

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017
Oak Beach Wells
(Lawrence Dougherty, McCarren and McCrodden)
Oak Beach, NY
(PWS ID# 5130214)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, The Oak Beach Community Wells (defined as the Lawrence Dougherty Well, McCarren Well, & McCrodden Well) will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, we conducted tests for approximately 110 contaminants. At the Lawrence Dougherty Well we detected 8 of those contaminants, and only found 1 of those contaminants at a level higher than the State allows, at the McCarren Well we detected 8 of those contaminants, and only found 1 of those contaminants at a level higher than the State allows and at the McCrodden Well we detected 10 of those contaminants, and only found 1 of those contaminants at a level higher than the State allows. As we told you at that time, our water temporarily exceeded a drinking water standard. We are required to inform you that a Do Not Drink Order remains in effect. 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 Brian Leshinger at Maximum Environmental Management Inc. (631) 589-1225, Joseph Guarino Town of Babylon (631) 957-3000 or contact the Suffolk County of Health (631) 852-5810. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please contact Maximum Environmental Management Inc and we will discuss any drinking water issues with them you person.

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 and organic chemical contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Lawrence Dougherty water system serves approximately 50 people through 17 service connection. Our water source is groundwater drawn from 1 approximately 300-400 foot deep drilled well which is located on the northeast side of 93 Oak Beach Road. The drinking water source is operating under a disinfection waiver issued by the Health department. Therefore, no treatment is required prior to distribution.

The McCarren water system serves approximately 50 people through 23 service connection. Our water source is groundwater drawn from 1 approximately 300-400 foot deep drilled well which is located between 56 Oak Beach Road and 67 Savannah Walk. The drinking water source is operating under a disinfection waiver issued by the Health department. Therefore, no treatment is required prior to distribution.

The McCrodden water system serves approximately 40 people through 15 service connection. Our water source is groundwater drawn from 1 approximately 300-400 foot deep drilled well which is located on the north side of Fire Road across from 40 & 41 Fire Road. The drinking water source is operating under a disinfection waiver issued by the Health department. Therefore, no treatment is required prior to distribution.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Health Department at (631) 852-5810.

Lawrence Dougherty Well Sample (Well Sample Oak Beach Road)

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	No	7/17/2017	5.10 mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	7/06/2017	5.88 mg/L	250 mg/L	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Barium	No	7/06/2017	0.04 mg/L	2.0 mg/L	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Iron	Yes	7/06/2017	0.81 mg/L	0.30 mg/L	Naturally Occurring
Manganese	No	7/06/2017	0.01 mg/L	0.30 mg/L	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Specific Conductivity	No	7/06/2017	62.6 umhos/cm	N/A	

Lawrence Dougherty Distribution Sample (93 Oak Beach Road)

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Regulatory Limit (MGL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	No	7/17/2017	4.63 mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	7/17/2017	5.59 mg/L	250 mg/L	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Nitrate	No	7/17/2017	0.142 mg/L	10.0 mg/L	
Barium	No	7/17/2017	0.04 mg/L	2.0 mg/L	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Iron	Yes	7/17/2017	0.82 mg/L	0.30 mg/L	Naturally Occurring
Manganese	No	7/17/2017	0.01 mg/L	0.30 mg/L	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Mercury	No	7/17/2017	0.0002 mg/L	0.002 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Lead	No	7/17/2017	1.40 ug/L	0.004 ug/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate	No	7/17/2017	12.5 mg/L	250 mg/L	Naturally Occurring
Specific Conductivity	No	7/17/2017	63.5 umhos/cm	N/A	

The system exceeded the action level for Iron.

McCarren Distribution Sample (78 Oak Beach Road)

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	No	7/17/2017	8.32 mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	7/17/2017	12.2 mg/L	250 mg/L	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Iron	Yes	7/17/2017	0.45 mg/L	0.30 mg/L	Naturally Occurring
Manganese	No	7/17/2017	0.008 mg/L	0.30 mg/L	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Zinc	No	7/17/2017	0.008 mg/L	5.0 mg/L	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
Mercury	No	7/17/2017	0.0005 mg/L	0.002 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Total Alkalinity	No	7/17/2017	6 mg/L	N/A	
Specific Conductivity	No	7/17/2017	84.1 umhos/cm	N/A	

McCarren Well Sample

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	No	7/17/2017	7.83 mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	7/17/2017	8.45 mg/L	250 mg/L	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Beryllium	No	7/17/2017	0.072 mg/L	0.004 mg/L	Discharge from metal refineries and coil-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Iron	Yes	7/17/2017	0.44 mg/L	0.30 mg/L	Naturally Occurring
Manganese	No	7/17/2017	0.008 mg/L	0.30 mg/L	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Lead	No	7/17/2017	1.11 ug/L	15.0 ug/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Zinc	No	7/17/2017	0.006 mg/L	5.0 mg/L	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
Sulfate	No	7/17/2017	10.9 mg/L	250 mg/L	Naturally Occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	7/17/2017	5.0 mg/L	N/A	
Specific Conductivity	No	7/17/2017	81.4 umhos/cm	N/A	

The system exceeded the action level for Iron.

