and theft of service.

COST OF WATER

The Village bills its consumers utilizing a step billing schedule as shown below:

WATER RATES

Consumption (gallons)	Charges
Up to 100,000	\$9.03/thousand gallons
Over 100,000	\$9.36/thousand gallons

In 2025, the annual average water charge per user was approximately \$1,035.

OUTDOOR WATER USE RESTRICTIONS

Use of water for irrigation purposes for lawns, shrubs, trees, plants, and vegetation of any type is regulated by hours set forth by the Nassau County. **Absolutely no watering is permitted between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.** Watering will be permitted all other hours under the following conditions:

1. Residents with even house numbers may water on even dates.
2. Residents with odd house numbers may water on odd dates.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we and the Village of Williston Park 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, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791 or the NCDH at (516) 227-9692.

The table presented on the next page, Table 1, shows the results of the monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. Table 1 depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

TABLE 1

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Max (Range) (1)	Unit Measurement	MCLG or MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or MRDL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	4/7/2025	0.0057	mg/L	MCLG - 2	MCL - 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	4/7/2025	15.2	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	4/7/2025	27.5	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Magnesium	No	4/7/2025	7.2	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	4/7/2025	0.0011	ug/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	4/7/2025	33.2	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 (2)	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	4/7/2025	16.9	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
Inorganic Contaminants (Nitrate and Nitrite)							
Nitrate as N	No	4/7/2025	4 (3.6 - 4)	mg/L	MCLG - 10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	No	4/7/2025	4 (3.6 - 4)	mg/L	MCLG - 10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Physical Characteristics							
Calcium Hardness	No	4/7/2025	38	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Corrosivity	No	4/7/2025	-0.88	-	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
pH	No	4/7/2025	7.8	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	4/7/2025	43.1	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	4/7/2025	153	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	4/7/2025	67.4	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	12/15/2025	0.74 (0.5 - 1.07) (3)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL - 4 (4)	Water additive used to control microbes
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides							
1,4 - Dioxane	No	4/21/2025	0.098 (ND - 0.098)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	4/21/2025	8.11 (4.58 - 8.11)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	4/14/2025	5.02 (ND - 5.02)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Disinfection By-Products - Routine Sampling							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	9/8/2025	1.1 (ND - 1.1)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity	No	5/1/2023	1.02 (0.494 - 1.02)	pCi/L	MCLG - 0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	5/1/2023	2.8 (0.537 - 2.8)	pCi/L	MCLG - 0	50 ⁽⁵⁾	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Combined Radium 226/228	No	5/1/2023	1.407 (0.696 - 1.407)	pCi/L	MCLG - 0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	5/1/2023	0.51 (0.247 - 0.51)	ug/L	MCLG - 0	MCL - 30	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 Contaminants ⁽⁶⁾							
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	4/21/2025	2.93 (ND - 2.93)	ng/L	n/a	HAL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	4/21/2025	3.52 (ND - 3.52)	ng/L	n/a	HAL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	10/6/2025	3.11 (ND - 3.11)	ng/L	n/a	HAL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	No	4/21/2025	4.04 (ND - 4.04)	ng/L	n/a	HAL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	No	4/21/2025	9.89 (ND - 9.89)	ng/L	n/a	HAL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	4/21/2025	4.83 (ND - 4.83)	ng/L	n/a	HAL - 50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	90 th Percentile and Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Contaminants							
Copper	No	8/5/2025	0.055 (0.016 - 0.075) ⁽⁷⁾	mg/L	MCLG - 1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	8/5/2025	ND ⁽⁸⁾	ug/L	MCLG - 0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

(1) When compliance with the MCL is determined annually or less frequently, the data reported is the highest detected level of any of the sampling points and the range of detected values. When compliance with the MCL is determined more frequently than annually, the data reported is the highest average 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) This value represents the average and range of residual chlorine of 38 samples taken throughout the system.

(4) 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.

