ALBERTSON WATER DISTRICT NEWS

Volume 11, Number 1 • Spring 2020

AN ABUNDANCE OF CAUTION

There is not a corner of the world that is unaffected by the COVID-19 coronavirus. As an essential service, your Albertson Water District staff continues to work to maintain the distribution system from well to tap, guarantee that there is a plentiful water supply for drinking, ensure full compliance as well as maintain a sufficient reserve for fire protection. We have further addressed this unprecedented coronavirus pandemic by strictly adhering to the conditions and mandates of the state of emergency and by making the following changes for the public well-being:

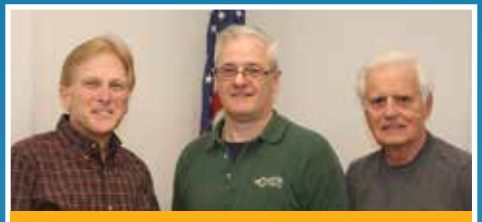
Restricted Office Access: In an abundance of caution for maximum safety, the Albertson Water District office at **184 Shepherd Lane, Roslyn Heights**, is closed to the public until further notice.

Paying Water Bills: Water bill payments by mail will be received as under normal conditions.

Drop Box: Check payments for water bills can be left at any time in our drop box. If you have questions or concerns, please call us during normal business hours at **(516) 621-3610**.

No Entrance: Albertson Water District personnel will not ask for entrance to any home unless an emergency condition exists.

For the Public Good: It is imperative for everyone to obey good hygiene practices. Please refer to the information and health messages from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) at **https://www.cdc.gov**



Left to Right: Commissioners Howard Abbondondelo, Richard Ockovic and Ken Vey.

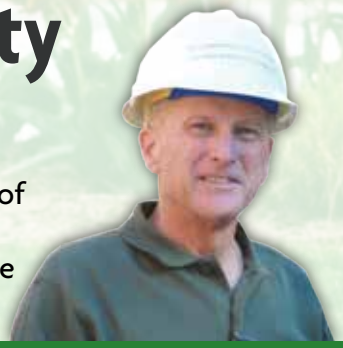
We appreciate your cooperation in dealing with this unprecedented COVID-19 crisis.

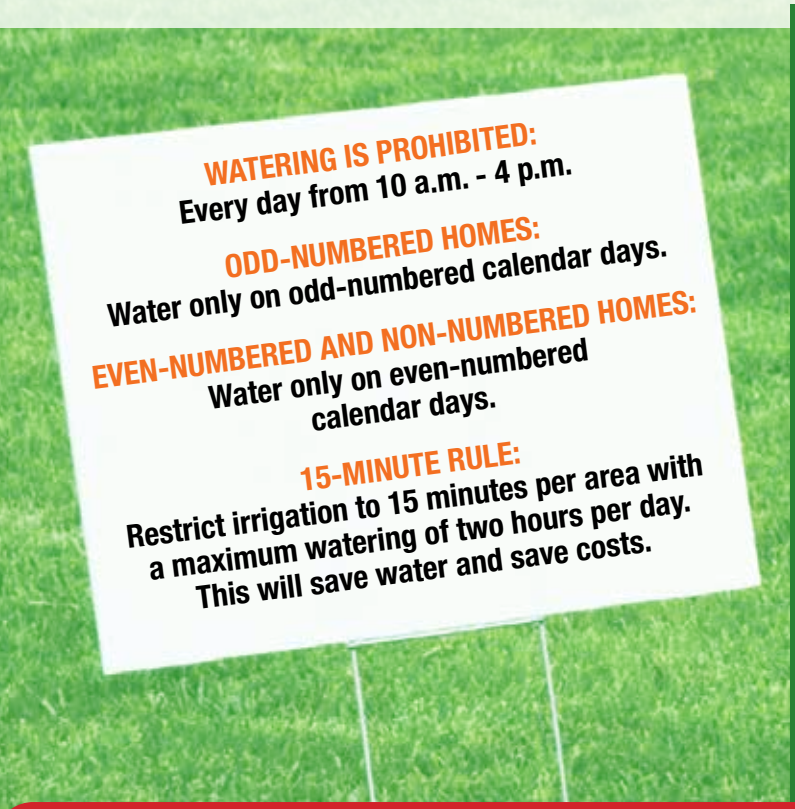
Sincerely,

The Board of Water Commissioners,
Albertson Water District

Water Conservation & Sustainability

"The need to conserve water is a reality all across Long Island, both for the present timeframe and for future sustainability," Commissioner Abbondondelo stated. "Lush green lawns may be the signature of suburbia, but they demand a tremendous amount of water. In the absence of a commitment to smart landscaping, we must be water-smart. With 300% to 500% increases in summertime water usage being the rule rather than the exception, strict observance of Nassau County's water-saving ordinance is a must."





And since lawns are usually overwatered, you may even have a nicer looking property as a result.

Irrigation systems: These systems exert the largest demand for water on infrastructure. When your automatic sprinkler system is started, observe the following rules:

- Always reduce each zone's watering times by four minutes to help save up to 20 percent on overall usage.
- Always check for leaks or broken sprinkler heads that waste water unnecessarily.
- Always integrate native and drought resistant plants. This xeriscaping will lead to lower water usage.
- Always ensure that automatic rain and soil moisture sensors are in proper working order and get written certification from your contractor.
- Install a smart irrigation controller if you don't have one.

DON'T STOCKPILE BOTTLED WATER

Great news! Worldwide testing shows that the COVID-19 coronavirus is not waterborne, which means your Albertson water supply is safe to use. More good news is that water pressure, water flow and all water services are also unaffected. So, there is no need to stockpile bottled water. Further, it is important to appreciate that bottled water is subject to negligible governmental regulation. The truth is bottled water typically receives vastly less inspection and scrutiny than water from municipal water systems. The fact remains, your Albertson water, flowing straight from the tap, is the safest and most reliable water to drink.

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INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS
SPANISH
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

ALBERTSON WATER DISTRICT

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2019

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID # 2902815

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Albertson Water District 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. 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 Rudolph Henriksen, Superintendent of the Albertson Water District, at (516) 621-3610, the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692. We want our valued customers to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please visit the EPA's website at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/, the Department of Health's website at http://www.health.state.ny.us/, or attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. The meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 4 p.m. All meetings are at the District Office unless otherwise announced.

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; 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 the public health.

One hundred percent of the water distributed to the District's consumers is pumped from wells drilled into the Magothy aquifer that underlies northwest Nassau County. The water levels in this aquifer dropped in the drought period of the mid-1960s and have risen in response to generally favorable precipitation that has occurred between 1970 and 2019. Available well supply from the aquifer has not diminished.

The Albertson Water District includes five wells located on three separate well fields located at Shepherd Lane, Hollow Court, and Stratford Drive South. The District maintains interconnections with the neighboring water supplies of the Village of Williston Park, the Village of East Williston, and the water districts of Garden City Park, Roslyn, and Manhasset-Lakeville. The District is 100% metered and has an active cross connection control program in compliance with the State sanitary code. During 2019, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

All water pumped to the distribution system in 2019 was treated to remove volatile organic chemicals using packed tower aeration (air stripping towers). The process is completely natural, using air delivered through the packing media in the tower past the cascading water to remove the volatiles from the water. The treated water discharges from the tower to a clear well where it is pumped to the distribution system. In addition to packed tower aeration, source water for the district is treated with sodium hydroxide to increase pH and reduce corrosivity. Disinfection is required by the Nassau County Department of Health. The District disinfects its water supply by feeding small amounts of liquid chlorine into the distribution system at each pumping station.

The Nassau County Department of Health completed a Source Water Assessment Program for the Albertson Water District. 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. See the section **"ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?"** 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 five wells in the Albertson Water District. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and a high susceptibility to nitrates. The very high susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to transportation routes and commercial/industrial activities in the assessment area. The high susceptibility to nitrate contamination is attributable to high-density residential land use practices in the assessment area, such as fertilizing of lawns.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the Nassau County Department of Health.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 13,500 residents through 4,055 service connections. The total amount of water pumped from the ground in 2019 was 682,600,000 gallons. Through metered sales, 578,807,000 gallons were delivered to the consumers of the Albertson Water District. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 103,793,000 gallons (15.2% of the total amount produced). This water was used in firefighting, sewer cleaning, hydrant flushing to alleviate turbid water conditions, water main breaks, service leaks, and theft of service. In 2019, the annual water charge for the average consumer was $310.42.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total Coliform, Escherichia Coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and radiological compounds. The table presented below, Table 1, depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

A supplement to this report showing laboratory results of all samples (treated and untreated) is available upon request. Contact Rudolph Henriksen, Superintendent, at the Albertson Water District Office, (516) 621-3610, or at P.O. Box 335, Albertson, NY 11507.

Contamination of the groundwater from Albertson Water District has been detected in samples from some wells. All groundwater pumped to the distribution system from the operating Water District wells complies with New York State Department of Health Standards for public drinking water supplies. It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 (1-800-426-4791) or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692.

