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**GREENLAWN**  
 Water District *Water is precious...use it wisely*

**2025 Drinking Water Quality Report**  
 Public Water Supply Identification No. 5103271

**ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT**

**MAY 2026**

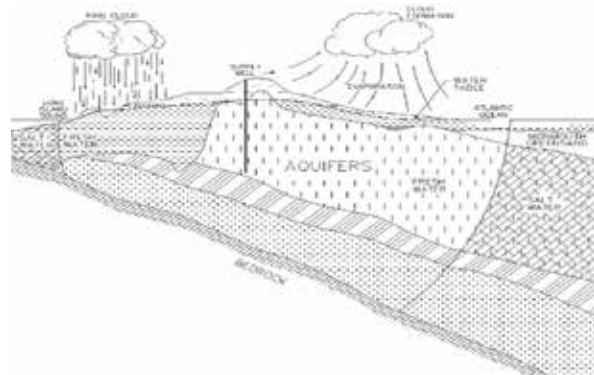
The Greenlawn Water District is pleased to present this 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report. The report is required to be delivered to all residents of our District in compliance with Federal and State regulations. We are happy to report that our water supply is in full compliance with all Federal, State and County regulations as presented on page 3. 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 Commissioners and the District employees are committed to ensuring that you and your family receive the highest quality water.

**SOURCE OF OUR WATER**

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

The source of water for the District is groundwater pumped from 14 wells located throughout the community that are drilled into the Magothy aquifer beneath Long Island, as shown on the figure to the right. Generally, the water quality of the aquifer is good to excellent, although there are localized areas of contamination. The water from these areas is treated by the District to remove any contaminants prior to the delivery of any water to the consumer. It should also be noted that the District maintains electrical generators at many of our well sites in order to continuously provide water to the community, even during emergency situations such as power outages.



The population served by the Greenlawn Water District during 2025 was approximately 42,000. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2025 was 2.093 billion gallons, of which approximately 93 percent was billed directly to consumers.

**COST OF WATER**

The District utilizes a step billing schedule as shown in the table. The average residential consumer is being billed at \$1.60 per 1,000 gallons of water used. Please refer to District website for water treatment surcharge and irrigation water rates.

**QUARTERLY WATER RATES - RESIDENTIAL**

Consumption (gallons)	Charges
Up to 10,000	\$16.00 minimum
10,001 - 60,000	\$1.60/thousand gallons
60,001 - 100,000	\$1.90/thousand gallons
100,001 - 150,000	\$2.40/thousand gallons
150,001 - 200,000	\$2.75/thousand gallons

*Copies of a Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2025, are available at the Greenlawn Water District office located at 45 Railroad Street, Greenlawn, New York and the Commack, Elwood and Harborfields Public Libraries.*

*We at Greenlawn Water District 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.*

## 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 the Greenlawn Water District, please contact Chief Plant Operator Frank DeMayo at (631) 261-0874 or the Suffolk County Department of Health Services at (631) 852-5810. We want our residents to be informed about our water system. Major issues concerning the Greenlawn Water District can be discussed at the regularly scheduled District meetings. They are normally held on Wednesday at 9:00 a.m. at the District Office, 45 Railroad Street, Greenlawn.

The Greenlawn Water District routinely monitors for different parameters and possible 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 impurities. It's important to remember that the presence of these impurities 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons

with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia* and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Water from some of the wells within the Greenlawn Water District have a slightly elevated nitrate level. This level is below the maximum contaminant level of 10.0 parts per million (ppm). Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. The source of the nitrates is the nitrogen in fertilizers and from on-site septic systems. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

During 2025, the District collected 40 samples in compliance with the Lead & Copper Rule. The next round of samples will occur in 2028

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## WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

The Greenlawn Water District remains committed to its water conservation program in an effort to minimize unnecessary water use. The pumpage for 2025 was approximately 1.2 percent greater than in 2024, however, still less than the 10-year running average.

Residents are urged to 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. 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).

