

**CITY OF LONG BEACH - WATER DEPARTMENT  
2011 WATER QUALITY REPORT  
TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS**

**City Council**  
Fran Adelson, President  
Len Torres, Vice President  
Michael Fagen  
Scott J. Mandel  
John McLaughlin



PRSRST STD  
US POSTAGE PAID  
Permit #30  
Long Beach, NY  
11561

**\*ECR\***  
**POSTAL CUSTOMER**

**Jack Schnirman**  
City Manager

Contaminants or Constituents	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
<b>Microbiological</b>							
Total Coliform	No	--	None Detected	Positive or Negative	n/a	MCL = More than 5% of monthly samples are positive	Commonly found in the environment
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper	No	Aug. & Sept. 2011	ND <sup>(1)</sup>	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	Aug. & Sept. 2011	ND <sup>(1)</sup>	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	No	12/8/11	0.02 - 0.05	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 20	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	12/19/11	6.0 - 9.5	mg/l	n/a	No MCL <sup>(3)</sup>	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	12/8/11	0.02 - 0.1	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 5	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	12/19/11	2.2 - 7.5	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Calcium	No	6/14/11	0.7 - 12.7	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	No	6/14/11	16.2 - 37.7	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	12/8/11	0.7 - 1.0	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 100	Naturally occurring
Iron <sup>(2)</sup>	No	6/14/11	ND - 30	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring
Manganese <sup>(2)</sup>	No	---	ND	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring
Nitrates	No	7/5/11	ND - 0.1	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 100	Naturally occurring
Beryllium	No	5/23/11	ND - 2.7	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 4.0	Naturally occurring
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
Total Trihalomethane	No	6/14/11	ND - 2.9	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 80	Disinfection By-Products
Haloacetic Acids	None Detected	---	---	ug/l	--	MCL = 60	Disinfection By-Products

**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.

**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).

**pCi/L** - pico Curries per Liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.

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

<sup>(1)</sup> - During 2011 we collected and analyzed 30 samples for lead and copper. The 90% percentile level is presented in the table. The action levels for both lead and copper were not exceeded at any site tested. Resampling is scheduled for 2014.

<sup>(2)</sup> - Iron and Manganese levels presented represent samples taken after the iron removal treatment facility and in distribution system.

<sup>(3)</sup> - 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.

**Important Information Regarding Our Water Supply**  
Public Water Supply Identification No. 2902834

**May 2012**

# City of Long Beach Water Department 2011 Drinking Water Quality Report

The City of Long Beach is pleased to present to you this year's Water Quality Report. The report is required to be delivered to the customers of our City in compliance with Federal and State regulations. We are happy to report that our water system is in full compliance with all Federal, State and County drinking water regulations. We also want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. The City Manager, City Council and the Water Department employees are committed to ensuring that you and your family receive the highest quality water.

**SOURCE OF OUR WATER**

The source of water for the City is groundwater pumped from eight (8) wells located throughout the community that are drilled into the Lloyd Aquifer beneath Long Island, as shown on the adjacent figure. Generally, the water quality of the aquifer is good to excellent.

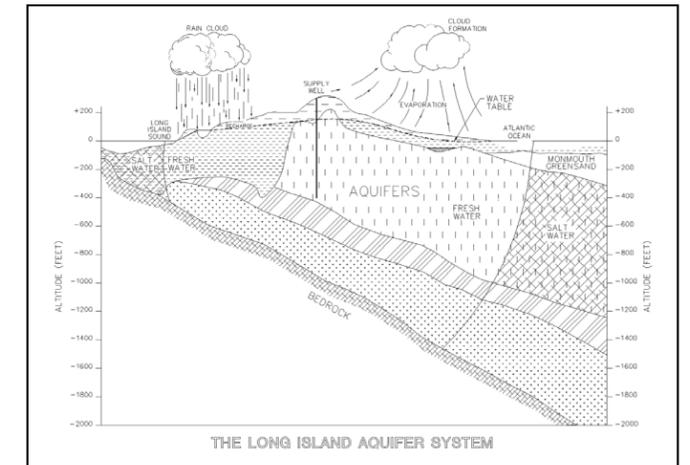
The population served by the City of Long Beach during 2011 was 35,000. The total amount of water pumped by the City in 2011 was 1.17 billion gallons, of which approximately 81.4 percent was billed directly to consumers.

**COST OF WATER**

During 2011, the City utilized a unit price billing rate with the residential consumer being billed at \$3.45 per 1,000 gallons.

**SPECIAL NOTE**

Should a City resident have a special medical condition that the Water Department and/or City Emergency Services should know about, please contact the Long Beach Fire Dept. at 516.431.2434, so that you can be added to the Medical Priority List.



**CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Water Department Supervisor Jack Scully at (516) 431-5288 or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692. We want our valued customers to be informed about our water system. If you want to learn more, you can attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are normally held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall, unless otherwise posted.

The City of Long Beach routinely 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.

## A Messenger from City Council President Fran Adelson



City Council President Fran Adelson

Each year, the City of Long Beach prepares a Water Quality Report which provides information about the condition of our drinking water. This report is regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), a federal law that authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish standards to protect our drinking water. The City of Long Beach is required to comply with these standards to ensure that our drinking water is free of contaminants.

The Lloyd Aquifer, located approximately 1300 feet below Long Island, supplies our drinking water

through underground wells. It is the oldest of the Cretaceous age formations on Long Island, extending from Kings County to Suffolk County. In 2010, New York Environmental Conservation Law established a moratorium on granting new permits to drill water from the Lloyd Aquifer so that a safe level of withdrawal is not exceeded.

The City's drinking water is treated for your safety, and this report will verify that we are producing clean and reliable water, having met or surpassed all federal and state standards.

The City Council is committed to ensuring that our drinking water supply is pure and healthy for our residents, and we ask that everyone do their part in supporting our efforts.

-Do not allow debris, oil, paint, and harmful chemicals into storm drains, where they travel directly into our waterways.

-Pick up litter and place trash in secured receptacles.

-Pick up pet waste by flushing or using one of the City's Pet Waste Stations.

-Read the City's Stormwater Management Newsletter for other tips on keeping our water supply clean.

-Visit the nearest S.T.O.P. location to dispose of hazardous household pollutants. For drop-off information call 516-378-2200.

The Water Quality Report may be found by logging to our website at [www.longbeachny.org](http://www.longbeachny.org).

If we all become aware of the health of our environment, our oceans and bays will remain safe for years to come.

Sincerely,

Fran Adelson  
City Council President

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 entitled "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.

Drinking water is derived from eight (8) wells. The source water assessment has rated all of the wells as having a low susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. However, due to the highly sensitive characteristics of the aquifer, continued vigilance in compliance with water quality protection and pollution prevention programs as well as continued monitoring and enforcement will help to continue to protect groundwater quality.

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

### 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 2011, the City of Long Beach continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use. The pumpage for 2011 was approximately 10% more than 2010. This can be attributed to the City's water conservation program that has stabilized overall water use.

Water supply management has long been a practice in Long Beach. Over the last 20 years, the city has initiated numerous programs geared to reducing water usage. Obviously, continued water conservation efforts will be required to maintain ample supplies.

Some of the major water conservation measures implemented by the City are:

- Water Metering - In 1976, water metering devices were first installed in residential and commercial buildings throughout the City. Prior to that time, water use was uncontrolled which resulted in frivolous waste. With the initiation of a user fee, a significant reduction in overall water consumption was realized.
- Water Conservation Ordinances – local ordinances have long been in effect to restrict non-potable water use during periods of peak demand, such as Summer periods and fire emergencies. In 1987, the City, in an effort to promote conservation, amended its municipal ordinances and adopted stricter regulations related to:
  - Lawn sprinkling – 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m. daily with even numbered houses watering on even calendar dates and odd numbers on odd dates.
  - Car washing – only self closing shut off valved hose permitted for use.
  - Water saving plumbing fittings and fixtures are required on all new residential and commercial construction and in certain alterations and additions to existing construction.

### WATER TREATMENT

The City of Long of Beach provides treatment at the Park Place treatment plant to improve the quality of the water, prior to the distribution of water to the consumer.

- Treatment consists of the following:
- Aeration to oxidize and convert iron to ferric or insoluble state in order to be treated and removed.
  - Addition of lime to raise pH and minimize the corrosivity of the water and reduce the leaching of lead and copper from household plumbing.
  - Addition of alum to aid in coagulation and sedimentation.
  - Sedimentation to remove the majority of iron.
  - Filtration to remove remaining iron.
  - The addition of small amounts of chlorine for the disinfection of the distribution system.

### WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the City of Long Beach 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 for in each of our wells numerous times per year. Over 2,000 tests are taken each year from the distribution system and supply wells. The table presented on page 4 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.

### WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

The City is continuing with its water system improvement program. The City is planning to continue with its water main replacement program by replacing the mains on Vinton Street, Kerrigan Street, Boyd Street, and the 600 block of West Market Street. These water main upgrades have all been approved by the NCDOH and will be initiated when funding becomes available.

The City also requests, as part of our security program, that all residents report to the Police and Water Department any unauthorized use or suspicious activities involving our fire hydrants and our water supply facilities.

Additional copies of this report and a Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2011, are available at City Hall and the local public library.

### Drinking Water Quality Report Continued ....

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).

### 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.