Table 1 shows the detected results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019.

2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT: **TABLE 1**

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample(s)	Level Detected Avg/Max (Range) (1)	Unit Measurement	MCLG OR MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (TT, MCL or MRDL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	2/15/2019	0.015 (0.0022 - 0.015)	mg/L	2	MCL - 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	1/8/2019	14.9 (5.6 - 14.9)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	2/15/2019	50 (8.9 - 50)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Iron	No	1/8/2019	0.049 (ND - 0.049)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 0.30	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	2/4/2019	8 (2.8 - 8)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	1/9/2019	0.0015 (0.00063 - 0.0015)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	2/15/2019	29.7 (7 - 29.7)	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 (2)	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	2/4/2019	36.5 (7 - 36.5)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	2/4/2019	0.023 (ND - 0.023)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Naturally occurring
Inorganic Contaminants (Nitrates)							
Nitrate	No	2/15/2019	4.4 (1.9 - 4.4)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	No	2/15/2019	4.4 (1.9 - 4.4)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Physical Characteristics							
Calcium Hardness	No	2/4/2019	35.5 (14 - 35.5)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Corrosivity	No	1/8/2019	-1.52 [-3.39 - (-1.52)]	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Langelier Saturation Index	No	2/15/2019	320 (320 - 320)	LSI	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
pH	No	12/3/2019	7.9 (5 - 7.9)	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	2/15/2019	23 (10 - 23)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring

Total Dissolved Solids	No	2/15/2019	150 (64 - 150)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	2/4/2019	68.4 (25.7 - 68.4)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	1/3/2019	0.62 (0 - 1.3)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL - 4 (3)	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Dibromochloromethane	No	11/6/2019	0.27 (ND - 0.54)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Tetrachloroethene	No	11/6/2019	1.57 (ND - 2.1)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity	No	2/15/2019	3.19 (-0.152 - 3.19)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Activity	No	2/19/2019	3.02 (0.971 - 3.02)	pCi/L	0	50 (4)	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Combined Radium 226/228	No	2/15/2019	2.22 (0.0598 - 2.22)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Uranium	No	2/11/2019	0.129 (0.017 - 0.129)	ug/L	0	MCL - 30	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rules 3/4 Contaminants (5)							
Bromide	No	11/19/2019	79.2 (ND - 79.2)	ug/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Bromochloroacetic Acid	No	11/12/2019	0.32 (ND - 0.32)	ug/L	n/a	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Dibromoacetic Acid	No	5/1/2019	0.52 (ND - 0.52)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Dichloroacetic Acid	No	5/1/2019	0.49 (ND - 0.49)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
1,4-Dioxane	No	7/11/2019	0.7 (0.039 - 0.7)	ug/L	n/a	35 (6)	Released into the environment through its use as a solvent and in textile processing, printing processes, and detergent preparations
Manganese	No	11/12/2019	1.1 (ND - 1.1)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 300	Naturally occurring
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	12/17/2019	3.9 (ND - 3.9)	ng/L	n/a	70 (7)	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	11/19/2019	8 (ND - 8)	ng/L	n/a	70 (7)	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	No	5/16/2019	14.9 (ND - 14.9)	ng/L	n/a	70 (7)	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	12/17/2019	11.8 (ND - 11.8)	ng/L	n/a	70 (7)	Used to make carpets, leathers, textiles, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging and other materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains. It also is used in firefighting foams at airfields. Many of these uses are being phased out by U.S. manufacturers; however, there are still some ongoing uses.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	12/17/2019	10.2 (ND - 10.2)	ng/L	n/a	70 (7)	Used to make carpets, leathers, textiles, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging and other materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains. It also is used in firefighting foams at airfields. Many of these uses are being phased out by U.S. manufacturers; however, there are still some ongoing uses.
Total Organic Carbon	No	5/1/2019	4150 (ND - 4150)	ug/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample(s)**	**90th Percentile and Range**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (AL)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead and Copper Contaminants							
Copper	No	7/24/2019	0.18 (0.002 - 0.33) (8)	mg/L	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	7/25/2019	ND (ND - 3.0) (9)	ug/L	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample**	**Highest LRAA Detected And Range (10)**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Disinfection By-Products, Stage II Sampling							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	10/13/2015	2.56 (ND - 7.25)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms

Notes:

(1) When compliance with the MCL is determined more frequently than annually, the data reported is the maximum value or the highest average of any of the sampling points used to determine compliance and the range of detected values.

(2) 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.

(3) The value represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). MRDLs are not currently regulated, but, in the future, they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.

