

# 2025 drinking water quality report

CITY OF LONG BEACH WATER DEPARTMENT  
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. 2902834

## ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT

MAY 2026

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 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.

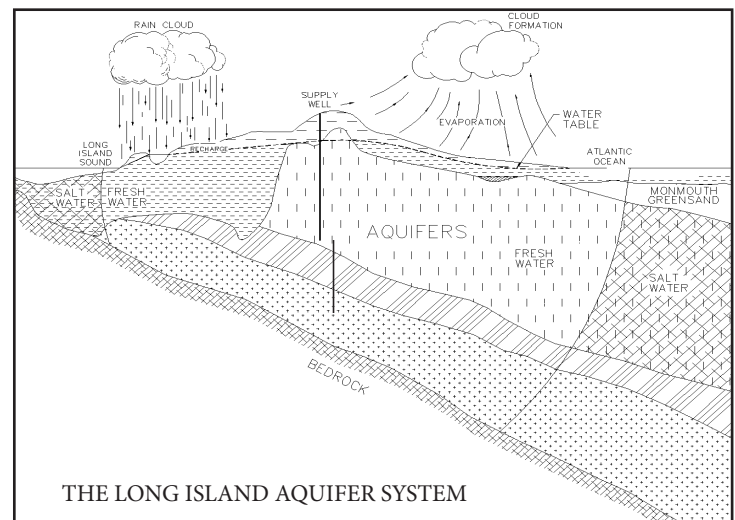
## SOURCE OF OUR WATER

The source of water for the City is groundwater pumped from seven (7) 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.

In order to ensure that our 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 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 population served by the City of Long Beach during 2025 was 35,000. The total amount of water pumped by the City in 2025 was 917,562,900 million gallons, of which approximately 88.4 percent was billed directly to consumers. The remaining 11.6 percent was lost to authorized unmetered usage to City-Owned buildings, street cleaning, plant/system maintenance and hydrant flushing.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radiological contaminants.



THE LONG ISLAND AQUIFER SYSTEM

## WATER TREATMENT

The City of Long 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.

### **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.

# WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

# WATER QUALITY

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 2025, the City of Long Beach continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use. The pumpage for 2025 was approximately 0.5% less than in 2024. This can be attributed to the differing weather conditions and the fact that we did not need to share any of our water with neighboring communities during the year.

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.

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, synthetic organic contaminants and radiological contaminants. Over 200 separate parameters are tested for in each of our wells numerous times per year. Over 5,000 tests are taken each year from the distribution system and supply wells. The table presented on page 3 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.

## COST OF WATER

The City utilizes a unit price billing rate with the residential consumer being billed quarterly at \$6.61 per 1,000 gallons, based on the following rate schedule:

Consumption (gallons)	Charges
0 to 12,000	\$6.61/thousand gallons (\$70.20 minimum charge)
12,001 to 150,000	\$7.07/thousand gallons
150,001 to 300,000	\$7.18/thousand gallons
300,001 to 600,000	\$7.51/thousand gallons
600,001 and above	\$8.24/thousand gallons

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The NYSDOH, with assistance from the local health department and the CDM consulting firm, 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 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 seven (7) 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.

The City of Long Beach Water Department conducts over 5,000 water quality tests throughout the year, testing for over 200 different contaminants which have been undetected in our water supply including:

Antimony	m&p-Xylene	Endothall	Bromobenzene
Arsenic	Methyl-tert-butyl ether	Diquat	Bromochloromethane
Cadmium	o-Xylene	Alachlor	Bromomethane
Chromium	Styrene	Chlordane (Technical)	Chlorodifluoromethane
Fluoride	Tetrachloroethene	Endrin	Chloroethane
Lead	Toluene	gamma-BHC (Lindane)	Chloromethane
MBAS, Calculated as LAS	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Heptachlor	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
Mercury	Trichloroethene	Heptachlor epoxide	Dibromomethane
Nitrite as N	Vinyl chloride	Benzo(a)pyrene	Dichlorodifluoromethane
Nitrogen, Ammonia	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
Selenium	2,4-D	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	Methylene Chloride
Silver	Dalapon	Hexachlorobenzene	n-Butylbenzene
Thallium	Dicamba	Methoxychlor	n-Propylbenzene
Cyanide, Free	Dinoseb	PCB Screen	p-Isopropyltoluene
Perchlorate	Pentachlorophenol	Toxaphene	sec-Butylbenzene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Picloram	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	tert-Butylbenzene
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Atrazine	1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	Metolachlor	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane
1,1-Dichloroethene	Metribuzin	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Aldrin
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Propachlor	1,1-Dichloroethane	Dieldrin
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Simazine	1,1-Dichloropropene	Butachlor
1,2-Dichloroethane	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Carbaryl
1,2-Dichloropropane	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Bromodichloromethane
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Aldicarb	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Bromoform
Benzene	Aldicarb sulfone	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Chloroform
Carbon tetrachloride	Aldicarb sulfoxide	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Dibromochloromethane
Chlorobenzene	Carbofuran	1,3-Dichloropropane	Total Trihalomethanes (Calc.)
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Methomyl	2,2-Dichloropropane	E.coli
Ethylbenzene	Oxamyl	2-Chlorotoluene	Total Coliforms
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	Glyphosate	4-Chlorotoluene	Color
Zinc	Nitrate	Nitrate-Nitrite	Turbidity