McCrodden Distribution Sample (34 Fire Road)

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Regulatory Limit (MCL, T1T or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	No	7/17/2017	33.7 mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Zinc	No	7/17/2017	0.007 mg/L	5.0 mg/L	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
Total Alkalinity	No	7/17/2017	61.5 mg/L	N/A	
Specific Conductivity	No	7/17/2017	166.1 umhos/cm	N/A	

McCrodden Well Sample

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Regulatory Limit (MCL, T1T or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	No	7/17/2017	4.64 mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	7/17/2017	5.27 mg/L	250 mg/L	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Barium	No	7/17/2017	0.04 mg/L	2 mg/L	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Iron	Yes	7/17/2017	0.71 mg/L	0.30 mg/L	Naturally Occurring
Manganese	No	7/17/2017	0.01 mg/L	0.30 mg/L	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Beryllium	No	7/17/2017	0.080 mg/L	0.004 mg/L	Discharge from metal refineries and coil-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Sulfate	No	7/17/2017	11.2 mg/L	250 mg/L	Naturally Occurring
Specific Conductivity	No	7/17/2017	59.8 umhos/cm	N/A	

The system exceeded the action level for Iron.

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 Disinfectant 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 Disinfectant 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 contamination.

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

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

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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 to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion - ppq).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

The table shows that The Oak Beach Community Wells (defined as the Lawrence Dougherty Well, McCarren Well, & McCrodden Well) uncovered some problems this year. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for iron was exceeded. 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.

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 Oak Beach Community Wells (defined as the Lawrence Dougherty Well, McCarren Well, & McCrodden Well) are 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>.

The New York State Health Department and The Oak Beach Community Wells (defined as the Lawrence Dougherty Well, McCarren Well, & McCrodden Well) are concerned about lead in your drinking water. Some homes in the community have historically had lead levels above the action level of 15 parts per billion, or 0.015 milligrams of lead per liter of water. Under the State Sanitary Code The Oak Beach Communities are required to have a program in place to minimize lead in your drinking water. This program includes corrosion control treatment, source water treatment (if necessary) and public education. If you have any questions about how The Oak Beach Communities are carrying out the requirements of the lead regulation please give our designated water operator a call at Maximum Environmental

Management, Inc. at (631) 589-1225. This notification explains the simple steps you can take to protect you and your family by reducing your exposure to lead in drinking water.

- Health effects of lead. Lead is a common metal found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, food, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, pewter and water. Lead can pose a significant risk to your health if too much of it enters your body. Lead builds up in the body over many years and can cause damage to the brain, red blood cells and kidneys. The greatest risk is to young children and pregnant women. Amounts of lead that won't hurt adults can slow down normal mental and physical development of growing bodies. Also, a child at play often comes into contact with sources of lead contamination, like dirt and dust that rarely affect an adult. It is important to wash children's hands and toys often, and try to make sure they only put food into their mouths.
- Lead in drinking water. Although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, lead in drinking water can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of infants who drink baby formulas and concentrated juices that are mixed with water. It is estimated that drinking water can make up to 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead.
 - Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily because the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome plated brass faucets, and at times, pipes made of lead that connect your house to the water main (service lines). In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2 percent lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials to 8.0 percent.
 - When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon after returning from work or school, can contain high levels of lead.
- Steps you can take in the home to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.
 - Despite our best efforts mentioned earlier to control water corrosivity and remove lead from the water supply, lead levels in some homes or buildings can be high. To find out whether you need to take action in your own home, have your drinking water tested to determine if it contains excessive concentrations of lead. Testing the water is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water. Some local approved environmental laboratories that provide this service are listed at the end of this booklet. For more information on having your water tested, please call Maximum Environmental Management, Inc. (631) 589-1225.
 - If a water test shows that the drinking water drawn from a tap in your home contains lead above 15 parts per billion, then you should take the following precautions:
 - Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has stood for more than six hours. The longer water resides in your home's plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold water faucet until the water gets noticeably colder, usually about 15 to 30 seconds. If your house has a lead service line to the water main, you may have to flush the water for a longer time, perhaps one minute, before drinking. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of your home's plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your family's health. To conserve water, fill a couple of bottles for drinking water after flushing the tap, and whenever possible use the first flush water to wash dishes, watering plants or other purposes that do not involve cooking and drinking. If you live in a high rise building, letting the water flow before using it may not work to lessen your risk from lead. The plumbing systems have more, and sometimes larger pipes than smaller buildings. Ask your landlord for help in locating the source of lead and for advice on reducing the lead level;
 - Do not cook with, or drink water from the hot water tap. Hot water can dissolve lead more quickly than cold water. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold water tap and heat it on the stove;
 - Remove loose lead solder and debris from the plumbing by removing the faucet strainers from all taps and running the water from 3 to 5 minutes. Thereafter, periodically remove the strainers and flush out any debris that has accumulated;
 - If your copper pipes are joined with lead solder that has been installed illegally since it was banned in 1986, notify the plumber who did the work and request replacement of the lead solder with lead-free solder.