(4) The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

(5) The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rules 3/4 (UCMR3/4) are US EPA water quality sampling programs which monitor unregulated but emerging contaminants in drinking water. The results of the sampling will determine if such contaminants will need to be regulated in the future.

Continued Notes:

(6) The level represents a health advisory for 1,4-dioxane as a UCMR3 contaminant. A health advisory is an estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information; a health advisory is not a legally enforceable Federal standard, but serves as technical guidance to assist Federal, State, and local officials, and is non-regulatory.

(7) The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established a lifetime of health advisory level (HAL) of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and PFOS combined. The New York State (NYS) proposed maximum contaminant level is 10 ppt for PFOA and 10 ppt for PFOS.

(8) The level represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested and the range of values. 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 copper values detected at your water system. In this case, thirty samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the twenty-seventh highest value (0.5 mg/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

(9) The level represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested and the range of values. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

(10) The level presented represents the highest locational running annual average (LRAA) calculated from data collected and the range of values.

Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as possible.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; 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.

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

ND: Non-Detects, laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

mg/L: Milligrams per Liter; Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

ng/L: Nanograms per Liter; Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

ug/L: Micrograms per Liter; Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

pCi/L: picoCuries per Liter; A measure of the radioactivity in water.

n/a: not applicable; i.e., no value is assigned by regulatory authorities.

Not included in the table are the more than 100 other contaminants which were tested for and not detected in the wells and distribution system. These undetected contaminants are listed herein:

Organics: 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloropropene, 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloropropane, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichloropropane, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 2,2-dichloropropane, 2/4-chlorotoluene, benzene, bromobenzene, bromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane, bromomethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, chloroethane, chloroform, chloromethane, dibromomethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, ethylbenzene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, isopropylbenzene, methyl tert-butyl ether, styrene, toluene, trichloroethene, trichlorofluoromethane, vinyl chloride, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, cis-1,3-dichloropropene, m,p-xylene, n-butylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, o-xylene, p-isopropyltoluene, sec-butylbenzene, tert-butylbenzene, perchlorate, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1,2-dibromoethane, alachlor, aldrin, chlordane, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, methoxychlor, PCB screen, toxaphene, gamma-BHC (lindane), 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), 2,4-D, dalapon, dicamba, dinoseb, pentachlorophenol, picloram, atrazine, benzo(a)pyrene, butachlor, metolachlor, metribuzin, propachlor, simazine, bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, 3-hydroxycarbofuran, aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide, carbaryl, carbofuran, methomyl, oxamyl, glyphosate, endothall, and diquat.

Disinfection By-Products [Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)] – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, bromoacetic acid, chloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, total haloacetic acids, and trichloroacetic acid.

Inorganics and Physical Characteristics – antimony, arsenic, beryllium, fluoride, iron, mercury, selenium, silver, thallium, free cyanide, MBAS, ammonia nitrogen (as N), nitrite (as N), and odor.

Microbiological – Total coliform, Escherichia Coliform, and Turbidity.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rules 3/4 – germanium, alpha-BHC, chlorpyrifos, dimethipin, ethoprop, oxyfluorfen, permethrin, profenofos, tebucaonazole, tribufos, n-butanol, 2-methoxyethanol, 2-propen-1-ol, total organic carbon, bromodichloroacetic acid, chlorodibromoacetic acid, bromoacetic acid, chloroacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, butylated hydroxyanisole, o-toluidine, and quinoline.

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 a year old.

Sampling for radiological contaminants is done in accordance with Nassau County Department of Health standards. The sampling results presented in this report are from the most recent radiological sampling that was done in 2019 for Wells 1, 2, 3A, 4, and 5. Raw water samples were collected and analyzed for gross alpha and beta activities and radium 226 and radium 228.

Sampling for radiological contaminants is done every 3 years in accordance with Nassau County Department of Health standards. The sampling results presented in this report are from the most recent radiological sampling that was done in 2019. Raw water samples were collected from District wells and analyzed for gross alpha activity, gross beta, radium 226, and radium 228. The maximum contaminant level for gross alpha activity in water is 15 pCi/L. The 2019 highest sampling result for gross alpha is 2.97 pCi/L. The State level of concern for beta particles is 50 pCi/L. The 2019 highest sampling result for gross beta is 4.05 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for combined radium 226/228 in water is 5 pCi/L. The 2019 highest result for the combined radium 226/228 sampling is 4.4 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for uranium in water is

30 ug/L. The 2019 highest result for uranium is 1.49 ug/L.

