2022 drinking water quality report

RIVERHEAD WATER DISTRICT
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. 5103705

ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT **MAY 2023**

Dear Water District Resident:

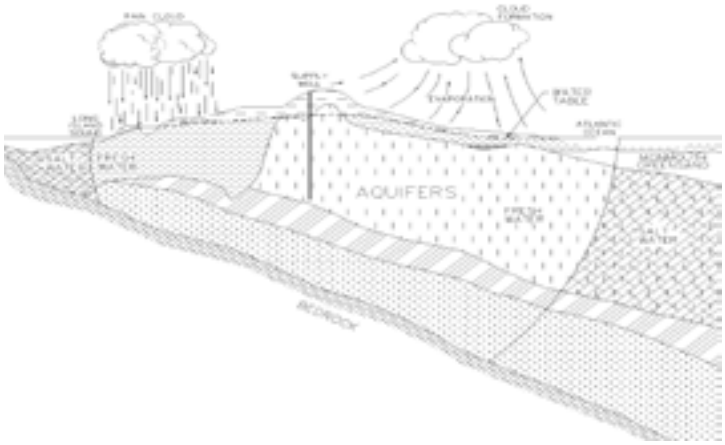
We are pleased to present to you the Riverhead Water District's 2022 Consumer Confidence Report/Annual Water Supply Statement. As shown in this report, the Riverhead Water District continues to provide the residents with a source of water for all of our domestic needs which is reliable and of high quality. Our water is continuously tested to ensure that it meets all drinking water standards. As the Town grows, so does our Water District. In order to meet their increasing water demands, the District is in the planning stage for a new ground storage tank in Wading River and a new well in Calverton and hopes to begin construction on these new facilities in the coming year. Simultaneously, we encourage all of our residents to conserve water so we can limit the expense connected with the construction of new additional facilities just to meet the water demands for the few peak days during the summer.

Our Water District staff works diligently to make sure every resident has clean water every time they turn on the tap. Additional information about our Water District and our water supply can be found on our Town website, **www.townofriverheadny.gov.**

SOURCE OF WATER

The source of water for the District is groundwater pumped from sixteen (16) active wells located throughout the community that are drilled into the Glacial and Magothy aquifers beneath Long Island, as shown on the adjacent figure. Generally, the water quality of the aquifer is good to excellent, although there are localized areas of contamination. The District holds an additional well, located within the former Northrup Grumman property in Calverton in reserve, due to NYSDEC restrictions.

The population served by the Riverhead Water District during 2022 was approximately 36,000. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2022 was 2.632 billion gallons, of which approximately 93.3 percent was billed directly to the residents of the District.



THE LONG ISLAND AQUIFER SYSTEM

This report is required to be available to all residents of our District in compliance with Federal and State regulations. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The Riverhead Town Board and the District employees are committed to ensuring that you and your family receive the highest quality water.

COST OF WATER

The District has adopted a tiered billing schedule effective January 1, 2023. For a 5/8" water service the consumer is assessed a service charge of $11.00 / quarter. For a 1" water service the service charge is $20.00 / quarter. The consumer is also assessed a consumption charge based on the quantity of water consumed. The consumption rate is $1.95 / thousand gallons for the first 90,000 gallons consumed and $2.75 for each thousand gallons consumed thereafter. In addition, an annual Water Quality & System Improvement Charge of $80 is collected to fund critical infrastructure projects. For additional rates and services, please see the Town's website.

CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements with the exception of iron. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Water District Supt. Frank Mancini at (631) 727-3205 or the Suffolk County Department of Health Services at (631) 852-5810. Water District issues are normally discussed at Town Board meetings. Log on to the website at www.townofriverheadny.gov for dates, times and locations.

The Riverhead Water District monitors for different parameters and 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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents 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.

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 human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water suppliers. 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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

The USEPA established a Lead and Copper Rule that requires all public water suppliers to sample and test for lead and copper at the tap. The first testing was required in 1991 and has been performed every three years since with the last round performed in 2022. All results were excellent indicating that the District's corrosion control treatment program was effective in preventing the leaching of lead and copper from your home's plumbing into your drinking water. The next round of sampling will occur in 2025.

