

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024  
Oak Beach Wells  
(Lawrence Dougherty, McCarren and McCrodden)  
Oak Beach, NY  
(PWS ID# 5130214)

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## INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, The Oak Beach Community Wells (defined as the Lawrence Dougherty Well, McCarren Well, & McCrodden Well) will be annually issuing 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. Last year, we conducted tests for approximately 110 contaminants. At the Lawrence Dougherty Well we detected 9 of those contaminants, and only found 1 of those contaminants at a level higher than the State allows, at the McCarren Well we detected 12 of those contaminants, and only found 1 of those contaminants at a level higher than the State allows and at the McCrodden Well we detected 15 of those contaminants, and only found 2 of those contaminants at a level higher than the State allows. In the spring of 2025 the new Oak Beach Water system was completed and in April 2025 the last home on the former Oak Beach Water system was connected to the new system. Upon connecting to the new Oak Beach Water system, the water entering the connected homes was no longer subject to the Do not drink order. 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Brian Leshinger at Maximum Environmental Management Inc. (631) 589-1225, Joseph Guarino Town of Babylon (631) 422-7640 or contact the Suffolk County of Health (631) 852-5810. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please contact Maximum Environmental Management Inc and we will discuss any drinking water issues with them you person.

## WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

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, 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 and organic chemical 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 EPA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Lawrence Dougherty water system served approximately 50 people through 17 service connection. Our water source was groundwater drawn from 1 approximately 300-400 foot deep drilled well which is located on the northeast side of 93 Oak Beach Road. The water system did not possess a disinfection system and was operating under a Do Not Drink order. As of April 2025 all homes on the Dougherty well had been connected to the new Oak Beach water system and are no longer subject to the do not drink order.

The McCarren water system served approximately 50 people through 23 service connection. Our water source was groundwater drawn from 1 approximately 300-400 foot deep drilled well which is located between 56 Oak Beach Road and 67 Savannah Walk. The water system did not possess a disinfection system and was operating under a Do Not Drink order. As of April 2025 all homes on the McCarren well had been connected to the new Oak Beach water system and are no longer subject to the do not drink order.

The McCrodden water system served approximately 40 people through 15 service connection. Our water source was groundwater drawn from 1 approximately 300-400 foot deep drilled well which is located on the north side of Fire Road across from 40 & 41 Fire Road. The water system did not possess a disinfection system and was operating under a Do Not Drink order. As of April 2025 all homes on the McCrodden well had been connected to the new Oak Beach water system and are no longer subject to the do not drink order.

## ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Health Department at (631) 852-5810.

Lawrence Dougherty Well Sample (Well Sample Oak Beach Road)

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	MCLG ( Goal )	Likely Source of Contamination
Iron	Yes	1/30/2024	0.772	0.30 mg/L *	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Iron	Yes	4/15/2024	0.818	0.30 mg/L *	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Iron	Yes	7/15/2024	0.789	0.30 mg/L *	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Iron	Yes	10/8/2024	0.787	0.30 mg/L *	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Barium	No	7/15/2024	0.0414	2.0 mg/L	2.0 mg/L	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural Deposits.
Manganese	No	7/15/2024	0.0126	0.30 mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Sodium	No	7/15/2024	4.84 <small>Note 1</small>	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	7/15/2024	6.14	250 mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Sulfate	No	7/15/2024	12.6	250 mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Specific Conductivity	No	7/15/2024	55.10	N/A	N/A	Total of naturally occurring minerals.
pH	No	7/15/2024	5.04	N/A	N/A	Measure of water acidity or alkalinity.
Alkalinity, Total	No	7/15/2024	5.50	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.

\*The system exceeded the MCL level for Iron

Note 1: Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets

## Lawrence Dougherty Distribution Sample

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	MCLG ( Goal )	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	7/15/2024	0.0436	2.0 mg/L	2.0 mg/L	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Iron	Yes	7/15/2024	0.770	0.30 mg/L*	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Manganese	No	7/15/2024	0.0126	0.30 mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Sodium	No	7/15/2024	4.83 <small>Note 1</small>	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	7/15/2024	6.12	250 mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Specific Conductivity	No	7/15/2024	54.90	N/A	N/A	Total of naturally occurring minerals.
pH	No	7/15/2024	5.07	N/A	N/A	Measure of water acidity or alkalinity.
Alkalinity, Total	No	7/15/2024	7.50	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.

\*The system exceeded the MCL level for Iron

Note 1: Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets

## McCarren Well Sample

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	MCLG ( Goal )	Likely Source of Contamination
Iron	Yes	1/22/2024	0.452	0.30 mg/L *	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Iron	Yes	4/15/2024	0.433	0.30 mg/L *	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Iron	Yes	7/15/2024	0.470	0.30 mg/L *	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Iron	Yes	10/08/2024	0.355	0.30 mg/L *	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Antimony	No	7/15/2024	0.0004	0.006 mg/L	0.006 mg/L	
Barium	No	7/15/2024	0.0357	2.0 mg/L	2.0 mg/L	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	7/15/2024	7.72 <small>Note 1</small>	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Lead	No	7/15/2024	0.0059	AL = 15	0	Household plumbing, lead solder
Nickel	No	7/15/2024	0.0008	N/A	N/A	Alloys, coatings manufacturing, batteries
Chloride	No	7/15/2024	9.60	250 mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Sulfate	No	7/15/2024	13.3	250 mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Specific Conductivity	No	7/15/2024	72.30	N/A	N/A	Total of naturally occurring minerals.
pH	No	7/15/2024	5.13	N/A	N/A	Measure of water acidity or alkalinity.
Alkalinity, Total	No	7/15/2024	11.0	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.

