

# ALBERTSON

## WATER DISTRICT NEWS

Volume 2, Number 1



*AWD's Joe Bonavoglia and Chris Carroll have met the challenge.*

### Ongoing Training: A Way of Life

The professional staff at the AWD regularly attend continuing education classes to keep up with the latest industry trends as well as federal and NYS requirements. AWD's Chris Carroll and Joe Bonavoglia recently successfully completed the "Disaster Management for Water And Wastewater Utilities" course. The program, given by the Texas A&M University System, is in cooperation with the Department of Homeland Security under the auspices of FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The course is designed to provide training for professionals on issues concerning preparation for, response to and recovery from incidents affecting water facilities and systems such as natural or man-made disasters. Objectives included establishing the ability to:

- Discuss legislative security requirements
- Plan measures to mitigate any threats
- Analyze threats to actual or threatened incidents
- Create a recovery plan

The 16-hour course consisted of lectures, group discussions and participant activities. Both Chris and Joe successfully completed the course and were issued certificates attesting to the fact.

### Meet New Commissioner Ken Vey



On December 14, 2010, Ken Vey was elected Water Commissioner for the Albertson Water District. Commissioner Vey began his three-year term effective January 1, 2011.

Ken has been an Albertson resident since 1973 and was employed by Con Ed from 1963-2010. A US Navy veteran, he was also in the US Army Reserve from 1981-2001. Ken has been active in the community as a member of the Albertson Civic Association and a trustee of the Shelter Rock Library. A member of St. Aidan's Parish, 1973-present, Ken has been married for 47 years to his lovely wife Jeanette.

As Commissioner, Ken is firmly pledged to maintaining the purity of the water and to keeping the wells and delivery system in excellent working order. He believes in being fiscally responsive to community needs and to keep rates down. "Along with the other Commissioners I am an Albertson resident with a

vested interest in the community. Keeping a plentiful supply of water available at the most reasonable cost is number one on my list."



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## Safety First: *Always Ask For ID*

**The old adage – “A person’s home is their castle” remains true.**

Unfortunately, there are others who may try to gain access to your castle for nefarious reasons. Therefore, if someone arrives on your doorstep claiming to be an Albertson Water District employee and wants to read a water meter or confirm a leak, always ask to see his or her identification card. Don’t be fooled by impostors.

With remote metering, it is rare that any AWD employee will show up at your home unannounced. Ninety-nine percent of our home visits are by appointment. Always look to see AWD identification on any vehicle. Even if there is an emergency such as a water main break, we will very seldom ask to enter your home.

If you have any doubts about identity, please call The District at (516) 621-3610 for verification. We will be happy to help you.

## McKinley Avenue Project



*Left to right: Commissioner Howard Abbondondelo, Counsel A. J. LaMarca, Commissioner Rich Ockovic, Commissioner Ken Vey, Consulting Engineer Bill Merklin, P.E. discuss the McKinley Avenue project.*

## Local Control Makes Sense

The Albertson Water District’s mission is to provide the safest, most plentiful water supply in the most efficient manner, something we do around the clock, 365 days per year. With hometown rule, tax dollars are applied directly to the production and delivery of high quality water for the AWD community covering services, new technology, education and infrastructure updates. All expenditures, income, distribution and management are public record. So why change when surveys indicate that in a consolidated district, tax rates are likely to rise with redistribution of the financial burdens of other districts?

Commissioner Ockovic remarked, “Local control means your Commissioners are drinking, bathing and using the same water that all other residents are using. It’s easy to overlook, but we’re consumers too, in addition to being stewards of the environment. Our roots and families are here in Albertson, and we have personal and professional ties with the community. We care about everything that happens in Albertson.”



*Commissioners Abbondondelo, Ockovic and Vey at Shepherd Lane facility.*

Commissioner Abbondondelo added, “Albertson Water District tax dollars have built and supported our wells and infrastructure since 1917. Why should Albertson residents now be forced to subsidize any other area’s water system?”

“Times have changed”, Commissioner Vey stated, “but the need for the safe, pure, low cost water delivery will never change. Local control is consistent with achieving these goals.”

