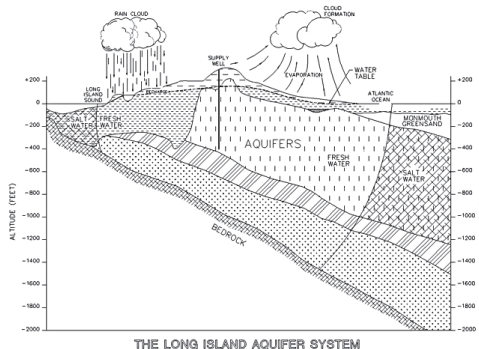


**Board of Commissioners: Paul Tonna, Chairman
Ciro DePalo, Treasurer and Joseph Perry, Secretary**

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

SOURCE OF OUR WATER



The source of water for the District is groundwater pumped from 18 active wells located throughout the community that are drilled into the Glacial and Magothy aquifers beneath Long Island, as shown on the above figure. Generally, the water quality of the aquifer is good to excellent, although there are localized areas of contamination.

The population served by the South Huntington Water District during 2022 was 81,760. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2022 was 3.33 billion gallons, of which approximately 92.3 percent was billed directly to consumers.

Throughout the United States 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.

COST OF WATER

The District bills each customer quarterly based on the rates shown below effective January 1, 2022:

9,000 - 50,000 gallons	\$1.05 per 1,000 gallons
51,000 - 100,000 gallons	\$1.56 per 1,000 gallons
101,000 gallons and over	\$1.86 per 1,000 gallons

The minimum bill is \$8.00 per quarter which includes 8,000 gallons.

In addition, there is a \$25 per quarter surcharge to cover the cost of water quality treatment improvement projects.

CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water service, please contact Chief Plant Operator Michael McGovern at (631) 427-8190 or the Suffolk County Department of Health Services at (631) 852-5810. We want our valued customers to be informed about our water system. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are normally held every Wednesday at 8:30 a.m. at the Water District office or by conference call. Please contact the Water District for call-in number if you wish to listen in.

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

Water from the South Huntington Water District has elevated levels of nitrates, but well below the maximum contaminant level of 10.0 parts per million. 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. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

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

In 2020, the South Huntington Water District revised its water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use as part of this program. The District established a mandatory ODD/EVEN day of the month lawn irrigation restriction program. The pumpage for 2022 was 1.0 percent more than in 2021. This increase can most likely be attributable to the hotter and drier weather that occurred during 2022 compared to 2021.

Residents of the District can also implement their own water conservation measures such as complying with odd-even lawn sprinkling schedule, 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).

WATER TREATMENT

The South Huntington Water District provides treatment at all wells to improve the quality of the water pumped prior to distribution to the consumer. The pH of the pumped water is adjusted upward to reduce corrosive action between the water and water mains and in-house plumbing by the addition of small amounts of sodium hydroxide.

The District also adds small amounts of calcium hypochlorite (chlorine) as a disinfection agent and to prevent the growth of bacteria in the distribution system.

Air stripping facilities are located at Well Nos. 5-1, 5-2, 9, 10-1 and 10-2 for the removal of volatile organic chemicals. Granular activated carbon filters are installed at Well Nos. 3-2/3-3, 4, 6, 7-1/7-2, 8, 15-1/15-2 and 20 for the removal of volatile organic chemicals. The District has just completed the construction of a state-of-the-art treatment system to remove emerging contaminants at Plant No. 10 on Whitson Lane, as explained below. The system is now on-line. The District is also in the construction phase of installing a similar treatment system at Plant No. 3 on Amityville Road in Huntington Station and Plant No. 8 on Wolf Hill Road in Melville. Both treatment systems should be in service by this summer.

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the South Huntington Water District routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous parameters. We test your drinking water for coliform bacteria, turbidity, inorganic compounds, lead and copper, nitrate, nitrite, volatile organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic contaminants. Over 180 separate parameters are tested for in each of our wells numerous times per year. The Water District conducts more testing than required by the State Health Department to ensure your water is safe to drink. The enclosed table depicts which parameters or contaminants were detected in your drinking water. It should be noted that many of these parameters are naturally found in all Long Island drinking water and do not pose any adverse health affects. All of our water meets the

drinking water standards after treatment. In addition to the table of detected parameters, the District tested for over 100 contaminants that were not detected in our water, including pesticides, herbicides, and organic chemicals contaminants.

