

# WATERGRAM

## New State-of-the-Art Water Meters Will Help District and Its Residents Conserve Water for Future Generations

The Hicksville Water District is nearing completion on the installation of new state-of-the-art water meters as part of a Districtwide modernization of infrastructure. The District has worked tirelessly to meet the installation deadline and deliver the benefits of these new meters as soon as possible. When fully functional, the meters will be able to give residents real-time water usage data, including information for the quarterly bills. Additionally, this information will allow homeowners to identify potential problems and create leak alerts, which will be used to help identify leaks earlier as they occur.

The Hicksville Water District has always prioritized reconciling inflated bills caused by leaks. However, it is anticipated that there will no longer be a need for leak adjustments, as the new meters will be able to detect leaks before they impact residents' water bills. Proactively catching problems such as leaks satisfies two of the District's biggest goals—providing the highest quality water and doing so in the most fiscally responsible way possible.

The Hicksville Water District understands its responsibility to protect and preserve water, a vital natural resource. It's consistent with the District's mission to reduce its ecological footprint as much as possible, so that they can continue to provide the highest quality water to consumers. The new meters will continue to do this by pinpointing exactly where and when water is being used at an individual location. Residents can use this information to clearly see what small steps they can take to reduce large amounts of water usage in their homes.

*Water conservation is an effort we all need to be mindful of.*

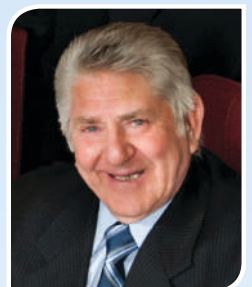
— Chairman Karl Schweitzer

The installation process has been ongoing for much of last and this year. District residents are encouraged to actively monitor their usage by using the EyeOnWater® app. The app will allow users to check their meters in real-time, anytime, from the convenience of their smartphones, iPads or other tablets. The app's simple interface will let residents make easy decisions on the best courses of action to reduce their water usage. Use of the app will allow the District and consumers to work together to help save money and conserve water, an initiative everyone can agree with, to help preserve the planet for future generations.

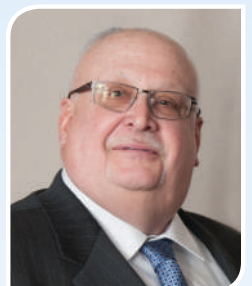
### COMMISSIONERS:



Karl M. Schweitzer  
Chairman



Nicholas J. Brigandi  
Secretary



William E. Schuckmann  
Treasurer

### IN THIS ISSUE:

- ❖ How to Read Your Water Statement
- ❖ Annual Water Quality Report
- ❖ 1,4 Dioxane Pilot Program

Visit our Website for More Information:  
[HICKSVILLEWATER.ORG](http://HICKSVILLEWATER.ORG)

# HOW TO READ YOUR WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

The Hicksville Water District conducts more than 10,000 water quality tests annually for more than 130 parameters and contaminants. When reading your water statement, it is important to keep some terms in mind to best understand the statement's components.

## CONTAMINANTS

Any impurity found in water. Most are naturally occurring and not harmful; others are man-made and can be harmful at high-exposure levels.

## INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Essential metallic elements commonly found naturally in groundwater due to the weathering of rocks, minerals and pipes.

## MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)

The highest level of a substance allowed in drinking water.

## MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG)

The level of a substance in drinking water below which there is no known risk to health.

## PARTS-PER-BILLION (PPB)

One ppb represents one billionth of a gram, per gram of the sample. It is also represented as one microgram per liter (ug/L).

## VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC)

VOCs are found in products such as plastic, refrigerants, gasoline, solvents, paints and dry-cleaning fluids. When improperly disposed, VOCs may be released into the environment. Any amount of VOC that does not evaporate into the atmosphere may seep into the soil when it rains. VOCs do not naturally occur in groundwater and are the consequence of industrial waste disposal.

## WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

The Hicksville Water District's priority is to provide drinking water of the highest quality, free of any VOCs. Our treatment processes, combined with the aforementioned rigorous testing, ensure that the thousands of gallons of water pumped per minute in the Hicksville Water District is clean, pure and safe to drink.

