

Re: ESC Meeting of March 24, 2017

Chairman's Up-Date to WCAC on April 1, 2017

Approval of Minutes

Present approved minutes from the ESC meeting of January 6, 2017.

Guest Speakers – Kindly Organized by Councilwoman Kathee Burke-Gonzales

- Suffolk County Legislator Bridget Fleming
- Senior Public Health Engineer Jason Hime of Suffolk County Dept. of Health Services' Bureau of Drinking Water
- Environmental Toxicologist Amy Juchatz of Suffolk County Dept. of Health Services

Suffolk County Health Engineer Jason Hime suggested that the WCAC encourage residents who are NOT hooked up to the public water supply to get their private well drinking water tested each year (as recommended by the SCDHS). Are there any WCAC members who have NOT has their private drinking water well tested?

Suffolk County Legislator Bridge Fleming called for additional monitoring wells to be placed in the hamlet of Wainscott.

Suffolk County Hydrogeologist Ronald Paulsen is currently reviewing the Suffolk County Dept. Health Services' (SCDHS) water quality test results database of water samples taken from private drinking water wells within Wainscott dating back to 1998. Preliminary analysis shows high levels of naturally occurring elements, for example, manganese (please see below).

It was agreed that SCDHS will assist the ESC in developing a program to test private drinking water wells, where such tests target contaminants identified as potentially problematic by Hydrogeologist Ronald Paulsen in his aforementioned analysis. Immediate areas of focus would be those downstream from the Pit and around the public well on Town Line Road that tested high for hexavalent chromium and other contaminants which form part of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) program.

The ESC, seeks the assistance and support of the broader WCAC and the Town, to approach Wainscott residents to ask whether they desire to have their private drinking water well tested. Once a body of residents has been formed, the ESC would immediately request that the SCDHS Private Well Water Testing Program test the Wainscott residents' private drinking water wells.

Health Engineer Jason Hime warned that it's currently taking eight (8) months to process drinking water quality test results and that there are no substantial plans in place to improve that time frame (except the employment of one new recruit to assist collecting water samples).

For this reason, Health Engineer Hime suggested employing the services of contract laboratories, such as Long Island Analytical and/or Pace Analytical. Private testing can be costly and therefore should be targeted towards more high-risk contaminants to minimize costs. It is

also possible to employ water treatment plant operators who are properly trained in adherence to water sample collection procedures.

Once the ESC received the results from Suffolk County Hydrogeologist Ronald Paulsen's contaminant analysis, it will approach both Long Island Analytical and Pace Analytical with the view to gaining water quality test cost estimates for Wainscott residents.

The primary objective of the proposed survey of private wells is to increase Wainscott residents' confidence in drinking water drawn from private wells located immediately above the shallow aquifer and to ensure that drinking water from such wells is healthy.

Request for the Protection of the Wainscott Hydrologic System (Si Kinsella)

The final version of the Request for the Protection of the Wainscott Hydrologic System within the Hamlet of Wainscott.

Fuel Farm for East Hampton Airport (Frank Dalene) –

Fuel Farm for East Hampton Airport, Bid No. EH16-048 and East Hampton Press Article of January 24, 2017, East Hampton To Borrow \$1.6 Million For New Fuel Storage At Airport

Congratulations to Members Burke-Gonzales and Shaw for the Town's eligibility for a \$100,000 grant from the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (*please see article attached*).

Immediate Contaminant Concerns –

- a) Diethylene Dioxane (Susan Macy) Info. by www.CitizensCampaign.org

Manganese in Drinking-Water

A health-based value can be calculated using this upper range value. A tolerable daily intake (TDI) of 0.06 mg/kg of body weight can be calculated by dividing the NOAEL of 11 mg/day by an uncertainty factor of 3 (to allow for the possible increased bioavailability of manganese from water) and an adult body weight of 60 kg. The guideline value of 0.4 mg/l is then derived from the TDI by assuming an allocation of 20% of the TDI to drinking-water and consumption of 2 litres of drinking-water per day by a 60 kg adult. However, as this health-based value is well above concentrations of manganese normally found in drinking-water, it is not considered necessary to derive a formal guideline value.

It should be noted that the presence of manganese in drinking-water will be objectionable to consumers if the manganese is deposited in water mains and causes water discoloration. Concentrations below 0.05 mg/l are usually acceptable to consumers, although this may vary with local circumstances.¹

¹ World Health Organization 2011
Background document for development of WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality