

2025 drinking water quality report

INC. VILLAGE OF SALTAIRE
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. 5103281

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ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT

APRIL 2026

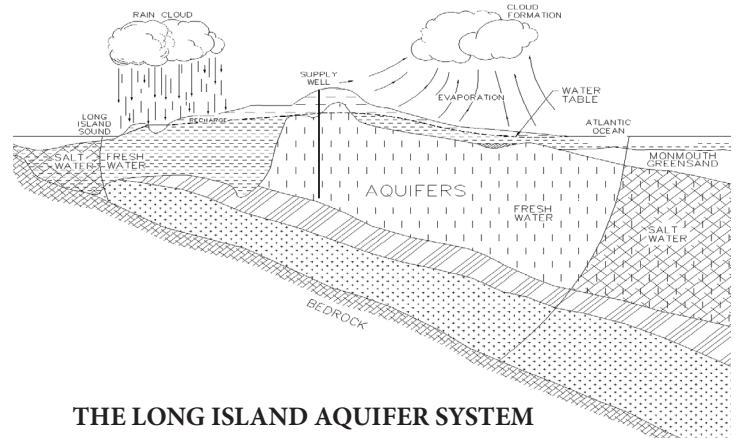
To comply with State regulations the Village of Saltaire annually issues a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Our system meets every federal and state maximum contaminate level (MCLs), except iron, which is naturally occurring at the well source. Please read the health effects for high iron and color levels in the table shown below. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

SOURCE OF OUR WATER

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and 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 tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system serves an estimated 2,000 people through 415 service connections. Saltaire's water is provided from two wells; one is located on Beacon Walk (Well #1) and the other is located on Broadway (Well #2). Our wells draw from the Magothy Aquifer, which is the largest on Long Island and holds the most water, much of which is hundreds of years old. We treat the water with low concentrations of chlorine for the purposes of disinfection in the well water and within the distribution system; light soda ash to raise the PH balance of the water to make it less acidic in order to protect plumbing piping and fixtures, and orthophosphate to sequester the naturally occurring iron in the water.

The Department of Health has completed a source water assessment for our system based on available information. Known and possible contamination sources to our 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 easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. Our well susceptibility was rated "low" for listed contaminants including microbials, nitrates, pesticides and VOCs. A copy of that report is available upon request.



THE LONG ISLAND AQUIFER SYSTEM

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the Inc. Village of Saltaire 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. As listed in this newsletter, over 135 separate parameters are tested for in each of our wells. 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 affects.

CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Village Administrator Mario Posillico or Water Works Superintendent Vernon Henriksen at (631) 583-5566 or P.O. Box 5551, Bay Shore, NY 11706, or stop by the Village Office located at 103 Broadway. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village board meetings. The next scheduled meetings are April 20, 2026 and May 30, 2026. Please check the Village website at www.saltaire.org for all other meeting dates.

The Inc. Village of Saltaire routinely monitors for different parameters and possible contaminants in your drinking water as required by Federal and State laws. It should be noted that 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.

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).

The USEPA established a Lead and Copper Rule that required all public water suppliers to sample and test for lead and copper at the consumer's tap. The first testing was required in 1992. All results were excellent indicating that the Village's corrosion control treatment program was effective in preventing the leaching of lead and copper from your home's plumbing in to your drinking water. The same testing was conducted in 2025 with the same excellent results. The next testing program is scheduled to be completed in 2028.

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

In 2025, the Inc. Village of Saltaire continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use.

Residents are urged to implement their own water conservation measures such as retrofitting plumbing fixtures with flow restrictors, modifying automatic lawn sprinklers to include rain sensors, repairing leaks in the home, installing water conservation fixtures/appliances and maintaining a daily awareness of water conservation in their personal habits. 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).

WATER TREATMENT

The Inc. Village of Saltaire provides treatment at both of its 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 the corrosive action between the water and water mains and in-house plumbing by the addition of soda ash. The Village currently adds a slight amount of chlorine to the water as a disinfection agent to prevent the growth of bacteria in the distribution system. In addition, a phosphate product, sodium hexametaphosphate in solution, is added as an iron sequestering agent to minimize the discoloring of the water and staining of laundry, and to enhance corrosion control.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells and pumping systems;
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential fire-fighting needs are met;
- You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:
- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity;
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth;
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year. Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year;
- More water conservation tips and general information can be found at www.epa.gov/watersense.

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
Lead & Copper							
Lead	No	July 2025	4.0 ⁽¹⁾ ND - 6.0	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	July 2025	0.55 ⁽¹⁾ 0.015 - 0.66	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	03/20/25	0.003 - 0.053	mg/l	2.0	MCL = 2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	05/14/25	8.3 - 20.4	mg/l	n/a	No MCL ⁽²⁾	Naturally occurring; road salt, water softeners, animal waste
Color	No	03/20/25	9.0 - 17.0	Color 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
Chloride	No	05/14/25	3.5 - 6.9	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Odor	No	03/20/25	ND - 1.0	units	n/a	MCL = 3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources
Manganese	No	03/20/25	ND - 0.014	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination
Iron	Yes	03/20/25	0.434 - 0.72	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300 ⁽³⁾	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	03/20/25	ND - 0.0019	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Sulfate	No	05/14/25	ND - 5.5	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	
Zinc	No	03/20/25	ND - 0.027	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 5000	
Specific Conductivity	No	10/15/25	55.3 - 121.0	umhos/cm	n/a	No MCL	
Alkalinity	No	10/15/25	45.2 - 46.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Calcium	No	04/15/25	0.97 - 2.2	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Cyanide	No	03/20/25	ND - 0.0148	ug/l	200	MCL = 200	Discharge from steel/metal factories. Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.

