

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 supply, please contact the Water Department Supervisor Geary Gerhardt at (516) 249-0111 or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692. We want our valued customers to be informed about our water system.

During 2022, the Village collected 21 samples for lead and copper. The next round of samples will occur in 2025. See the results in the attached table. 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. The Inc. Village of Farmingdale 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. If you have a lead service line please contact the Village as soon as possible. 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>.

The Inc. Village of Farmingdale routinely monitors for different parameters and contaminants in your drinking water as required by federal and state laws. Last year, as in the past, your tap water met all the State Drinking Water Health Standards. This report and the table of laboratory test results, shown on the following pages, present an overview of last year's water quality. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. Most of these constituents are naturally present in the water such as minerals and other inorganics. For more information on contamination and potential health risks, please contact the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

COST OF WATER

The Village utilizes a billing schedule, as shown on the following tables.

Residential Schedule of Water Rates (Annually)

Consumption (gallons)	Charges
Service Charge	\$32.50/quarter
0 – 250,000	\$2.70/thousand gallons
250,001 and over	\$4.70/thousand gallons

Commercial Schedule of Water Rates (Annually)

Consumption (gallons)	Charges
Service Charge	\$71.50/quarter
\$4.70/thousand gallons	

Multi-Residential Schedule of Water Rates (Annually)

Consumption (gallons)	Charges
Service Charge	\$19.50/quarter
\$2.70/thousand gallons	

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

In 2022, the Inc. Village of Farmingdale continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use. Pumpage for 2022 was 4.2 percent more than in 2021. This may be the result of higher than average temperatures during the summer months and lower than average precipitation throughout the year.

Residents of the Village can also implement their own water conservation measures such as retrofitting plumbing fixtures with flow restrictors, modifying automatic lawn sprinklers to include rain sensors, repairing leaks in the home, installing water conservation fixtures/appliances and maintaining a daily awareness of water conservation in their personal habits. 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).

The Village is implementing new treatment systems at both water plants but these will take time to construct and to place into service. If necessary, our water supply will be supplemented with wholesale water purchases from adjoining water suppliers on an interim basis. Customers will be notified and requested to voluntarily reduce water use to the extent possible until all treatment systems are on line and the full water system capacity is back in service.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

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

Our water is derived from three wells which are screened in the Magothy Aquifer. The source water assessment has rated the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and two of the wells as having a high susceptibility to nitrates. The elevated susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to commercial/industrial facilities and lawns, as well as the commercial/industrial activities in the assessment area. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting Village Hall.

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 Inc. Village of Farmingdale – Village Hall located at 361 Main Street, Farmingdale, New York and the Farmingdale Public Library.

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly Village Board scheduled meetings. They are normally held the 1st Monday of the month at 8:00 p.m. (work sessions at 7:00 p.m.) and all are posted on the Village website.

We at the Inc. Village of Farmingdale 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.

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	Health Effects
Lead & Copper								
Copper ¹	No	Sept & Oct 2022	0.48	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Lead ¹	No	May & June 2021	2.9	ug/l	0.0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Inorganic Contaminants								
pH	No	06/16/22	7.2 - 7.3	Standard Unit	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a
Manganese	No	06/16/22	<0.010	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 0.3	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.	Manganese is a common element in rocks, soil, water, plants, and animals. Manganese occurs naturally in water after dissolving from rocks and soil. Contamination of drinking water may occur if manganese gets into surface or groundwater after dissolving from rocks and soil. It may also occur if manganese gets into surface or groundwater after improper waste disposal in landfills or by facilities using manganese in the production of steel or other products.
Sodium	No	06/16/22	31.3	mg/l	n/a	No MCL ⁽²⁾	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.	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.
Chloride	No	06/16/22	25.6	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250.0	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.	Chloride is essential for maintaining good health. Research has not conclusively demonstrated that human exposure to chloride itself causes adverse health effects, although exposure to high levels of certain chloride salts has been associated with adverse health effects in humans. For example, high dietary intake of sodium chloride can be a contributing factor to high blood pressure, but this has been attributed mainly to the presence of sodium. The New York State standard for chloride is 250 milligrams per liter, and is based on chloride's effects on the taste and odor of the water.
Calcium	No	06/16/22	3.9	mg/l	None	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Health Effects
Iron	No	06/16/22	<0.020	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 0.3	Naturally occurring	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.
Zinc	No	06/16/22	<0.020	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 5.0	Naturally occurring; Mining waste	Zinc has no health effects unless detected in very high concentrations. The presence of zinc may result in an undesirable taste in drinking water.
Nitrate	No	06/16/22	2.7	mg/l	10	MCL = 10.0	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
Magnesium	No	06/16/22	1.5	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a
Barium	No	06/16/22	0.012	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Nickel	No	06/16/22	0.002	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a
Sulfate	No	06/16/22	<5.0	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250.0	Naturally occurring	Drinking water containing high concentrations of sulfate can cause short-term intestinal effects in humans. The effects can range from a laxative effect (loose stools) to diarrhea (unusually frequent and liquid bowel movements). Diarrhea is of particular concern in infants, because it can lead to more serious effects such as dehydration. Travelers or new residents, who may change from drinking water with low sulfate concentrations to drinking water with high sulfate concentrations, may experience short term intestinal effects due to sulfate. The New York State standard for sulfate is 250 milligrams per liter, and is based on sulfate's effects on the taste and odor of the water.
Total Alkalinity	No	06/16/22	47.7	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a
Calcium Hardness	No	06/16/22	9.8	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a
Total Hardness	No	06/16/22	15.9	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Health Effects
Odor	No	06/16/22	ND		n/a	MCL = 3.0	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.	Odor as measured by this standard procedure has no health effects; although several contaminants exert odors when they are present at levels near their MCLs. Odor is an important quality factor affecting the drinkability of water.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	06/16/22	133	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a
Turbidity	No	06/16/22	<1.0	NTU	n/a	MCL = 5.0	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding <i>Cryptosporidium</i> .
Disinfection By-Products								
Total Trihalomethanes	No	6/16/2022, 9/15/2022	<0.5	ug/l	0	MCL = 80.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dibromochloromethane	No	6/16/2022, 9/15/2022	<0.50	ug/l	0	MCL = 80.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorine	No	1/10/2022 - 12/27/2022	0.55 - 1.7	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Trichloroethene	No	06/16/22	<0.50	ug/l	0	MCL = 5.0	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.	Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Health Effects
Bacteriologicals								
Total Coliform	No	1/3/2022 - 12/27/2022	Negative	Positive or Negative	n/a	TT ⁽³⁾ = 2 or more positive samples after April 1, 2016. MCL = 2 or more positive samples before April 1, 2016	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution.
Radionuclides								
Gross Alpha	No	08/17/16	0.376 - 2.62	pCi/L	0	MCL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Gross Beta	No	08/11/16	0.05 - 3.57	pCi/L	0	MCL = 50	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions	Certain materials are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Radium 226 & 228 Combined	No	08/11/16	0.76 - 3.44	pCi/L	0	MCL = 5 ⁽⁴⁾	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium	No	08/17/16	0.19 - 1.31	ug/l	0	MCL = 30	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Unregulated Contaminants								
Perchlorate	No	06/16/21	<4.0	ug/l	0	AL = 18 ⁽⁵⁾	Oxygen additive in solid fuel propellant for rockets, missiles, and fireworks	n/a
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
1,4-dioxane	No	1/3/2022 - 12/28/2022	0.034 - 1.0	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 1	Industrial/Commercial discharge	Laboratory studies show that 1,4-dioxane caused liver cancer in animals exposed at high levels throughout their lifetime. Whether 1,4-dioxane causes cancer in humans is unknown. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers 1,4-dioxane as likely to be carcinogenic to humans based upon studies of animals exposed to high levels of this chemical over their entire lifetimes.
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule and Follow Up Testing ⁽⁶⁾								
Chromium	No	06/16/22	<0.0070	ug/l	100	MCL = 0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Strontium	No	11/19/14	ND - 26.7	ug/l	n/a	HA = 4000	Naturally occurring	n/a