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

(6) The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) is a United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) water quality sampling program which monitors unregulated but emerging contaminants in drinking water. The results of the sampling will determine if such contaminants will need to be regulated in the future.

(7) The level presented represents the 90th percentile for copper of the 10 sites tested during August 2025. 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 copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system during August 2025 and the 90th percentile value was the ninth-highest value (0.055 mg/L). The Action Level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites.

(8) The level presented, < 1.0 ug/L (ND or not detected), represents the 90th percentile for lead of the 10 sites tested during August 2025. The Action Level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested (all sites were ND for lead).

Definitions:

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

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level; the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as possible.

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.

mg/L: Milligrams per Liter; corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

n/a: Not applicable; i.e., no value is assigned by regulatory authorities.

date

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.

ug/L: Micrograms per Liter; corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

ug/L: Micrograms per Liter; corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

Not included in the table are the more than 220 other contaminants which were tested for and not detected in the wells and distribution system. These undetected contaminants are listed herein:

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-dichloroethane, 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, 2/4-chlorotoluene, benzene, bromobenzene, bromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane, bromomethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, chloroethane, dibromomethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, ethylbenzene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, isopropylbenzene (Cumene), methyl tert-butyl ether, methylene chloride, styrene, toluene, trichlorofluoromethane, vinyl chloride, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, cis-1,3-dichloropropene, m,p-xylene, n-butylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, o-xylene, n-isopropyltoluene, sec-butylbenzene, tert-butylbenzene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,3-dichloropropene, didealkylatrazine, deisopropylatrazine, desethylatrazine, imidacloprid, imidacloprid urea, alachlor OA, alachlor ESA, metolachlor metabolite, metolachlor OA, metolachlor ESA, 2-hydroxyatrazine, malaoxon, trichlorfon, siduron, dichlorvos, propamocarb hydrochloride, 2,6-dichlorobenzamide, ibuprofen, gemfibrozil, metalaxyl, metachlor, tebuthiuron, caffeine, dinoseb, bisphenol A, diuron, phenytoin (Dilantin), 4-hydroxyphenytoin, diethyltoluamide (DEET), acetaminophen, bisphenol B, estrone, 17 alpha ethynylestradiol, diethylstilbestrol, 17 beta estradiol, 4-androstene-3,17-dione, picaridin, propachlor ESA, propachlor OA, testosterone, equilin, estriol, monomethyltetrachloroterephthalate (MM), alpha-BHC, beta-BHC, gamma-BHC, delta-BHC, heptachlor, chlordane, alachlor, methoxychlor, endosulfan II, endosulfan sulfate, 4,4 DDE, 4,4 DDD, 4,4 DDT, endrin, heptachlor epoxide, aldrin, dieldrin, endosulfan I, dacthal, 1,2-dibromoethane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, acenaphthene, acenaphthylene, acetochlor, allethrin, anthracene, azoxystrobin, benfluralin, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(ghi)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzophenone, benzyl butyl phthalate, bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate, bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, bloc, bromacil, butachlor, butylated hydroxyanisole, butylated hydroxytoluene, carbamazepine, carbazole, carisoprodol, chlorodifluoromethane, chlorofenvinphos, chloroexylenol, chlorpyrifos, chrysenem cyfluthrin, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, dibutyl phthalate, dichlobenil, dichlorvos, diethyl phthalate, dioctyl phthalate, disulfoton sulfone, EPTC, ethofumesate, ethylparathion, fluoranthene, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, hexachloroethane, hexazinone, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, iodofenphos, iprodione, kelthane, malathion, methoprene, methyl parathion, naled (mDibrom) napropamide, pendimethalin, pentachlorobenzene, pentachloronitrobenzene, permethrin, phenanthrene, piperonyl butoxide, prometon, prometryne, propachlor, propiconazole (TILT), pyrene, resmethrin, ronstar, simazine, sumithrin, terbacil, triadimefon, triclosan, trifluralin, vinclozolin, etofenprox, etofenprox alpha-CO, prallethrin, PCB screen, toxaphene, 2,4,5-TP, 2,4-D, dalapon, dicamba, pentachloroatraphenol, picloram, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide, carbofuran, carbofuran, 3-hydroxycarbofuran, oxamyl, carbaryl, 1-naphthol, methomyl, propoxur, methiocarb, methiocarb sulfone, diquat, glysofphate, and endothall.