2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS (cont'd.)

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum/Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Physical Characteristics							
pH	No	Continuous	7.7 - 8.1	pH Units	n/a	N/A	Measure of acidity or alkalinity
Total Hardness	No	05/14/25	ND - 4.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Calcium Hardness	No	05/14/25	ND - 2.6	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Disinfectants							
Chlorine Residual	No	Continuous	0.6 - 1.5	mg/l	n/a	MRDL = 4.0	Measure of Disinfectant
Radionuclides							
Gross Beta	No	08/11/23	4.54	pCi/l	0	MCL = 50	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions

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).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Micromhos (umhos/cm) - The unit of measurement for conductivity.

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

⁽¹⁾ - During 2025, we collected and analyzed 10 samples for lead and copper. The result presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. No sample exceeded the action level for copper and lead. Next testing is scheduled for 2028.

⁽²⁾ - 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.

⁽³⁾ - 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 300 micrograms per liter, and is based on iron's effects on the taste, odor and color of the water. The Village adds a sequestering agent to the water to keep the iron in suspension so it does not settle out within pipes and laundry.

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.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 2 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated all of the wells as having a low susceptibility to industrial solvents and nitrates.

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

The Inc. Village of Saltaire normally conducts over 1,000 water quality tests throughout the year, testing for over 135 different contaminants which have been undetected in our water supply including:

Arsenic	Total Aldicarb	Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid
Cadmium	Oxamyl	Perfluoroundecanoic Acid
Chromium	Methomyl	NMeFOSSA
Selenium	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	11Cl-PF64dS
Silver	Carbofuran	ADONA
Turbidity	Carbaryl	4:2FTS
Ammonia	Glyphosate	Acetone
Nitrite	Diquat	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
Nitrate	Endothall	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Detergents (MBAS)	1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	Tetrachloroethene
Free Cyanide	Perfluorododecanoic Acid	1,3-Dichloropropane
Antimony	Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid	Chlorobenzene
Beryllium	Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Thallium	NEtFOSSA	Bromobenzene
Perchlorate	NFDHA	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Lindane	8:2FTS	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Heptachlor	1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	2-Chlorotoluene
Aldrin	1,4-Dioxane	4-Chlorotoluene
Perfluorododecanoic Acid	1,2-Dibromo-3-Chl.Propane	1,2-Dichlorobenzene
Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid	Dioxin	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
Perfluoropentanoic Acid	Chloroacetic Acid	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid	Bromoacetic Acid	1,24-Trichlorobenzene
HFPO-DA	Dichloroacetic Acid	Hexachlorobutadiene
6:2FTS	Trichloroacetic Acid	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Hexavalent Chromium	Dibromoacetic Acid	Benzene
Acetone	Total Haloacetic Acid	Toluene
Heptachloro Epoxide	Chloroform	Ethylbenzene
Dieldrin	Bromodichloromethane	M,P-Xylene
Endrin	Dibromochloromethane	O-Xylene
Methoxychlor	Bromoform	Styrene
Toxaphene	Total Trihalomethanes	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
Chlordane	Gross Alpha	N-Propylbenzene
Total PCBs	Radium 226	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Propachlor	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Tert-Butylbenzene
Alachlor	Chloromethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Simazine	Vinyl Chloride	Sec-Butylbenzene
Atrazine	Bromomethane	4-Isopropyltoluene (P-Cumene)
Metolachlor	Chloroethane	N-Butylbenzene
Metribuzin	Trichlorofluoromethane	Methyl Tert. Butyl Ether (MTBE)
Butachlor	Chlorodifluoromethane	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid
2,4-D	1,1-Dichloroethene	Perfluoroheptanoic acid
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Methylene Chloride	Perfluorononanoic acid
Dinoseb	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid
Dalapon	1,1-Dichloroethane	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid
Picloram	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Perfluorooctanoic acid
Dicamba	2,2-Dichloropropane	Perfluorobutanoic Acid
Pentachlorophenol	Bromochloromethane	Perfluoro-1-heptansulfonic Acid
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Perfluorohexanoic Acid
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	Carbon Tetrachloride	Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	1,1-Dichloropropene	9CL-PF3ONS
Hexachlorobenzene	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,4-Dioxane
Benzo(A)Pyrene	Trichloroethene	Chlorate
Aldicarb Sulfone	1,2-Dichloropropane	Bromide
Total Dissolved Solids	Dibromomethane	Magnesium
Aldicarb sulfoxide	Fluoride	Mercury
Aldicarb	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Village of Saltaire is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you can have your water tested by a New York State certified laboratory for lead in drinking water. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://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 on our website at <https://www.saltaire.org/lcrrinventory.pdf>, or it can be emailed directly upon request, or available for pick-up at the Village Hall during normal business hours.

A portion of water service line material identification within our Village remains unknown. If any part of your service line is listed as UNKNOWN, you would have already received a letter from the Village about your service line. If you have any questions about the status of your service line, please call the Village office at (631) 583-5566.

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.