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

The aquifer from which the Water District draws water from has more than enough water to meet current demands. However, the increasing demand for water makes practicing water conservation efforts key to maintaining the integrity of the aquifers for future generations.

The District has implemented its own water conservation efforts in recent years including conducting leak studies on all of its distribution mains, identifying lost water through broken or under-recording meters, and promoting an ODD/EVEN irrigation schedule.

Most of the water utilized by residents in the peak season is for irrigation purposes. The District requests that all residents be cognizant of irrigation use by installing rain or soil moisture sensors, checking systems for broken heads or leaks, assuring we are watering lawns and not roads, planting drought-resistant landscaping and by not over watering. Addressing these simple steps will not only conserve water, but save money as well.

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the Riverhead Water District routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous parameters. We test your drinking water for coliform bacteria, turbidity, inorganic contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes and synthetic organic contaminants. Over 135 separate parameters are tested in each of our wells numerous times per year. The table presented on page 3 depicts the quality of 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 effects.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. To date, the District has not operated a well that exceeds this level. 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 healthcare provider.

WATER TREATMENT

The Riverhead 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 lime. The water is chlorinated with calcium hypochlorite to protect against the growth of bacteria in the distribution system. The District also adds iron sequestering agents at all wells as part of the District's overall water treatment program to supplement corrosion control and to maintain iron in the soluble state to minimize water stains on laundry and plumbing fixtures.

The District operates an ion exchange treatment system for the removal of perchlorate at their Plant No. 16 site. Perchlorate is a man-made substance most often associated with the production of fertilizers. Although the USEPA has not set a drinking water standard for perchlorate, the NYS Dept. of Health has enacted an action level of 18 ug/l. As the perchlorate level at Plant No. 16 has never exceeded the action level, the District continues to treat this well in the interest of its consumers. Other sources are not impacted or contain low levels of perchlorate.

2022 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Minimum/Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)[1]	Likely Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead	No	August/ September 2022	ND -74.4 1.9[2]	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	August/ September 2022	0.063 - 0.99 0.24[2]	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	
Arsenic[3]	No	11/17/22	ND - 5.9	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 10	Naturally occuring
Zinc	No	12/14/22	ND - 0.026	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 5	
Calcium Hardness	No	08/10/22	ND - 90.6	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Calcium	No	12/12/22	19.5 - 19.8	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Magnesium	No	12/12/22	ND - 6.2	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Sulfate	No	06/15/22	ND - 78.3	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	
Nickel	No	03/28/22	ND - 0.0013	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 100	
Specific Conductivity	No	06/15/22	60.9 - 358.0	umhos/cm	n/a	No MCL	
Barium	No	06/13/22	ND - 0.074	mg/l	2	MCL = 2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes
Fluoride	No	03/21/22	ND - 0.15	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Color	No	04/20/22	ND - 12.0	Units	n/a	MCL = 15	Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the potential for production of excess amounts of disinfectant by-products such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter.
Ammonia (As Nitrogen)	No	06/13/22	ND - 0.29	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Runnoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Sodium	No	08/10/22	4.2 - 22.3	mg/l	n/a	No MCL[4]	Naturally occurring; road salt, water softners, animal waste
Chloride	No	11/17/22	5.2 - 41.1	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Weathering of soils, salt-bearing geological formations, deposition of salt spray, salt used for road de-icing, contributions from wastewaters and in coastal areas, intrusion of salty ocean water into fresh groundwater sources
Iron	Yes[5]	10/26/22	ND - 0.93	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300[7]	Naturally occurring
Manganese	No[6]	08/10/22	ND - 0.35	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300[7]	Naturally occurring; indicative of landfill contamination
Nitrate	No	11/04/22	ND - 6.3	mgl	10	MCL = 10[8]	Runnoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Perchlorate	No	05/18/22	ND - 4.8	ug/l	n/a	AL = 18[9]	Fertilizers and fuel additives
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)[10]	No	07/28/22	ND - 5.0	ug/l	0	MCL = 80	Disinfection By-Products
Chlorate	No	07/13/22	19.5 - 41.8	ug/l	0	No MCL	
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha	No	08/18/21	ND - 4.82	pCi/L	0	MCL = 15	Naturally occurring
Radium 226 & 228 Combined	No	08/30/21	ND - 0.4	pCi/L	0	MCL = 5	
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	No	10/26/22	ND - 1.4	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 5.0	Used in chemical manufacturing, as an industrial solvent, paint and varnish remover, and a cleaning/ degreasing agent