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## WATER TREATMENT

The Greenlawn Water District provides treatment at all of its wells to improve the quality of the water pumped prior to distribution to the consumer. The pH of the water is adjusted upward to reduce the corrosive action between the water and water mains and in-house plumbing by the addition of sodium hydroxide. Since 2010, the District has added a small amount of chlorine as a disinfecting agent to prevent the growth of bacteria in the distribution system. Granular activated carbon (GAC) filters are installed at Plant Nos. 3, 6, 8 and 13 for the removal of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). At Plant No. 11 there is an advanced oxidation process (AOP) system for the removal of 1,4-Dioxane and GAC filters for the removal of VOCs. At Plant No. 12 there is a packed tower aeration system for the removal of volatile organic compounds and an AOP system for the removal of 1,4-Dioxane.

New treatment systems anticipated to be on-line in 2026 include an AOP system at Plant No. 8. Additionally, in 2026 construction will begin for new GAC filters at Plant Nos. 10 and 15 and are expected to on-line in 2027. A new AOP system has been designed for Plant No. 5, expected to be on-line in 2027, with construction expected to start in late 2026.

# 2025 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
<b>Lead &amp; Copper Rule</b>							
Lead	No	September 2025	ND - 3.1 ND <sup>(1)</sup>	ug/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	September 2025	0.01 - 0.26 0.15 <sup>(1)</sup>	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic	No	2/20/2025	ND - 1.5	ug/L	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	No	2/20/2025	ND - 0.03	mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	2/20/2025	1.5 - 12.6	mg/L	n/a	No MCL	Rocks and minerals, especially limestone, dolomite, and gypsum
Chloride	No	2/20/2025	5.2 - 74.0	mg/L	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Chromium, Hexavalent	No	2/27/2025	ND - 0.26	ug/L	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring; Discharge from industrial operations
Cyanide	No	2/19/2025	ND - 20.4	ug/L	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Iron	No	2/20/2025	ND - 0.09	mg/L	n/a	0.3 <sup>(2)</sup>	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	2/20/2025	0.71 - 5.1	mg/L	n/a	No MCL	Naturally found in natural waters, including groundwater, and comes from rocks and soils
Mercury	No	8/1/2025	ND - 0.22	ug/L	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nickel	No	5/27/2025	ND - 0.005	mg/L	n/a	0.1	Naturally occurring; Leaching from metals
Nitrate as N	No	11/6/2025	0.79 - 9.6	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	No	11/6/2025	0.79 - 9.6	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Odor @ 60 Degrees C	No	2/20/2025	ND - 1.0	TON	n/a	3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources
Silver	No	8/1/2025	ND - 0.003	mg/L	n/a	0.1	Naturally occurring, discharge from photographic and radiographic processing; Manufacturing of electronic products; Jewelry making; Plating and soldering
Sodium	No	2/20/2025	3.6 - 57.2	mg/L	n/a	No MCL <sup>(3)</sup>	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	2/20/2025	ND - 15.9	mg/L	n/a	250	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	3/10/2025	ND - 0.03	mg/L	5	n/a	Naturally occurring; Mining waste
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs)</b>							
1,4-Dioxane	No	11/05/2025	ND - 0.76	ug/L	n/a	1.0 <sup>(4)</sup>	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites <sup>(5)</sup>
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	12/10/2025	ND - 7.07	ng/L	n/a	10 <sup>(6)</sup>	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	12/10/2025	ND - 8.88	ng/L	n/a	10 <sup>(6)</sup>	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications

# 2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG/ EPA <sup>(10)(11)</sup>	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
<b>Volatiles Organic Contaminants</b>							
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	No	5/27/2025	ND - 2.0	ug/L	n/a	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	No	8/20/2025	ND - 2.1	ug/L	n/a	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethene	No	5/27/2025	ND - 0.62	ug/L	n/a	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	No	8/20/2025	ND - 1.9	ug/L	n/a	10	Releases from gasoline storage tanks. MTBE is an octane enhancer in unleaded gasoline. Atmospheric deposition.
Tetrachloroethene	No	11/4/2025	3.7 <sup>(7)</sup>	ug/L	n/a	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills.
<b>Other Principal Organic Contaminants</b>							
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	11/5/2025	ND - 1.4	ug/L	n/a	5	Released into the environment as fugitive emissions and in wastewater during production and use as a chemical intermediate solvent; used in vinyl chloride manufacturing; chlorinated solvent intermediate; coupling agent in anti-knock gasoline; degreasing agent
LAS Molecular Weight, g/mol	No	8/1/2025	320.0 - 320.0	g/mol	n/a	n/a	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
<b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5<sup>(7)</sup></b>							
PFBA	No	12/10/2025	ND - 3.41	ng/L	n/a	50,000 <sup>(10)(11)</sup>	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFHPA	No	3/10/2025	ND - 2.67	ng/L	n/a	50,000 <sup>(10)(11)</sup>	
PFHXS	No	12/10/2025	ND - 4.87	ng/L	n/a	50,000 <sup>(10)(11)</sup>	
PFHXA	No	12/10/2025	ND - 5.19	ng/L	n/a	50,000 <sup>(10)(11)</sup>	
PFPEA	No	02/19/2025	ND - 5.90	ng/L	n/a	50,000 <sup>(10)(11)</sup>	
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes (Calc.)	No	08/05/25	ND - 4.3	ug/L	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter
Dibromochloromethane	No	08/05/25	ND - 1.3	ug/L	n/a	80	
Bromoform	No	08/05/25	ND - 0.72	ug/L	n/a	80	
Chloroform	No	11/04/25	ND - 1.7	ug/L	n/a	80	
Bromodichloromethane	No	08/05/25	ND - 1.1	ug/L	n/a	80	
Chlorate	No	02/27/25	11.8 - 28.8	ug/L	n/a	n/a	
<b>Radionuclides</b>							
Gross Alpha	No	2/20/2025	ND - 0.942	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion from natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	2/20/2025	0.169 - 2.12	pCi/L	0	50*	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Combined Radium 226 & 228	No	2/20/2025	0.928 - 1.5899	pCi/L	0	5 <sup>(10)</sup>	Erosion from natural deposits
<b>Physical Characteristics</b>							
pH	No	8/1/2025	5.3 - 8.1	Std. Units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness as CaCO3	No	2/20/2025	6.8 - 52.3	mg/L	n/a	n/a	
Specific Conductance	No	2/20/2025	38.1 - 378.0	umhos/cm	n/a	n/a	
Field pH	No	8/1/2025	5.2 - 8.0	Std. Units	n/a	n/a	
Field Temperature	No	8/1/2025	11.7 - 21.1	deg C	n/a	n/a	
Field Chlorine, Free	No	8/21/2025	ND - 1.5	mg/L	n/a	4.0	
Total Dissolved Solids	No	2/20/2025	ND - 183.0	mg/L	n/a	n/a	
Ca Hardness as CaCO3	No	2/20/2025	3.8 - 31.5	mg/L	n/a	n/a	
<b>Unspecified Organic Contaminants</b>							
Acetone	No	8/20/2025	ND - 34.2	ug/L	n/a	50	Acetone occurs naturally and is used in production of paints, varnishes, plastics, adhesives, organic chemicals, and alcohol; Also used to clean and dry parts of precision equipment
<b>Aldehydes</b>							
Formaldehyde	No	11/6/2025	ND - 7.6	ug/L	n/a	50	Formed when natural organic matter reacts with disinfectants like ozone or chlorine
Glyoxal	No	11/6/2025	ND - 9.2	ug/L	n/a	50	Primarily formed as a disinfection by-product when water is treated with ozone

\* The State considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

## Definitions & Footnotes for Table of Detected Parameters:

**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).

**Micromhos (umhos/cm)** - The unit of measurement for conductivity.

**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) - During 2025, we collected and analyzed 40 samples for lead and copper. The result indicated represents the 90th percentile as defined by the Lead and Copper Rule. No sample exceeded the action level for copper and lead. Next testing is scheduled for 2028. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, 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. Greenlawn Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

(2) - If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 ug/l.

(3) - 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. (4) - 1,4-Dioxane -The New York State (NYS) has established an MCL for 1,4 dioxane at 1 part per billion( ppb) effective August 26, 2020. (5) - 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."

(6) - The New York State (NYS) established a maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 ppt for PFOA and 10 ppt for PFOS effective August 26, 2020.

(7) - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) 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.

(8) - Perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) have 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 have been phased out by its primary U.S. manufacturer; however, there are still some ongoing uses.