MCL DEFERRAL

In January 2021, the District received a MCL Violation Deferral from the new Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) established by the New York State Department of Health for 1,4-Dioxane. An extension of this MCL Violation Deferral has been granted until Jul 31, 2023. This deferral delays any MCL violation for 1,4-Dioxane to allow the District time to construct treatment facilities. However, it is the District's intent not to provide any water that exceeds the MCL for 1,4-Dioxane or any other contaminant.

When a public water system (PWS) is issued a deferral, the water system agrees to a schedule for corrective action and compliance with the new 1,4-Dioxane MCLs. In exchange, the New York State Department of Health (the Department) agrees to defer enforcement actions, such as assessing fines, if the PWS is meeting established deadlines. Deferral recipients are required to update the Department and the Suffolk County Department of Health Services each calendar quarter on the status of established deadlines. The Department can resume enforcement if the agreed upon deadlines are not met. Information about that District's deferral and established deadline can be found at the following site www.shwd.org/deferralquarterlyreport/.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The 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 State Source Water Assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated. See section "Water Quality" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. 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 18 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a high susceptibility to industrial solvents and nitrates. The 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), agricultural practices and activities associated to high density land use, such as fertilizing lawns. The susceptibility to industrial solvents is primarily due to point sources of contamination related to industrialized activities in the assessment area.

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

WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

The District is in the process of undertaking a major water system improvement program that provides specialized wellhead treatment at several wells for the removal of the contaminant 1,4-Dioxane. The District

has two wells that exceed the new MCL for 1,4-Dioxane. Both of these wells have been removed from service until such time a treatment system is in service.

An AOP (Advanced Oxidation Process) Treatment System has recently been installed at Plant No. 10 on Whitson Road. This treatment system is now in service. Treatment systems are currently under construction at Plant No. 3 on Amityville Road, which is expected to be placed into service by spring 2023 and at Plant No. 8 on Wolf Hill Road, which is expected to be on-line by summer 2023.

A copy of this water quality report can also be found on the web at www.shwd.org/whats-new/water-quality-reports/. Copies of a Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2022, are available at the South Huntington Water District office located at 75 5th Avenue South, Huntington Station, New York, and the local public library.

We at South Huntington Water District work around the clock to provide the highest quality water to every tap throughout the community. We ask that all our consumers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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.

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.

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 (µg/L) - Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

ppt - parts per trillion.

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

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

⁽¹⁾ During 2021, we collected and analyzed 31 samples for lead and copper. The result indicated represents the 90th percentile as defined by the Lead and Copper Rule. Only one sample exceeded the action level for lead. Next testing is scheduled for 2024. 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. South Huntington 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⁾ 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. One sample from Well No. 19-1 exceeded the 300 mg/l MCL. However, this sample was not representative of water normally produced by this well as sample was collected after the well remained off-line, increasing the iron concentration due to rust from the well casing.

⁽³⁾ If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 µg/l. Iron is essential for maintaining good health. However, too much iron can cause adverse health effects. Drinking water with very large amounts of iron can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation and stomach pain. These effects usually diminish once the elevated iron exposure is stopped. A small number of people have a condition called hemochromatosis, in which the body absorbs and stores too much iron. People with hemochromatosis may be at greater risk for health effects resulting from too much iron in the body (sometimes called "iron overload") and should be aware of their overall iron intake. The New York State standard for iron in drinking water is 0.3 milligrams per liter, and is based on iron's effects on the taste, odor and color of the water.

⁽⁴⁾ Water from Well Nos. 10-1 and 10-2 are blended together to reduce concentrations of 1,4-Dioxane below the MCL. A new treatment system was installed at Plant No. 10 for the removal of 1,4-Dioxane. Well Nos. 3-2 and 3-3 are also blended together to reduce concentrations of 1,4-Dioxane below the MCL.

⁽⁵⁾ One sample taken from Well No. 6 on August 3, 2022 indicated a 1,4-Dioxane level of 1.7 µg/L. However, it was felt that the lab result was in error since immediate resample and previous sample results were in the range of 0.33 to 0.42 µg/L.