Disinfection By-Products [Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)] Stage II – bromodichloromethane, bromoacetic acid, chloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, total haloacetic acids, and trichloroacetic acid.

Inorganics and Physical Characteristics – aluminum, ammonia nitrogen, antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, fluoride, free cyanide, germanium, lithium, MBAS, molybdenum,

mercury, nitrite as N, odor, ortho-phosphate, perchlorate, selenium, tellurium, thallium, thorium, tin, titanium, and vanadium.

Microbiological – Total Coliform, Escherichia Coli and turbidity.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 – 6:2 Fluorotelomersulfonic acid (6:2FTS A), Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS), Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA), Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA), Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA), Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS), Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS), Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA or GenX), 9Cl-PF3ONS (F53B Major), 11Cl-PF3OUdS (F53B Minor), 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA), 4:2 Fluorotelomersulfonic acid (4:2FTS A), 8:2 Fluorotelomersulfonic acid (8:2FTS A), Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA), Perfluoro-4-oxapentanoic acid (PFMPA), Perfluoro-5-oxahexanoic acid (PFMBA), Perfluoropentane Sulfonic Acid (PFPeS), and Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA).

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). MRDLGs 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 radiological contaminants is done every 3 years in accordance with NCDH standards. The sampling results presented in this report are from the most recent radiological sampling that was done in 2023 by the Village of Williston Park. Samples were collected from the Village of Williston Park's raw water and analyzed for gross alpha activity, gross beta, radium 226, radium 228, and uranium. The maximum contaminant level for gross alpha radioactivity in water is 15 picocuries per Liter (pCi/L). The 2023 highest sampling result for gross alpha is 1.02 pCi/L. The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. The 2023 highest sampling result for gross beta is 2.80 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for combined radium 226/228 in water is 5 pCi/L. The 2023 highest result for combined radium 226/228 is 1.407 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for uranium in water is 30 ug/L. The 2023 calculated result for uranium is 0.51 ug/L.

Sampling for lead and copper contaminants is done every 3 years in accordance with NCDH standards. The sampling results presented in this report are from the most recent lead and copper sampling that was done in 2025. Samples were collected from the Village of East Williston distribution system at eleven 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 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 ten 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 in our water system. Ten samples were collected from our water system and the 90th percentile values for lead and copper were the ninth highest values for those contaminants. The 90th percentile for lead as shown in Table 1 is <1.0 ug/L and the 90th percentile for copper as shown in Table 1 is 0.055 mg/L.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by Table 1, our system had no monitoring violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements. 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. The Village of East Williston 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 the Village of East Williston at (516) 746-0782. 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>.

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, persons 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 microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791.

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 the Village, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within our system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), the Village submitted a lead service line inventory to the NYSDOH and NCDH in October 2024. It is publicly accessible by on the NYSDOH website at https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY2902820.htm. The service line inventory is also available for viewing at Village Hall.

INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The Village is monitoring for additional contaminants under the EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5). The information collected under the UCMR5 will help the EPA determine future drinking water regulations. The results of the monitoring program are listed in Table 1 and are available within the Supplement.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

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 towers.
- 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, 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.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2025, the Village continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use. The Village will continue this program in 2026. No improvement projects are planned for 2026 at this time.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with clean, quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF EAST WILLISTON
2 Prospect Avenue
East Williston, NY 11554

Mayor

Bonnie L.S. Parente

Deputy Mayor

Anthony Gallo

Trustees

James L. Iannone

Rushi Vaidya

Dan Simone