**Air Stripping:** This proven, state-of-the-art equipment is in place at District plant sites to remove any traces of VOCs that may be present in the water pumped from the ground long before it enters the public supply system. Air stripping exposes a large surface area of water to air. Water is pumped to the top of a tower and cascades down over a large number of inert packing materials—small round objects that resemble wiffle balls. Simultaneously, filtered air is blown up through the tower, breaking the water molecules and removing, or "stripping," any VOCs.

**Carbon Filter:** Another treatment process water can go through is a granular activated carbon (GAC) filter to remove organic compounds. The activated carbon's porous composition provides tremendous surface area that acts as an adsorption system. The water is purified as it passes through the carbon filters; the used carbon is replaced periodically according to industry standards. GAC filters are similar to air strippers as they both remove VOCs.

**Nitrate Removal:** The ion exchange process for the removal of nitrates is simple and effective. It operates in the same manner as a common water softener and can easily remove much more than 90 percent of nitrates. The process uses a strong-base ion exchange resin, which regenerates with common salt.

# 2017 drinking water quality report

HICKSVILLE WATER DISTRICT  
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. 2902829

## ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT

MAY 2018

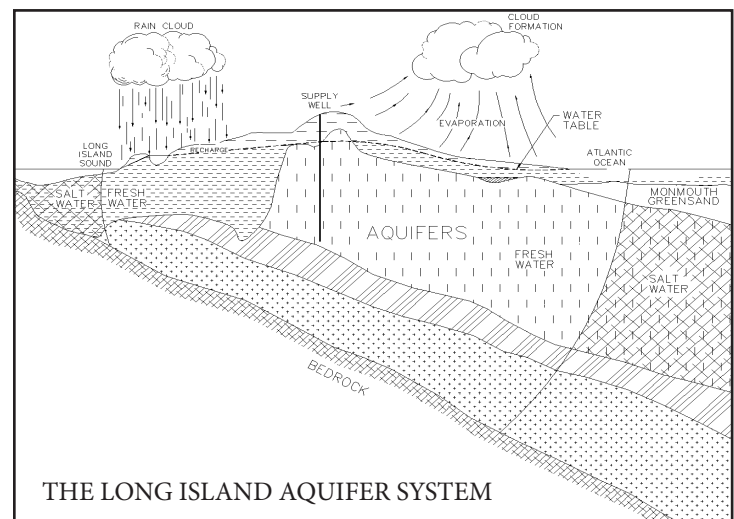
The Hicksville Water District is pleased to present this year's Water Quality Report. The report is required to be delivered to all residents of our District in compliance with Federal and State regulations. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We also want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water supply. The Board of Water Commissioners and the District 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 District is groundwater pumped from 14 wells located throughout the community that are drilled into the Magothy aquifer 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 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 radioactive contaminants.

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. Similarly, 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 as tap water.



The population served by the Hicksville Water District during 2017 was 42,000. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2017 was 2.47 billion gallons, of which approximately 88.6% was billed directly to consumers, 2.6% was used for flushing, fire protection and other hydrant use, 7.0% was lost to system breaks and leaks and 1.8% was used for system testing and monitoring (total 100% accounted for water). The District has enacted a rigorous leak detection and system repair program to minimize water loss due to leaks and breaks.

## WATER TREATMENT

The Hicksville 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 sodium hydroxide. Air stripping treatment units for VOC removal are located at Plant Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9. The District also adds small amounts of calcium hypochlorite (chlorine) as a disinfection agent and to prevent growth of bacteria in the water distribution system. A nitrate removal system is currently being utilized at Plant Nos. 1, 6 and 8. A granular activated carbon (GAC) system is employed at Plant No. 11.

## 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.

Residents of the District can also implement their own water conservation measures such as retrofitting plumbing fixtures with low flow restrictors, modifying automatic lawn sprinklers to include rain sensors, repairing leaks in the home, installing water conservation fixtures/applications and maintaining a daily awareness of water conservation in their personal habits. In addition, the Nassau County Lawn Sprinkler Regulations are still in effect. Besides protecting our precious underground water supply, water conservation will produce a cost savings to the consumer in terms of both water and energy bills (hot water).

## COST OF WATER

The District utilizes a step billing schedule as shown with the average consumer being billed at \$0.90 per 1,000 gallons.

### QUARTERLY WATER RATES

Consumption (gallons)	Charges
Up to 10,000	\$9.00 minimum
11,000 - 26,000	\$1.00/thousand gallons
26,001 - 46,000	\$1.25/thousand gallons
46,001 - 66,000	\$1.75/thousand gallons
Over 66,001	\$2.35/thousand gallons

## WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the Hicksville 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 for in each of our wells numerous times per year. The table presented on page 3 depicts which parameters or contaminants were detected in the water supply. 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.

## CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements. If you have any questions about this report or the Hicksville Water District, please contact Water District Superintendent Anthony Iannone at (516) 931-0184 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, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings. They are normally held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at the Water District office.

The Hicksville Water District routinely monitors for different parameters and possible 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 impurities. It's important to remember that the presence of these impurities 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).

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 to infec-

tion by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

During 2017, the District collected 40 samples for lead and copper. The next round of samples will occur in 2020. 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. Hicksville 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 Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Some of the water from the Hicksville Water District has elevated levels of nitrates, but well below the maximum contaminant level of 10.0 parts per million. Nitrate in drinking water at levels about 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.

# 2017 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</b>							
Copper	No	July, August & September 2017	0.0024 - 0.076 0.053 <sup>(1)</sup>	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	July, August & September 2017	ND - 5.1 ND <sup>(1)</sup>	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Selenium	No	09/15/17	ND - 2.3	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Industrial/Commercial discharge
Manganese	No	12/12/17	ND - 33	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	09/15/17	6.4 - 33.3	mg/l	n/a	No MCL <sup>(2)</sup>	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	09/15/17	7.1 - 60.1	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Calcium	No	09/15/17	4.7 - 14.3	mg/l	None	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Iron	No	12/12/17	ND - 160	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	09/26/17	ND - 0.081	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 5	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	01/23/17	3.4 - 9.4	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Magnesium	No	09/15/17	1.7 - 4.9	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Barium	No	09/15/17	0.0028 - 0.018	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 2.0	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	12/12/17	0.68 - 6.4	ug/l	n/a	MCL - 100	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	No	09/15/17	ND - 25.8	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	03/08/17	ND - 27.1	ug/l	0	MCL = 80	Disinfection By-Products
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
Trichloroethene	No	02/15/17	ND - 0.56	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Industrial/Commercial discharge
1,2-Dichloroethane	No	09/20/17	ND - 0.97	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Industrial/Commercial discharge
Dichlorodifluoromethane	No	05/23/17	ND - 0.75	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Industrial/Commercial discharge
<b>Radionuclides</b>							
Gross Alpha	No	08/17/16	0.376 - 2.62	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 15	Naturally occurring
Gross Beta	No	08/11/16	0.05 - 3.57	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 50	Naturally occurring
Radium 226 & 228 Combined	No	08/11/16	0.76 - 3.44	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 5 <sup>(3)</sup>	Naturally occurring
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>							
Perchlorate	No	05/11/17	ND - 5.1	ug/l	0	AL = 18 <sup>(4)</sup>	Fertilizer
<b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule and Follow Up Testing<sup>(5)</sup></b>							
1,4-dioxane	No	12/12/17	ND - 2.3	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 50	Industrial/Commercial discharge
Chromium	No	11/19/14	ND - 0.3	ug/l	100	MCL = 100	Natural deposits & industrial discharges
Strontium	No	11/19/14	ND - 26.7	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring

**Definitions:**

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

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

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

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

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

**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).

**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.

<sup>(1)</sup> - During 2017, we collected and analyzed 40 samples for lead and copper. The 90th percentile level is presented in the table. The action levels for lead and copper were not exceeded at any site. The next round of sampling and testing will occur in 2020. 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.

<sup>(2)</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.

<sup>(3)</sup> - MCL is for Combined Radium 226 & 228.

<sup>(4)</sup> - Perchlorate is an unregulated contaminant. However, the NYS Dept. of Health has established an action level of 18.0 ug/l.

<sup>(5)</sup> - UCMR3 - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 is a Federal water quality sampling program where water suppliers sample and test their source water for 1 year. Results will be used by the USEPA to determine if the contaminants need to be regulated in the future.

# SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

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

Our drinking water is derived from 14 wells. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and all of the wells as having a high susceptibility to nitrates. The very high susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to transportation routes and commercial/industrial facilities and related activities in the assessment area. The high susceptibility to nitrate contamination is attributable to unsewered, high density residential land use and related practices, in the assessment area, such as fertilizing lawns.