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ALBERTSON WATER DISTRICT

# 2010 Drinking Water Quality Report

**PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID # 2902815**

## ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT

To comply with State regulations, the Albertson Water District 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, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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 the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692, or the Albertson Water District at (516) 621-3610. 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 the first Tuesday of the month at 6 p.m. and the third Tuesday of the month at 6 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 in aquifers that underlie northwest Nassau County. The water levels in the aquifers furnishing water to the District dropped in the drought period of the mid-1960s and have risen in response to generally favorable precipitation that has occurred between 1970 and 2010. Available well supply from the aquifers 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 2010, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

All water pumped to the distribution system in 2010 was treated to remove volatile organic chemicals using packed tower aeration (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. As 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 13,500 residents through 4,059 service connections. The total amount of water pumped from the ground in 2010 was 841,753,000 gallons. Through metered sales, 684,565,000 gallons were delivered to the consumers of the Albertson Water District. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 157,188,000 gallons (18.7% of the total amount produced). This water was used in fire fighting, sewer cleaning, hydrant flushing to alleviate turbid water conditions, water main breaks, service leaks, and theft of service. In 2010, the annual water charge for the average customer was \$313.32.

### 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, volatile 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 analysis of all samples (treated and untreated) taken from each water supply well in service and from the distribution system is available upon request. Contact Mr. Rudolph Henriksen, Water District 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 1st to December 31st, 2010.

Not included in the table are the more than 70 other contaminants which were tested for and not detected in the distribution system. These undetected contaminants are listed herein:

Organics (Volatile and Other Principal) - dichlorodifluoromethane, chloromethane, vinyl chloride, bromomethane, chloroethane, trichlorofluoromethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, methylene chloride, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloroethane, 2,2-dichloropropane, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, bromochloromethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, 1,1-dichloropropene, 1,2-dichloroethane, benzene, 1,2-dichloropropane, dibromomethane, cis-1,3-dichloropropene, toluene, trans-1,3 dichloropropene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethene, 1,3-dichloropropane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, ethylbenzene, m/p-xylene, o-xylene, styrene, isopropylbenzene, bromobenzene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, n-propylbenzene, 2/4-chlorotoluene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, tert-butylbenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, sec-butylbenzene, n-butylbenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 4-isopropyltoluene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene and methyl tert-butyl ether.

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

Inorganics and Physical Characteristics – manganese, zinc, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, nickel, selenium, silver, antimony, thallium, mercury, fluoride, free cyanide, color, MBAS, ammonia nitrogen (as N), nitrite (as N) and odor.

Microbiological – total Coliform, Escherichia Coliform, and turbidity.

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.

The most recent radiological sampling took place in 2007. Raw samples were collected from the District wells and analyzed for gross alpha activity and radium – 228, measured in picoCuries per Liter (pCi/L). The maximum contaminant level for gross alpha radioactivity in water is 15 pCi/L for an average of four quarterly samples. The average of the gross alpha samples collected in 2007 was 1.168 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for radium - 228 in water is 5 pCi/L for an average of four quarterly samples. The average of radium - 228 samples collected in 2007 was 0.0728 pCi/L. In accordance with State regulations, the Albertson Water District will continue to monitor for radiological contaminants.

The most recent lead and copper sampling took place in 2010. Samples were collected from the distribution system at residential points 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 level of lead presented in Table 1, 1.93 ug/L, represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. 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 level of copper presented in Table 1, 0.05 mg/L, represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. The AL for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

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).

