2025 drinking water quality report

INC. VILLAGE OF BAYVILLE

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. 2902816

ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT **SPRING 2026**

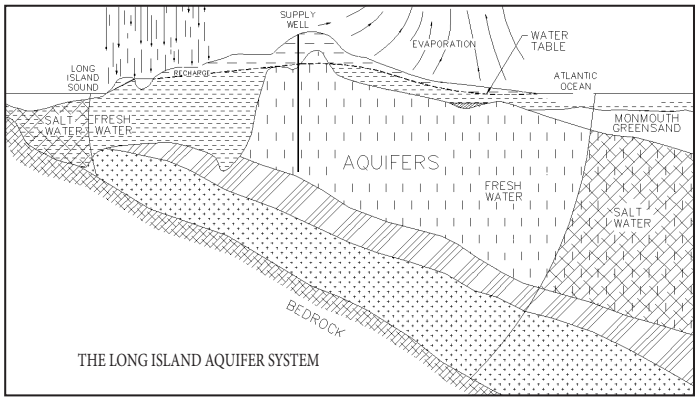
The Inc. Village of Bayville is pleased to present this year's Water Quality Report. The report is required to be delivered to all residents of our Village in compliance with Federal and State regulations. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you 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 Trustees and the Village Water Department are committed to ensuring that you and your family receive the highest quality water. The Village is also proud to announce that a Sanitary Survey was conducted by the Nassau County Department of Health in 2023 and the Village water system was found to be in full compliance of all regulations, without any deficiencies or violations.

SOURCE OF OUR WATER

During 2025, the source of water for the Village is groundwater pumped from the three (3) wells located throughout the Village 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 Inc. Village of Bayville during 2025 was 6,748. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2025 was 263.4 million gallons, of which approximately 99.8 percent was billed directly to consumers.



THE LONG ISLAND AQUIFER SYSTEM

WATER TREATMENT

The Inc. Village of Bayville provides treatment at all 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 sodium hydroxide. The Village adds a slight amount of chlorine to the water as a disinfecting agent to prevent the growth of bacteria in the distribution system.

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the Village of Bayville 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 180 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.

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" and page 3 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 3 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 reviewed by contacting the Village Office.

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 2025, the Inc. Village of Bayville continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use. The pumpage for 2025 was 1.9 percent less than in 2024. This can be attributed to cooler weather conditions along with a higher than usual rainfall for the year.

Residents of the Village can also implement their own water conservation measures such as retrofitting plumbing fixtures with flow restrictors, as well as the water conservation efforts, 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. In addition, Nassau County Lawn Sprinkler Regulations are still in effect as follows:

- All water sprinkling is prohibited between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- Even numbered addresses are allowed to sprinkle on even-numbered dates during the prescribed hours and odd-numbered addresses are allowed to sprinkle on odd-numbered dates during the prescribed hours.
- County law enforcement officers will assist water purveyors in enforcing the regulations through the issuance of a summons which will result in a fine.

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, SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS AND BACKFLOW PREVENTION

The Village utilizes a step billing schedule as shown in the table. The average consumer is being billed at approximately $2.65 per 1,000 gallons of water used, excluding the minimum charge.

The Village continues to upgrade its water system. We have also made significant improvements to our wells and treatment systems to improve its operational reliability.

The Village would like to remind consumers that backflow devices must be tested on an annual basis. This test is required pursuant to the New York State Cross Connection Control Program. All testing and maintenance of this backflow device must be performed by a State Certified Tester.

A list of certified testers in Nassau County can be found at: http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/cross/backflow_testers/nassau.htm

Quarterly Water Rates

Consumption (gallons)	Charges
Minimum Charge	$32.50 minimum charge
0 to 5,000	$1.25/thousand gallons
5,001 to 67,500	$2.65/thousand gallons
67,501 to 137,000	$3.81/thousand gallons
137,000+ gallons	$4.77/thousand gallons
(effective April 1, 2023)	

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 concerns about your water utility, please contact the Supervisor of Water Plant Operations, Sal Astuto at (516) 628-1439, ext. 119 or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692. You can also visit the Village website at http://bayvilleny.gov/water/ for up to date information. 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 Village Board meetings. They are currently held on the fourth Monday of each month at Bayville Village Hall at 6:30 p.m. Meeting information can be found on the Village home page.