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

The Hicksville Water District conducts over 10,000 water quality tests throughout the year, testing for over 130 different contaminants which have been undetected in our water supply including:

Arsenic	Picloram	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Cadmium	Dicamba	1,1-Dichloropropene
Chromium	Pentachlorophenol	Total Chloroform
Mercury	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	1,2-Dichloropropene
Ammonia	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	Dibromomethane
Silver	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Color	Hexachlorobenzene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
Turbidity	Benzo(A)Pyrene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Odor	Aldicarb Sulfone	1,3-Dichloropropane
Fluoride	Aldicarb sulfoxide	Chlorobenzene
Tetrachloroethene	Aldicarb	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Nitrite	Total Aldicarb	Bromobenzene
Detergents (MBAS)	Oxamyl	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Free Cyanide	Methomyl	1,2,3-Trichloropropene
Antimony	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	2-Chlorotoluene
Beryllium	Carbofuran	4-Chlorotoluene
Thallium	Carbaryl	1,2-Dichlorobenzene
Lindane	Glyphosate	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
Heptachlor	Diquat	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Aldrin	Endothall	1,24-Trichlorobenzene
Heptachloro Epoxide	1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	Hexachlorobutadiene
Dieldrin	1,2-Dibromo-3-Chl.Propane	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Endrin	Dioxin	Toluene
Methoxychlor	Chloroacetic Acid	Ethylbenzene
Toxaphene	Bromoacetic Acid	M,P-Xylene
Chlordane	Dichloroacetic Acid	O-Xylene
Total PCBs	Trichloroacetic Acid	Styrene
Propachlor	Dibromoacetic Acid	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
Alachlor	Total Haloacetic Acid	N-Propylbenzene
Simazine	Bromodichloromethane	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Atrazine	Vinyl Chloride	Tert-Butylbenzene
Metolachlor	Bromomethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Metribuzin	Chloroethane	Sec-Butylbenzene
Butachlor	Chlorodifluoromethane	4-Isopropyltoluene (P-Cumene)
2,4-D	Methylene Chloride	N-Butylbenzene
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,1-Dichloroethane
Dinoseb	2,2-Dichloropropane	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
Dalapon	Bromochloromethane	Methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE)
Bromoform	Dibromochloromethane	

Copies of the Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2017, are available at the Hicksville Water District office which is located at 4 Dean Street, Hicksville New York and the local Public Library.

We, at the Hicksville Water District, work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap throughout the community. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.


## INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

### Spanish

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

Set up Leak Notifications to notify you (via email and/or text) when you might have a leak.

**Leaks**



No leak detected. Great job!

Edit Leak Alert

## Home Page Basics

**At a Glance** This shows you your recent usage data.



20% increase

120

Last 7 Days  
gallons

100

Previous 7 Days  
gallons


12

30 Day Average  
gallons per day



View information regarding your meter, including when the last reading was and when the next update will be.

**Your Meter**

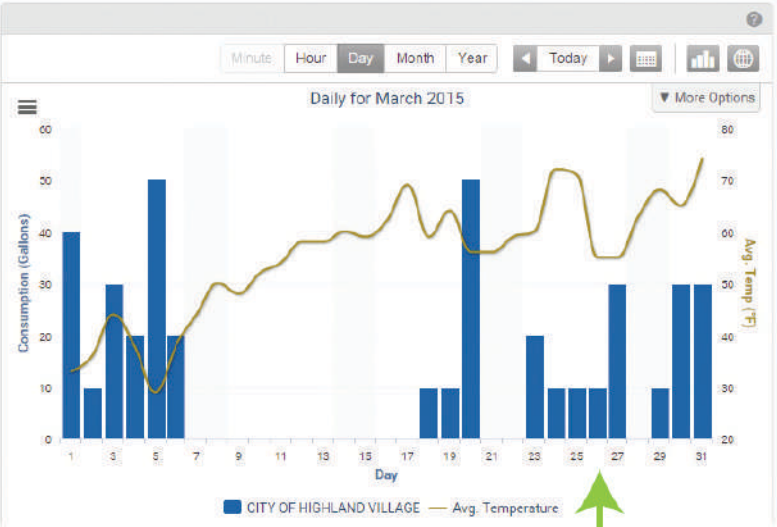


Your meter measures the quantity of water used in your household. Flow is measured electronically at hourly intervals, and updated every 24 hours for billing and leak detection.

