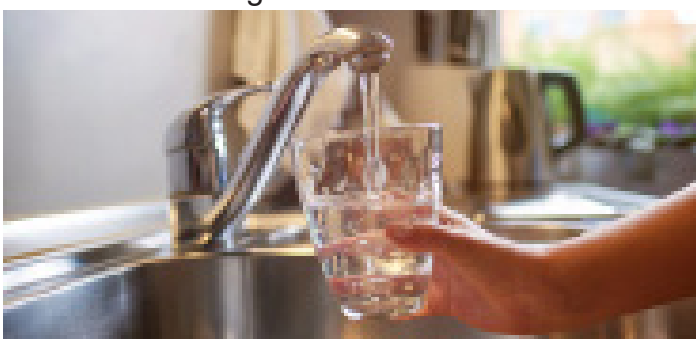
SCWA STATISTICS AND WELL INFORMATION

How Much Water Did We Supply in 2022?

In 2022, we pumped 72.2 billion gallons of water. Of that total, 91% was used to meet the demands of our customers and 2% was used for flushing water mains, firefighting, street cleaning and other purposes. The remaining 7% represents water loss and is attributed to main breaks, leaks and unauthorized usage.



SCWA Statistics for Calendar Year Ended December 31, 2022

Customers	392,057
Population Served	1,176,171
Miles of Main	6,053
Fire Hydrants	36,193
Water Pumped (billion gallons)	71.9
Total Wells in System	637
Active Wells in System	593
Pump Stations	242
Storage Facilities	69
Water Storage Capacity (million gallons)	73.6
Average Annual Water Rates (171,510 gallons/customer)	$606

Wells Placed in Service in 2022

In 2022, we added four new wells to our water system and replaced two wells. In addition, this table lists the five wells placed in service with treatment to remove the contaminant(s) noted. To reduce the level of nitrate in the water our customers receive, two additional wells were blended

Well Name(s)	Location	Contaminant(s)	Treatment Type
Douglas Ave #2	Northport	1,4 Dioxane	GAC Filtration
Hallock Ave #1	Nesconset	PFC's	GAC Filtration
Lawrence Ave #4	Kings Park	1,4 Dioxane	GAC Filtration
Ruth Blvd #2	Commack	PFC's	GAC Filtration
Ruth Blvd #3	Commack	PFC's	GAC Filtration
Islands End #6	Greenport	Nitrate	Blend
Kings Park Rd #2	Kings Park	1,4 Dioxane	Blend

Wells Taken Out of Service in 2022

In 2022, we retired one well. In addition, the three wells listed in this table were removed from service because they had elevated levels of the contaminant(s) noted.

Well Name(s)	Location	Contaminant(s)
Church St BOH #2	Bohemia	Ammonia
Liberty St #2	Hauppauge	PFC's
Foxcroft Ln #2	Patchogue	PFC's

WATER TREATMENT INFORMATION

As most of our groundwater already meets all state and federal water quality standards, it generally does not receive extensive treatment. Before the water leaves the pump station, minute traces of chlorine are routinely added according to the specifications of the state health department to prevent bacterial growth that could occur in our water mains and tanks. Our bacteriological test results can be found on pages 27 and 28. Information regarding the disinfection byproducts formed from the addition of chlorine can be found on pages 15 - 17.

We also adjust the pH level of the water we deliver to you because the water, which we pump from the ground, is naturally acidic (pH can range from 4.5 to 6.8). To prevent corrosion of home plumbing, our water is chemically "buffered" by adding a hydrated lime product to increase the pH level. Soda ash is sometimes used instead of hydrated lime in certain portions of our system. This greatly reduces or eliminates the leaching of lead and copper from customers' interior plumbing. Our test results for lead and copper can be found on page 17.


Typical Pump Station with Elevated Storage Tank


Iron and Manganese Removal Filters

In areas where the groundwater naturally contains iron or manganese levels higher than the standard, sequestering agents such as polyphosphates may be added to control the iron and keep it in solution. We also use specialized iron and manganese removal filters, and employ strategies such as systematic flushing of water mains to reduce these naturally occurring metals. If any well exceeds the standard and does not have treatment, it is removed from service.

Approximately 31% of our wells receive treatment using granular activated carbon filtration to remove pesticides/herbicides, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances such as PFOA/PFOS, and volatile organic compounds. Packed Tower Aeration (PTA) units also called air strippers, ion exchange, perchlorate resin filters and Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) are also used as needed. In some cases wells are blended together at the pump station to lower the amount of contaminants, such as nitrate and 1,4-Dioxane, in the water we serve.


Ion Exchange Filters for Nitrate Removal


Granular Activated Carbon


Advanced Oxidation Process