Sampling for lead and copper contaminants is done every 3 years in accordance with Nassau County Department of Health standards. The sampling results presented in this report are from the most recent lead and copper sampling that was done in 2019. Samples were collected from the distribution system at thirty sites and analyzed for lead and copper. Lead is measured in micrograms per Liter (ug/L). The Action Level (AL) for lead is 15 ug/L. The AL for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. Copper is measured in milligrams per Liter (mg/L). The AL for copper is 1.3 mg/L and the MCLG for copper is 1.3 mg/L. The AL for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

The levels of lead and copper presented in Table 1 indicate the 90th percentile of those contaminants at the 30 sites tested. 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. Thirty samples were collected from your water system and the 90th percentile values for lead and copper were the twenty-seventh highest values for those contaminants. The 90th percentile for lead as shown in Table 1 is a non-detected value and the 90th percentile for copper as shown in Table 1 is 0.18 mg/L.

The District is required to take samples for trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids from specific locations in the distribution system under the Stage II Disinfection By-Products Rule. This sampling program was initiated during the quarter beginning October 1, 2013 and continued throughout 2019. Contaminants detected under this sampling program are listed in Table 1 and the associated laboratory results are included in the Supplement.

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water is known as the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health is known as the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG). MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water is known as the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health is known as the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG). MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow is known as the Action Level (AL).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by Table 1, our system had no MCL or Action Level violations. We learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

> If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Albertson Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The Albertson Water District has monitored for additional contaminants under the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rules 3/4 (UCMR3/4). The information collected under the UCMR3/4 will help the EPA determine future drinking water regulations. The results of the monitoring program are listed in Table 1 and are available within the Supplement. If you have further questions regarding this monitoring program, please contact Rudolph Henriksen, Superintendent of the Albertson Water District, at (516) 621-3610.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Water is a vital resource. The Albertson Water District encourages water conservation. 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, pumping systems, and water towers;

- 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 and 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.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances and then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.
- Water your lawn in the early morning to reduce water loss by evaporation.

The total billed consumption for 2019 was $1,258,779.53. As referenced earlier, the annual water charge for the average consumer was $310.42. Reducing water use by 20% will result in a savings of approximately $62.08 per year for the average consumer.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

System improvements done in 2019 included the rehabilitation of Well 4. System improvements planned for 2020 include the continued rehabilitation of Well 4.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with clean, quality drinking water this year. The Albertson Water District works hard to provide top quality water to every customer. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have any questions.

AWD Under the Microscope

A quick look at some vital stats regarding your Albertson Water District.

TOTAL 2019 PUMPAGE:
682,600,000 gallons

PEAK USAGE:
4,350,000 gallons (July 28)

PEAK SEASON:
2,700,000 gallons

NON-PEAK AVERAGE:
1,271,000 gallons

DAYS OUT OF COMMISSION:
Zero!

INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT

The Pilot Study for 1,4-dioxane at well #3 is going according to plan. According to Commissioner Vey,

"the well remains below mandated limits, and the study will verify operating conditions in real-time to establish a baseline. This will ultimately determine if the well is likely to require future treatment. If well #3 does require treatment, Advanced Oxidation Process or AOP is very likely to be the treatment applied."

Commissioner Ockovic agreed.

"This process has proven successful over the years and involves ultraviolet (UV) light and a potent oxidizing agent such as hydrogen peroxide. That, in turn, is followed by the application of Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) to remove 1,4-dioxane to acceptable levels."

Phase 1: Ultraviolet Light.
Ultraviolet light, also called black light, has many uses, including in tanning beds, fluorescent dyes, and even the detection of counterfeit bills. UV light has a frequency higher than visible light and is used quite commonly as a disinfectant for its ability to kill or prohibit the reproduction of many pathogens.

Phase 2: One Two Three Hike!
Granular Activated Carbon is widely used to adsorb natural organic compounds, taste and odor compounds as well as synthetic organic chemicals (Adsorption is the process by which molecules or atoms adhere to the surface of a substance). GAC exhibits extremely high porosity, so it is ideal for adsorping contaminants. Ten grams of Granular Activated Carbon, which is less than a third of an ounce, has a total surface area equal to a standard National Football League football field!

ALBERTSON WATER DISTRICT

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MEMORIAL DAY

Memorial Day recognizes those brave men and women who stood up for their country and paid the dearest price. From the American Revolution through the world wars, from the Spanish-American War to Korea to Vietnam to the middle eastern conflicts of the 21st century, they who made the ultimate sacrifice, are immortalized by Memorial Day. The Albertson Water District solemnly and humbly salutes each and every one of you.