continued on page 4

2022 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS (cont'd.)

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Minimum/ Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)[14][15]	Likely Source of Contaminant
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs)							
1,4-Dioxane	No	12/19/22	ND - 0.14	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 1.0[11]	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with in-active and hazardous waste sites[10]
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	08/10/22	ND - 7.4	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10.0[12][13]	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	08/10/22	ND - 10.0	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10.0[12][13]	
Metolachlor	No	06/13/22	ND - 0.23	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 40.0	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	No	03/21/22	ND - 0.98	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 6	Industrial discharge
Unregulated Contaminants - Perfluoroalkyl Substances[14]							
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	No	08/10/22	ND - 2.8	ng/l	2000	MCL = 50,000	Industrial discharge
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	08/10/22	ND - 2.3	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Industrial discharge
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	08/10/22	ND - 3.4	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Industrial discharge
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	No	10/24/22	ND - 4.9	ng/l	n/a	No MCL	Industrial discharge
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	08/10/22	ND - 2.6	ng/l	n/a	No MCL	Industrial discharge
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	08/10/22	ND - 4.9	ng/l	n/a	No MCL	Industrial discharge

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.

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).

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] - USEPA Health Advisory levels identify the concentration of contaminants in drinking water at which adverse health and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specified exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.

[2] - During 2022 we collected and analyzed 32 samples for lead and copper. The 90% percentile is presented as the maximum result. 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. Riverhead 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 Hot line (1-800-426-4791) or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

[3] – NYS and EPA have promulgated a drinking water arsenic standard of 10 parts per billion. While your drinking water meets the standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effect on low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

[4] - 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.

[5] - The District operates three wells, Nos. 2, 4-1 and 4-2, that exceed the MCL for iron. 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 (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. People with hemochromatosis may be at greater risk for health effects. The District adds a sequestering agent to the water to a maintain iron in a soluble state to minimize discolored water and staining of laundry.

[6] - 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.

[7] - If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 ug/l.

[8] - Water from some of the wells within the Riverhead Water District have a slightly elevated nitrate level. This level is 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.

[9] - Perchlorate is an unregulated contaminant. However, the NYS Dept. of Health has established an action level of 18 ug/l.

[10] - Total Trihalomethanes include Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane and Dibromochloromethane. Some people who drink water containing triahalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems, and may have an increase risk of getting cancer.

[11] - 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.

[12] - 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 fire fighting foams at airfields. Many of these uses have been phased out by its primary U.S. manufacturer; however, there are still some ongoing uses.

[13] - PFOA and PFOS has a Federal health advisory set at 70 ppt. NYSDOH established an MCL for PFOA and PFOS at 10.0 ppt effective August 26, 2020. See deferral on Page 5.

[14] - UCMR - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule is a Federal water quality sampling program where water suppliers sample and test their source water source water for a designated period during 2015-2020. Results will be used by the USEPA to determine if the contaminants need to be regulated in the future.

[15] - All Perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered unregulated organic contaminants (UOC), which have an MCL of 50,000 ng/l.

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

The Riverhead Water District was issued a sampling violation for the 2nd Quarter of 2022 at their Plant No. 5 well field. 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 the 2nd Quarter of 2022, we did not monitor or test for 1,4-dioxane at Well #5-1, Well #5-2A, and Post-Blended Tap at Plant 5 and,therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time

During 2022, we did not monitor or test for Standard Inorganics in the distribution system, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

There is noting you need to do at this time. This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

We have modified our sampling moitoring program so that this situation should not happen in the future.

WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The Water District is in the process of implementing several Capital Improvement projects to both increase the quantity of water available to meet the needs of the community as well as water treatment projects to improve the quality of our drinking water. This includes the replacement of Well No. 2, implementation of wellhead treatment for the removal of manganese and per-fluorinated compounds at Well No. 5-1, rehabilitation of the Route 58 elevated storage tank and planning of new ground storage tank in Wading River. Details of our Capital Improvement Program can be found in the Spring 2023 Riverhead Water District Newsletter.

The Riverhead Water District normally conducts over 1,000 water quality tests throughout the year, testing for over 170 different contaminants which have been undetected in our water supply including:

Cadmium	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1,1-Dichloroethane
Chromium	Dinoseb	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
Copper	Dalapon	2,2-Dichloropropane
Lead	Dicamba	Bromochloromethane
Mercury	Pentachlorophenol	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Selenium	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Carbon Tetrachloride
Silver	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	1,1-Dichloropropene
Turbidity	Hexachlorobenzene	1,2-Dichloroethane
Odor	Aldicarb Sulfone	Trichloroethene
Detergents (MBAS)	Aldicarbsulfoxide	1,2-Dichloropropane
Free Cyanide	Aldicarb	Dibromomethane
Antimony	Alachlor	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Beryllium	Oxamyl	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
Thallium	Methomyl	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Benzene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Tetrachloroethene
Toluene	Carbofuran	1,3-Dichloropropane
Lindane	Carbaryl	Chlorobenzene
Heptachlor	Glyphosate	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Aldrin	Diquaat	Bromobenzene
Heptachloro Epoxide	Endothall	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Dieldrin	1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	2-Chlorotoluene
Endrin	1,2-Dibromo-3-Chl.Propane	4-Chlorotoluene
Toxaphene	Dioxin	1,2-Dichlorobenzene
Chlordane	Chloroacetic Acid	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
Total PCBs	Bromoacetic Acid	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Propachlor	Dichloroacetic Acid	1,24-Trichlorobenzene
Simazine	Trichloroacetic Acid	Hexachloro 1,3-butadiene
Atrazine	Dibromoacetic Acid	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Metribuzin	Total Haloacetic Acid	Methyl Tert.Butyl Ether (MTBE)
Butachlor	Chloroform	N-Butylbenzene
2,4-D	Bromoform	Ethylbenzene
Dichlorodifluoromethane	Chloromethane	M,P-Xylene
Vinyl Chloride	Bromomethane	O-Xylene
Chloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	Styrene
Chlorodifluoromethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
Methylene Chloride	N-Propylbenzene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Tert-Butylbenzene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Sec-Butylbenzene
4-Isopropyltoluene (P-Cumene)	Picloram	Phosphorus
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Benzo(a)Pyrene	Tetrachloroethene
Picloram	4:2 FTS	9Cl-PF3ONS
Total Coliforms	6:2 FTS	1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane
8:2 FTS	11Cl-PF3OUdS	

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The NYSDOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Known and possible contamination sources 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 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 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 pumped from 16 active wells. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a high susceptibility to industrial solvents, pesticides and nitrates and microbial contamination. The elevated susceptibility ratings are due primarily to the various land uses and their related point sources of contamination in the assessment area. The land uses include unsewered commercial, industrial and residential, as well as agricultural land use. While the source water assessment rates our well as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

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

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS - MCL DEFERRAL

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 PFOS and PFOA 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 our deferral and established deadline can be found at the following site: https://www.townofriverheadny.gov/files/documents/PFOAPFOSNOTICE1501112445020421AM.pdf
https://www.townofriverheadny.gov/files/documents/FirstquarterdeferralPFOSPFOA1505023132041521PM.pdf
https://www.townofriverheadny.gov/files/documents/Secondquarterdeferralnotice958090300070821AM.pdf
https://www.townofriverheadny.gov/files/documents/ThirdQuarterDeferralUpdatePFOSPFOA958092559100821AM.pdf
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