⁽⁶⁾ The New York State Dept. of Health (NYSDOH) established a new MCL for 1,4-dioxane at 1 part per billion (ppb) starting in August 2020.

⁽⁷⁾ 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. Also used in personal care products including detergents.

⁽⁸⁾ MCL for Radium is for Radium 226 and Radium 228 combined.

⁽⁹⁾ The US environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established a life time interim health advisory level (HAL) of 0.04 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and 0.02 ppt for PFOS. The New York State (NYS) maximum contaminant level (MCL) is 10 ppt for PFOA and 10 ppt for PFOS as of August 2020.

⁽¹⁰⁾ PFOA/PFOS has been used to make carpets, leathers, textiles, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging, and other materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains. It is also used in firefighting foams. Many of these uses have been phased out by its primary U.S. manufacturer; however, there are still some ongoing uses.

South Huntington Water District 2022 Drinking Water Quality Report

TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead ⁽¹⁾	No	July & August 2021	ND - 18.9 1.0 ⁽¹⁾	µg/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper ⁽¹⁾	No	July & August 2021	0.004 -0.75 0.22 ⁽¹⁾	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	No	4/7/2022	ND - 0.028	mg/L	2	MCL = 2.0	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	No	5/24/2022	ND - 13.7	mg/L	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	4/5/2022	ND - 4.4	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 100	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	5/24/2022	3.1 - 41.2	mg/L	n/a	No MCL ⁽²⁾	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	5/23/2022	ND - 0.05	mg/L	n/a	MCL = 5.0	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	5/24/2022	4.5 - 79.3	mg/L	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Iron	Yes	4/5/2022	ND - 420 ⁽³⁾	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 300 ⁽³⁾	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	5/24/2022	ND - 8.3	mg/L	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Specific Conductivity	No	5/24/2022	27.8 - 404.0	umhos/cm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	5/24/2022	3.2 - 57.3	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Measure of calcium and magnesium
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	No	8/30/2022	ND - 3.2	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 5	Industrial chemical discharge
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	9/28/2022	ND - 2.8	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 5	Industrial chemical discharge
Trichloroethene	No	10/19/2022	ND - 2.7	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 5	Industrial chemical discharge
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)	No	10/19/2022	ND - 1.2	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 5	Refrigerant
1,2-Dichloropropane	No	10/19/2022	ND - 2.8	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 5	Industrial chemical discharge
1,1-Dichloroethene	No	10/19/2022	ND - 1.2	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 5	Industrial chemical discharge
1,4-Dioxane	No	10/19/2022	ND - 0.83 ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁵⁾	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 1.0	Industrial/Commercial chemical discharge ⁽⁹⁾⁽⁷⁾
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (THMS)	No	4/6/2022	ND - 3.0	µg/L	0	MCL = 80	Disinfection by-product
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	8/17/2021	ND - 43.2	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 60	Disinfection by-product
Chlorate	No	8/2/2021	24.6 - 38.2	µg/L	n/a	No MCL	Disinfection by-product
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha	No	3/3/2022	ND - 1.36	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	3/3/2022	1.21 - 1.74	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 50	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 and 228	No	3/3/2022	0.329 - 0.708	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 5 ⁽⁸⁾	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	2/7/2019	ND - 0.412	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 30	Erosion of natural deposits
Bacteriological							
Total Coliform	No	n/a	0 positive out of 1000 samples	n/a	0	MCL = More than 5% per month	Naturally occurring in the environment
Perfluorinated Chemicals⁽⁹⁾							
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	8/18/2022	ND - 2.6	ng/L	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Industrial discharge
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) ⁽¹⁰⁾	No	10/19/2022	ND - 2.6	ng/L	n/a	MCL = 10	Industrial discharge
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) ⁽¹⁰⁾	No	10/19/2022	ND - 3.1	ng/L	n/a	MCL = 10	Industrial discharge
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHA)	No	8/3/2022	ND - 0.0021	ng/L	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Industrial discharge
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	No	10/19/2022	ND - 3.3	ng/L	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Commercial industrial applications
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	10/17/2022	ND - 7.3	ng/L	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Commercial industrial applications
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	10/17/2022	ND - 4.6	ng/L	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Commercial industrial applications
Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS)	No	9/28/2022	ND - 25.7	ng/L	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Commercial industrial applications