- Also, notify Suffolk County Department of Health Office of Water Resources (631) 852-5810 about the violation. Lead solder looks dull gray, and when scratched with a metal object looks shiny;
- Determine whether the service line that connects your home or apartment to the water main is made of lead. The public water system that delivers water to your home should maintain records of the materials located in the distribution system. If they do not have any records concerning your service line, try to contact the plumbing contractor who installed the service line. You usually can identify the plumbing contractor by checking the office that issues or keeps records of the building permits the Town of Babylon Building Department (631) 957-3000. If the plumbing contractor can't be located, hire a licensed plumber to determine if the service line is made of lead. A licensed plumber can also check to see if your home's plumbing contains lead solder, lead pipes or pipe fittings that contain lead;
- If you have a lead service line that connects your dwelling to the water main and it contributes more than 15 parts per billion of lead to your drinking water after our comprehensive treatment program is in place, The Oak Beach Communities are required to replace the line. The Oak Beach Communities are required to replace the portion of the line under our control and are required to provide you with information on how to replace your portion of the lead service line. The Oak Beach Communities are also required to offer to replace your portion of the service line at your expense and take a follow-up tap sample within 14 days of the replacement. Acceptable replacement alternatives include copper, steel, iron, and plastic pipes; and
- Have an electrician check your wiring. If grounding wires from the electrical system are attached to your pipes, corrosion may be greater. Check with the electrician or your local electrical code to determine if your wiring can be grounded elsewhere. DO NOT attempt to change the wiring yourself because improper grounding can cause electrical shock and fire hazards.
- The steps described above will reduce the lead concentrations in your drinking water. However, if a water test shows that the drinking water coming from your tap contains lead concentrations more than 15 parts per billion after flushing and after The Oak Beach Communities have completed our actions to minimize lead levels, then you may want to take the following additional measures:
 - Purchase or lease a home water treatment device to remove lead. Home treatment devices are limited because each unit treats only the water that flows from the faucet to which it is connected, and all of the devices require periodic maintenance and replacement. Devices such as reverse osmosis systems or distillers can effectively remove lead from your drinking water. Some activated carbon filters may reduce lead levels at the tap, however, all lead reduction claims should be investigated. Be sure to check the actual performance of a specific home treatment device before and after installing the unit.
 - Purchase, for drinking and cooking, bottled water that is certified by the New York State Department of Health.
- You can consult a variety of sources for additional information. Your family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide you with information about the health effects of lead. State and local government agencies that can be contacted include:
 - Suffolk County Department of Health Office of Water Resources (631) 852-5810 can provide you with information about your community's water supply, a list of local certified laboratories, plus information about the health effects of lead and how to have your child's blood tested for lead.
 - The Town of Babylon Building Department (631) 957-3000 can provide you with information about building permit records that should contain the names of plumbing contractors that plumbed your home.
- The following is a list of certified laboratories in your area that you can call to have your water tested for lead. Long Island Analytical Labs (631) 472-3400 or Pace Analytical Labs (631) 694-3040.

Corrective actions are in process to address this issue. The Town of Babylon has approved a contract for the design of a drinking water system for The Oak Beach Communities.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2017, with the exception of Iron, the Oak Beach Community Wells (defined as the Lawrence Dougherty Well, McCarren Well, & McCrodden Well) were in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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).

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although The Oak Beach Community Wells (defined as the Lawrence Dougherty Well, McCarren Well, & McCrodden Well) have 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; and
- ◆ 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.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your families with 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 of our families. These improvements may be reflected in increased costs. Additional money may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We ask that all our families help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call if you have questions.