(9) - All Perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 50,000 ng/l. (10) -MCL for Radium is for Radium 226 and Radium 228 combined

In 2025, Greenlawn Water District conducted approximately 12,000 water quality tests analyzing over 200 different parameters. The following contaminants have been undetected in our water supply:

Antimony	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Chlordane (Technical)	Hexanal	PFBS
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ADONA	Chlorite	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	PFDA
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	4-Chlorotoluene	Chlorobenzene	m&p-Xylene	PFDoA
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	9Cl-PF3ONS	Chlorodifluoromethane	Manganese	PFHpS
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Acetaldehyde	Chloroethane	MBAS, Calculated as LAS	PFNA
1,1-Dichloropropene	Alachlor	Chloromethane	Methomyl	PFPeS
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Aldicarb	Chromium	Methoxychlor	PFTA
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Aldicarb sulfone	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Methyl glyoxal	PFTeDA
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Aldicarb sulfoxide	Crotonaldehyde	Methylene Chloride	PFTrDA
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Aldrin	Cyclohexanone	Metolachlor	PFUnA
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	Apparent Color	Dalapon	Metribuzin	Picloram
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	Atrazine	Decanal	n-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Benzaldehyde	Dibromomethane	NEtFOSAA	Propachlor
1,2-Dichloroethane	Benzene	Dicamba	Nitrite as N	Propanal
1,2-Dichloropropane	Benzo(a)pyrene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Nitrogen, Ammonia	sec-Butylbenzene
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Beryllium	Dieldrin	NMeFOSAA	Selenium
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	Dinoseb	NFDHA	Simazine
1,3-Dichloropropane	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	E.coli	Nonanal	Styrene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Bromate	Endrin	n-Propylbenzene	tert-Butylbenzene
11Cl-PF3OUdS	Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene	Octanal	Thallium
8:2FTS	Bromochloromethane	Fluoride	Oxamyl	Toluene
4:2FTS	Bromomethane	gamma-BHC (Lindane)	o-Xylene	Total Coliforms
6:2FTS	Butachlor	Heptachlor	PCB Screen	Toxaphene
2,2-Dichloropropane	Butanal	Heptachlor epoxide	Pentachlorophenol	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
HFPO-DA	Cadmium	Heptanal	Pentanal	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Carbaryl	Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	PFEESA	Trichlorofluoromethane
2,4-D	Carbofuran	Hexachlorobenzene	PFMPA	Vinyl chloride
2-Chlorotoluene	Carbon tetrachloride	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	PFMBA	

## 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. Please refer to section "Water Quality" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 14 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a high susceptibility to industrial solvents and nitrates. The elevated susceptibility to nitrates is due primarily to point sources of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government), and activities associated to unsewered residential land use and activities, such as fertilizing lawns. The susceptibility to industrial solvents is primarily due to point sources of contamination related to transportation routes and commercial/industrial activities in the assessment area.

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

## 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 Greenlawn Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water 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, you can have 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 non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible on our website at <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/6241ce36f9b64e2ab0bb26ce187112a7>.

Please note that no lead water service lines have been identified to date within the Greenlawn Water District. A small portion of water service line material identification within our District remains unknown. If you notice your service line is listed as UNKNOWN on the map, please call the District office at (631) 261-0874 to schedule an appointment for one of our service operators to inspect your water service line at the first point of entry to your home or business.

Or if you would prefer to self-inspect your water service line, please review the questions in the form at the link below, complete the form and submit your results. Examples of what to look for and how to identify your service line material are depicted in the questionnaire: <https://www.greenlawnwater.org/lead-copper/>.

## WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the Greenlawn Water District routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous parameters. We test your drinking water for lead and copper, inorganic chemicals, nitrate/nitrite, principal organic contaminants, specific organic contaminants, pesticides, coliform bacteria, radiological, disinfection byproducts, perchlorate, perfluoroalkyl substances, 1,4-dioxane, and other water quality parameters. As listed in this newsletter, 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 the water supply. 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 effects.

## NOTICE OF VIOLATION

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 your drinking water meets health standards. During 2025, we did not monitor or test for chlorate in the distribution system, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. During 2025, we did not monitor or test for Nitrate/Nitrite at the Plant No. 12 AOP Effluent location during the 1st Quarter of 2025. During 2025, we did not monitor or test for 1,4-Dioxane at Well No. 6 and Well No. 6 (Effluent GAC) during the 2nd Quarter of 2025 and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. During the 1st Quarter of 2026, we did not monitor or test for Nitrate/Nitrite at the Plant 11 and Plant 12 AOP Effluent locations.

**What should I do?** There is nothing you need to do at this time.

**What does this mean?** This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

**What is being done?** The missed samples will be collected in 2026.