**Read Frequency**  
Hourly

**Meter Read**  
2:59 AM on Apr 2  
31300.0 GAL

**Next Update**  
2:59 AM on Apr 3



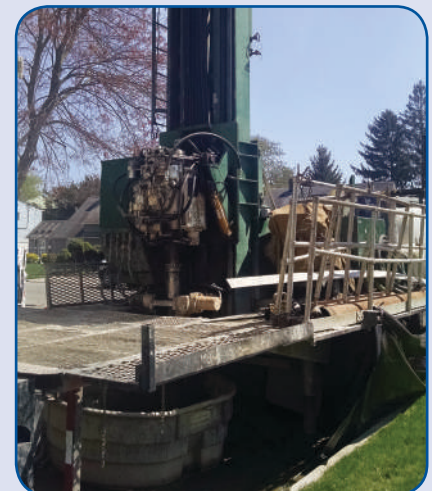
Export Data

Export data into an Excel spreadsheet.

Easily view your daily usage graphs, as well as different overlays that you can select, such as the daily Average Temperature.

## INSTALLATION OF MONITORING WELLS TO HELP REMEDIATE AREA NEAR WELL 11-1

Back in November of 2006, water was detected with Tetrachloroethene (PCE) exceeding drinking water standards at Hicksville Water District Well 11-1, and the well was immediately removed from service. Two years later, in October of 2008, a granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment system was installed on Well 11-1, effectively returning the well to service. Though the American Drive-In Cleaners site was listed as a potential source of the contamination for Well 11-1, the findings were not conclusive. Still, in compliance with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, two sentinel monitoring wells are being installed outside of the American Drive-In Cleaners site as a precautionary measure. The monitoring wells will assist in determining how far from the site the spill is, and the level of contaminants. The monitoring wells will be installed in late May and mark a significant step in the cleanup of the site and the prevention of future problems.



**Hicksville Water District**

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(516) 931-6506 (Fax)

[WWW.HICKSVILLEWATER.ORG](http://WWW.HICKSVILLEWATER.ORG)

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Permit No. 1039

**Board Meetings**

Second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 5 p.m.  
at the District office, unless otherwise announced.

**Business Hours**

8 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays

**Superintendent**

Anthony Iannone

**Secretary to the Board**

Mary Ellen Thorgramson

**Commissioners**

Karl M. Schweitzer, Chairman  
Nicholas J. Brigandi, Secretary  
William E. Schuckmann, Treasurer

**24-Hour Emergency Number**

**(516) 931-0184**

**Member**

American Water Works Association  
Long Island Water Conference  
Nassau-Suffolk Water Commissioners Association

***Proudly serving the Hicksville area since 1921.***

## 1,4 DIOXANE PILOT PROGRAM TO OXIDIZE THE COMPOUND

The Hicksville Water District prides itself for taking proactive measures to ensure safe, reliable water. The District has undertaken numerous initiatives to guarantee water always meets or exceeds all federal and state regulations. That's why when the 2016 EPA-required UMCR 3 sampling program showed slightly elevated levels of 1,4 Dioxane in Well 4-2, the District immediately discontinued the well from service—even though there is currently no drinking water standard for 1,4 Dioxane and the exposure was minimal. Well 4-2 is one of over 300 wells on Long Island where similar traces of the compound has been detected. The traces of the compound are well below the New York State Department of Health's (NYSDOH) parts per billion (ppb) levels, and those standards are significantly lower than the ppb standards of most consumer products, even food. Today, the well is currently in reserve status, only to be used when water demand cannot be met by other wells.

For over a year now, the District has been conducting studies and tests to determine the most effective ways to treat 1,4 Dioxane in Well 4-2. During this time period, the Hicksville Water District has worked with our consulting engineers group to develop a pilot treatment program to remove the slightly elevated levels of 1,4 Dioxane. The District is investigating and discussing the best methods to effectively oxidize 1,4 Dioxane, and hopes to see results from its program in approximately 3-6 months. Pilot programs such as these help provide feedback to the State, so that if they were to institute regulations, they could use a more scientific approach to determine what levels are feasible to effectively treat.

The Hicksville Water District is constantly looking for different treatments such as the Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) treatment, as part of the District's larger effort to be one of the top water districts when it comes to staying ahead of state and federal regulations. Taking this approach helps guarantee the District can deliver the safest and highest quality of water to the Hicksville community.