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Health Effects
Hexavalent Chromium	No	12/22/2020, 12/28/2020	0.027 - 0.12	ug/l	n/a	n/a	Industrial/Commercial Discharge	n/a
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	3/9/22 - 12-9/22	ND - 2.3	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10.0	Used in firefighting foams, and in materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains	n/a
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	3/9/22 - 12-9/22	ND - 3.6	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10.0	Used in firefighting foams, and in materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains	n/a
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	3/9/22 - 12-9/22	ND - 6.3	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10.0	Used in firefighting foams, and in materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains	PFOA caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOA in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOA in animals.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	No	6/15/22 - 12/9/22	ND - 5.8	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10.0	Used in firefighting foams, and in materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains	n/a

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 one 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⁾ - During 2022, we collected and analyzed 21 samples for lead and copper. The 90th percentile level is presented in the table. The action levels for lead and copper were not exceeded at any site. The next round of sampling and testing will occur in 2025. The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

⁽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⁾ - TT (Treatment Technique) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

⁽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.

NEW YORK STATE MANDATORY HEALTH ADVISORY

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

The Inc. Village of Farmingdale conducts over 1,500 water quality tests throughout the year, testing from over 150 different contaminants which have been undetected in our water supply including:

Detergents (MBAS)	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	Langelier Saturation Index	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	4-Isopropyltoluene (P-Cumene)	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Methyl Tert. Butyl Ether (MTBE)
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chl. Propane	Chloroacetic Acid	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	Chloroform	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Cadmium	Sec-Butylbenzene	Monochloroacetic Acid	Dichloroacetic Acid	Carbon Tetrachloride	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Chromium	Lindane	Pentachlorophenol	Trichloroacetic Acid	1,1-Dichloropropene	Bromomethane
Fluoride	Heptachlor		Dibromoacetic Acid	1,2-Dichloroethane	Benzene
Mercury	Aldrin	Aldicarb Sulfone	Total Haloacetic Acid	1,2-Dichloropropane	Toluene
M,P-Xylene	Chloroethane	Aldicarb sulfoxide	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Dibromomethane	Chloromethane
Selenium	Dieldrin	Aldicarb	Bromodichloromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Vinyl Chloride
Silver	Endrin	Total Aldicarbs		Tetrachloroethene	O-Xylene
Color	Methoxychlor	Oxamyl	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,3-Dichloropropane	Styrene
	Toxaphene	Methomyl	Bromoacetic Acid	Chlorobenzene	Tert-Butylbenzene
	Chlordane	Carbofuran	Monochloroacetic Acid	Bromobenzene	N-Propylbenzene
Ammonia	Total PCBs	Carbaryl	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	2-Chlorotoluene	Perfluorononaic Acid
Nitrite		Glyphosate		4-Chlorotoluene	Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid
Arsenic	Alachlor	Diquat	Trichlorofluoromethane	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)
Thallium	Simazine	Endothall	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,3-Dichlorobenze	
Sulfate	2,4-D	Ethylbenzene	1,1-Dichloroethene	N-Butylbenzene	
Free Cyanide	Dinoseb	2,2-Dichloropropane	Methylene Chloride	Trichloroethene	
Antimony	Dalapon	Hexachlorobenzene	Trans-1,2-dichloroethene	Bromochloromethane	
Beryllium		Dicamba	Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Heptachlor Epoxide	
Picloram		Bromoform		1,1-Dichloroethene	

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.