\*The system exceeded the MCL level for Iron

Note 1: Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets

## McCarren Distribution Sample

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	MCLG (Goal)	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	No	7/15/2024	16.3 <small>Note 1</small>	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	7/15/2024	9.71	250 mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Nitrate	No	7/15/2024	0.057	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductivity	No	7/15/2024	84.00	N/A	N/A	Total of naturally occurring minerals.
pH	No	7/15/2024	5.60	N/A	N/A	Measure of water acidity or alkalinity.
Alkalinity, Total	No	7/15/2024	15.0	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.

Note 1: Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets

## McCrodden Well Sample

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	MCLG ( Goal )	Likely Source of Contamination
Iron	Yes	1/22/2024	0.642	0.30 mg/L *	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Iron	Yes	4/15/2024	0.663	0.30 mg/L *	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Iron	Yes	7/15/2024	0.618	0.30 mg/L *	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Iron	Yes	10/08/2024	0.635	0.30 mg/L *	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Antimony	No	7/15/2024	0.0019	0.006 mg/L	0.006 mg/L	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Arsenic	No	7/15/2024	0.0020	0.01 mg/L	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	No	7/15/2024	0.0458	2 mg/L	2 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	No	7/15/2024	0.0017	0.005 mg/L	0.005 mg/L	Natural deposits, galvanized pipe
Manganese	No	7/15/2024	0.0106	0.30 mg/L	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Nickel	No	7/15/2024	0.0027	0.1 mg/L	N/A	Alloys, coatings manufacturing, batteries
Thallium	No	7/15/2024	0.0052	0.002 mg/L	0.0005 mg/L	Leaching from preprocessing sites, Discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
Sodium	No	7/15/2024	4.32 <sup>Note 1</sup>	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	7/15/2024	5.23	250 mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Sulfate	No	7/15/2024	12.0	250 mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Specific Conductivity	No	7/15/2024	51.30	N/A	N/A	Total of naturally occurring minerals.
pH	No	7/15/2024	5.12	N/A	N/A	Measure of water acidity or alkalinity.
Alkalinity, Total	No	7/15/2024	7.00	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.

\*The system exceeded the MCL level for Iron

Note 1: Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets

McCrodden Distribution Sample)

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	MCLG ( Goal )	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	7/15/2024	0.0477	2 mg/L	2 mg/L	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Iron	Yes	7/15/2024	0.910	0.30 mg/L*	N/A	Naturally Occurring
Manganese	No	7/15/2024	0.0132	0.30 mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Sodium	No	7/15/2024	4.33 <sup>Note 1</sup>	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	7/15/2024	5.22	250 mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Nitrate	No	7/15/2024	0.059	1 mg/L	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductivity	No	7/15/2024	51.80	N/A	N/A	Total of naturally occurring minerals.
pH	No	7/15/2024	5.08	N/A	N/A	Measure of water acidity or alkalinity.
Alkalinity, Total	No	7/15/2024	7.00	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.

\*The system exceeded the MCL level for Iron

Note 1: Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets

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 Disinfectant 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 Disinfectant 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 contamination.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

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

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).

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

Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

## WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

The table shows that The Oak Beach Community Wells (defined as the Lawrence Dougherty Well, McCarren Well, & McCrodden Well) uncovered some problems this year. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for iron was exceeded.

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.

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 Oak Beach Wells (Lawrence Dougherty, McCarren Well and McCrodden Well) are 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact the Suffolk County Water Authority. 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) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by [https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service\\_line/NY5130214.htm](https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY5130214.htm)

Corrective actions were in process to address the systems problem as highlighted in this report and the Do Not Drink order. The Town of Babylon initiated construction of a drinking water system for The Oak Beach Communities. As of April 2025 all homes within the former Oak Beach Water system have been connected to the new drinking water system constructed for the affected homes within the Oak Beach community.

Historically the Oak Beach Water System has had lead issues. In order to deal with them, corrosion control treatment was installed with the water system upgrades. Once treatment is installed, lead and copper testing will resume. Further action will be taken if required but is not expected at this time. As of April 2025 all homes within the former Oak Beach Water system have been connected to the new drinking water system constructed for the affected homes within the Oak Beach community. This means once connected to the new system the connected homes would no longer be subject to the do not drink order.

## IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. On 7/15/24, a Thallium exceedance occurred at the McCrodden Well. We did not monitor or test for Thallium within 24 hours of the notification of the exceedance, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. There is nothing you need to do at this time. This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately

## DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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).

## WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although The Oak Beach Community Wells (defined as the Lawrence Dougherty Well, McCarren Well, & McCrodden Well) have 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, pumping systems and water towers; and

- 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 firefighting 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.

## CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your families with quality drinking water this year. With the final home within the Oak Beach water system having been connected to the new system in April 2025 all homes within the system are now accessing clean potable water via the new system operated by the SCWA. Operations and maintenance of the system will now be the responsibility of the SCWA and not the residents within the system. Please call if you have questions.