The Inc. Village of Bayville 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 (800-426-4791) or visit 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 infection by Cryptosporidum, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 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.

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							
Copper	No	June/July 2023	0.0091 - 0.17 0.093[1]	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	June/July 2023	ND - 3.1 1.9[1]	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	02/05/25	0.0025 - 0.0029	mg/l	2.0	MCL = 2.0	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	09/09/25	3.16 - 11.8	mg/l	n/a	No MCL[2]	
Chloride	No	08/25/25	5.78 - 26.2	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	
Iron	No	08/25/25	ND - 0.155	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 300[3]	
Copper	No	05/06/25	ND - 0.0055	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	06/11/25	0.61 - 1.06	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Ammonia	No	08/25/25	ND - 2.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Runoff from sewage, animal waste or fertilizer
Turbidity	No	08/25/25	ND - 3.01	NTU	n/a	MCL = 5	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	09/09/25	ND - 0.0008	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 100	
Magnesium	No	08/25/25	1.05 - 1.88	mg/l	n/a	NONE	
Sulfate	No	08/25/25	ND - 3.65	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	
Calcium	No	09/09/25	2.69 - 3.5	mg/l	n/a	NONE	
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha	No	08/30/22	ND - 0.249	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 15	Naturally occurring
Gross Beta	No	08/30/22	0.680 - 0.807	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 50	
Radium 226 & 228 Combined	No	07/26/22	0.117 - 0.987	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 5[3]	
Uranium	No	08/30/22	ND - 0.125	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 30	
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	Continuous	0.38 - 0.86	mg/l	n/a	MRDL = 4.0	Measure of disinfectant
Physical Characteristics							
pH	No	Continuous	7.3 - 8.2	pH units	n/a	7.5 - 8.5[4]	Measure of water acidity or alkalinity
Total Alkalinity	No	09/09/25	10.0 - 28.5	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Natrually occurring
Corrosivity	No	02/05/25	-1.23 - -3.6	LSI	n/a	No MCL	
Calcium Hardness	No	09/09/25	6.71 - 8.8	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Total Hardness	No	08/25/25	11.0 - 14.9	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	08/25/25	37.0 - 81.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Specific Conductance	No	08/25/25	52.4 - 97.7	umhos/cm	n/a	No MCL	

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).

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Non-Detects (ND) - Constituent is not detected at the reporting level (RL).

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

[1] - During 2023, the Village collected 23 samples for lead and copper. 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 third highest result. The next round of samples will occur in 2026.

[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) - 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.

[3] - MCL for Radium is for Radium 226 and Radium 228 combined.

[4] - As per, Nassau County Department of Health guidelines.

The Inc. Village of Bayville conducts over 3,000 water quality tests throughout the year, testing for over 180 different contaminants which have been undetected in our water supply including:

Arsenic	Pentachlorophenol	Chloromethane	1-Butanol	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Cadmium	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	2-Methoxyethanol	Carbon Tetrachloride
Chromium	bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Perfluoroheptanoic Acid	2-Propen-1-OL	1,1-Dichloropropene
Fluoride	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid	HAA5 (5 regulated Haloacetic Acids)	1,2-Dichloroethane
Mercury	Hexachlorobenzene	Perfluorononanoic Acid	HAA6Br (6 brominated Haloacetic Acids)	Trichloroethene
Selemium	Benzo(A)Pyrene	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	HAA9 (9 Haloacetic Acids)	1,2-Dichloropropane
Silver	Aldicarb Sulfone	Perfluorooctanoic Acid	2,3,5,6-Tetrafluorobenzaldehyde	Dibromomethane
Zinc	Aldicarbsulfoxide	Hfpo-Da	Acetaldehyde	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Odor	Aldicarb	Perfluorobutanoic Acid	Benzaldehyde	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
Manganese	Total Aldicarbs	Perfluorohexanoic Acid	Butanal	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Color	Oxamyl	Perfluorodecanoic Acid	Crotonaldehyde	Tetrachloroethene
Nitrite	Methomyl	Perfluorododecanoic Acid	Decanal	1,3-Dichloropropane
Detergents (MBAS)	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Perfluoropentanoic Acid	Formaldehyde	Chlorobenzene
Free Cyanide	Carbofuran	Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid	Glyoxal	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Antimony	Carbaryl	Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid	Heptanal	Bromobenzene
Beryllium	Glyphosate	Perfluoroundecanoic Acid	Hexanal	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Thallium	Diquat	Perfluoro(2-Ethoxyethane) Sulfonic Acid	Methyl Glyoxal (2-Oxopropanal or Pyruvic Aldehyde)	1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane
Perchlorate	Endothall	Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid	Nonanal	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Lindane	1,2-Dibromoethane (Edb)	Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid	Octanal	2-Chlorotoluene
Heptachlor	1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	NFDHA	Pentanal	4-Chlorotoluene
Aldrin	Dioxin	ADONA	Propanal	1,2-Dichlorobenzene
Heptachlor Epoxide	Chloroacetic Acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	Acetic Acid	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
Dieldrin	Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	Butyric Acid	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Endrin	Bromoacetic Acid	4:2FTS	Chlorite	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Methoxychlor	Bromodichloroacetic Acid	6:2FTS	Cyclohexanone	Hexachlorobutadiene
Toxaphene	Dichloroacetic Acid	8:2FTS	Formic Acid	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Chlordane	Trichloroacetic Acid	Hexavalent Chromium	Propionic Acid	Acetone
Total PCBs	Monobromoacetic Acid	Chlorate	Tribromoacetic Acid	Benzene
Propachlor	Dibromoacetic Acid	Manganese	Valeric Acid	Toluene
Alachlor	Total Haloacetic Acid	Germanium	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Ethylbenzene
Simazine	Chloroform	Alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	Chloromethane	m, p-Xylene
Atrazine	Bromodichloromethane	Chlorpyrifos	Vinyl Chloride	o-Xylene
Metolachlor	Dibromochloromethane	Dimethipin	Bromomethane	Styrene
Metribuzin	Bromoform	Ethoprop	Chloroethane	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
Butachlor	Total Trihalomethanes	Oxyfluorfen	Trichlorofluoromethane	N-Propylbenzene
1,4-Dioxane	Total Uranium	Profenofos	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
2,4-D	1,1-Dichloroethane	Tebuconazole	Methylene Chloride	Tert-Butylbenzene
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Total Permethrin (cis- & trans-)	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Dinoseb	Hexachloro-1,3-Butadiene	Tribufos	1,1-Dichloroethane	Sec-Butylbenzene
Dalapon	Bromochloromethane	Butylated Hydroxyanisole	cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	4-Isopropyltoluene (P-Cymene)
Picloram	Bromomethane	O-Toluidine	2,2-Dichloropropane	N-Butylbenzene
Dicamba	Chlorodifluoromethane	Quinoline	Bromochloromethane	Methyl Tert.Butyl Ether (MTBE)

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 Inc. Village of Bayville 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. To better understand your exposure to lead from your home plumbing, you can get 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 nonpotable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), the Village has prepared a lead service line inventory which is available to the public at the Village Water Department Office. Additionally, you may visit the online map of the New York State Department of Health Lead Service Line Inventory at https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/New-York-State-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory- Map/fkii-zkcq.

To date, the Inc. Village of Bayville has identified zero lead water service lines in their water system.

Copies of the Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2025, are available at Village Hall located at 34 School Street, Bayville, New York and the local Public Library.

We, at the Inc. Village of Bayville, 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 supply which will improve our way of life and our children's future.