## 2025 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
<b>Lead &amp; Copper Rule</b>							
Lead	No	June through September 2023	ND - 12.5 1.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper	No	June through September 2023	0.0023 - 0.088 0.023 <sup>(1)</sup>	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	No	04/03/25	0.02 - 0.024	mg/l	2	MCL = 2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	No	07/29/25	ND - 2.1	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 4	Discharge from metal refineries and coil-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Calcium	No	04/03/25	2.0 - 11.3	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Iron	No	03/11/25	0.02 - 4.0	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300 <sup>(2)</sup>	
Magnesium	No	04/03/25	0.74 - 0.82	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Nickel	No	04/03/25	0.002 - 0.0024	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Sulfate	No	04/03/25	16.9 - 29.0	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	
Copper	No	04/29/25	ND - 0.03	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	No	04/03/25	2.1 - 4.2	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Manganese	No	09/17/25	0.03 - 0.17	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 300 <sup>(2)</sup>	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Odor	No	04/03/25	1.0 - 1.0	UNIT	n/a	MCL = 3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources
Sodium	No	04/03/25	6.8 - 7.4	mg/l	n/a	No MCL <sup>(3)</sup>	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
<b>Radionuclides</b>							
Gross Alpha	No	06/25/24	0.06 - 1.36	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	05/23/24	0.728 - 1.34	pCi/L <sup>(4)</sup>	n/a	MCL = 50	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Radium 226 & 228 Combined	No	06/25/24	ND - 1.18	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 5 <sup>(5)</sup>	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Uranium	No	09/23/24	0.04 - 0.25	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 30	
<b>Disinfectants</b>							
Chlorine Residual	No	Continuous	0.93 - 1.02	mg/l	n/a	MRDL = 4.0	Measure of disinfectant
<b>Physical Characteristics</b>							
Calcium Hardness	No	04/03/25	2.0 - 28.2	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Measure of water acidity or alkalinity
Total Hardness	No	04/03/25	5.0 - 31.6	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Field pH	No	Continuous	5.84 - 7.83	pH Units	n/a	7.5-8.5 <sup>(6)</sup>	
Total Alkalinity	No	04/03/25	5.9 - 14.4	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	04/03/25	32.0 - 59.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Corrosivity	No	04/03/25	-2.07 - -4.96	Units	n/a	No MCL	
<b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule - Phase 5 (UCMR5) - Continued Monitoring</b>							
(6:2FTS) <sup>(7)(8)</sup>	No	10/17/24	ND - 33.5	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Commercial industrial applications

#### Definitions:

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**- The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**- The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Health Advisory (HA)** - An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information; a health advisory is not a legally enforceable Federal standard, but serves as technical guidance to assist Federal, State and local officials.

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

**Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

**Micrograms per liter (ug/l)** - Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

**ppt** - parts per trillion

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

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

**Millirems per year (mrem/yr)** - Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

**pico curies per liter (pCi/l)** - Measure of concentration of radioactive substance.

<sup>(1)</sup> - During 2025, we collected and analyzed 9 samples for lead and copper. All samples, both raw and treated, were non-detect for lead. All treated samples were non-detect for copper. Some raw wells had detections of copper, all well below the action level. Next testing is scheduled for 2026. 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. In our sampling program, the 90th percentile value is the 4th highest result.

<sup>(2)</sup> - If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 ug/l. Iron is essential for maintaining good health. However, too much iron can cause adverse health effects. Drinking water with very large amounts of iron can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation and stomach pain. These effects usually diminish once the elevated iron exposure is stopped. A small number of people have a condition called hemochromatosis, in which the body absorbs and stores too much iron. People with hemochromatosis may be at greater risk for health effects resulting from too much iron in the body (sometimes called "iron overload") and should be aware of their overall iron intake. The New York State standard for iron in drinking water is 0.3 milligrams per liter, and is based on iron's effects on the taste, odor and color of the water.

<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. One sample from Well No. 19-1 exceeded the 300 mg/l MCL. However, this sample was not representative of water normally produced by this well as sample was collected after the well remained off-line, increasing the iron concentration due to rust from the well casing.

<sup>(4)</sup> - The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

<sup>(5)</sup> - MCL for Radium is for Radium 226 and Radium 228 combined.

<sup>(6)</sup> - As per Nassau County Department of Health guidelines.

<sup>(7)</sup> - USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific 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.

<sup>(8)</sup> - All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 50,000 ng/L

## CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Water Department Supervisor Charles Bernowich 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 or [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women 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 City Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by visiting [https://health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service\\_line/NY2902834.htm](https://health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY2902834.htm). Please note that no lead water service lines have been identified to date within the City of Long Beach.

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).

## WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The City replaced 237 linear feet of water main was replaced in 2025. More had been anticipated, but the project they were attached to was delayed. 8,150 linear feet of water main is anticipated to be replaced across different projects, according to our Public Works Department. The City received a grant from the NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) under the Green Innovation Grant Program (GIGP) for water meter replacements. The installation of the smart meters started in April 2025 and plans on having all residential meters replaced by the end of 2026.

Additional copies of this report and a Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2025, are available at City Hall located at 1 West Chester Street, Long Beach, New York 11561 and the local public library.