## 2010 Drinking Water Quality Report

TABLE 1

Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected Avg/Max (Range) <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit Measurement	MCLG Or MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
<b>Inorganics</b>							
Calcium	No	1/13/10	12.8	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	1/13/10	29.7	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Copper	No	8/24/10	0.05 (ND - 0.05) <sup>(2)</sup>	mg/L	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	No	1/13/10	90	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 300	Naturally occurring
Lead	No	8/24/10	1.93 (ND - 9.03) <sup>(3)</sup>	µg/L	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	No	1/13/10	5.87	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	1/13/10	13.7	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 <sup>(4)</sup>	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	1/13/10	19.6	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
<b>Inorganics - Nitrate</b>							
Nitrate	No	1/13/10	4.17 (3.14 - 4.17)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Physical Characteristics</b>							
Calcium Hardness	No	1/13/10	32	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Langlier Saturation Index	No	1/13/10	-0.87	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
pH	No	11/15/10	8.2 (7.3 - 8.3)	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	1/13/10	19.8	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	1/13/10	120	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	1/13/10	56.1	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
<b>Disinfectant</b>							
Chlorine Residual	No	8/9/10	0.91 (0 - 1.5)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL - 4 <sup>(5)</sup>	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>							
Bromodichloromethane	No	5/24/10	0.6 (ND - 0.7)	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Chloroform	No	5/24/2010	0.32 (ND - 1.0)	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Dibromochloromethane	No	9/14/10	1.3 (ND - 1.3)	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Trihalomethanes	No	9/14/10	3.1	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>							
Trichloroethene	No	7/6/10	0.6 (ND - 0.9)	µg/L	0	MCL - 5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Gross Alpha Activity <sup>(6)</sup>	No	4/26/07	1.168 (0.785 - 1.55)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium - 228 <sup>(6)</sup>	No	1/9/2007	0.728 (0.675 - 0.78)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits

**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 range of detected values.
- (2) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 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 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 (0.05 mg/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- (3) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- (4) 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.
- (5) The value presented 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.
- (6) The contaminant level represents the average of raw water samples taken from multiple wells. The data is reported as the average level 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).

**µg/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.

## WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by Table 1, our system had no 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:

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

## DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, 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 is monitoring for additional contaminants under the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR). The information collected under the UCMR will help the EPA determine future drinking water regulations. The results of the monitoring program are available upon request.

## 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.*

## SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2010, the system improvements included the replacement of the roofs at the Shepherd Lane Booster Station and Well House 2. There are no system improvements planned for 2011.

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.

## 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; 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 fire fighting 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 2010 was \$1,271,777.28. As referenced earlier, the annual water charge for the average consumer was \$313.32. Reducing water use by 20% will result in a savings of approximately \$62.66 per year for the average consumer.

## 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.

## Keeping Our Water Supply **SAFE**:

Water is Earth's greatest natural resource and as stewards of this, it is the AWD's duty to keep clean, pure water safe and flowing. We're proactive, regularly performing inspections and maintenance of all infrastructure. Cross connection inspections are also performed as part of the District's ongoing program on an annual basis.

Being vigilant for quality is a 24/7/365 equation at the AWD. As water is pumped up from the Magothy aquifer far below ground level, it may contain some minerals, microbes, chemicals and more. The AWD monitors and treats water in accordance with New York State and Department of Environmental Protection regulations.



## Save Water. Help The Environment *Let's help the environment by helping ourselves.*

Concerns about the environment and sustainability, not to mention the costs of water our most precious resource, are high. At the AWD, these have always been our concerns. Though memories of the long tough winter of 2010 – 2011 may be fresh in our minds, the memories of the long hot summer of 2010 may well have faded. Commissioner Abbondandolo noted that, "2010 was a record year for usage. From June through September, we pumped over 429 million gallons, a 45% increase over 2009. All four months set all time records."

**No one can predict the weather, but the Commissioners request that residents be conscious of the need to conserve and offer these tips.**

- 1** - Water lawns early or late in the day to minimize evaporation
- 2** - Overwatering lawns can damage them
- 3** - Mulch garden beds to avoid evaporation
- 4** - Keep landscaping from encroaching on hydrants
- 5** - Repair leaky faucets, running toilets, poor hose connections
- 6** - Install water saving shower heads
- 7** - Turn off faucets while you brush your teeth or shave
- 8** - Wash clothes only when you have a full load



# ALBERTSON WATER DISTRICT

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[www.albertsonwater.org](http://www.albertsonwater.org)

**Commissioners:**

Howard Abbondandolo

Richard W. Ockovic

Kenneth Vey

**Superintendent:**

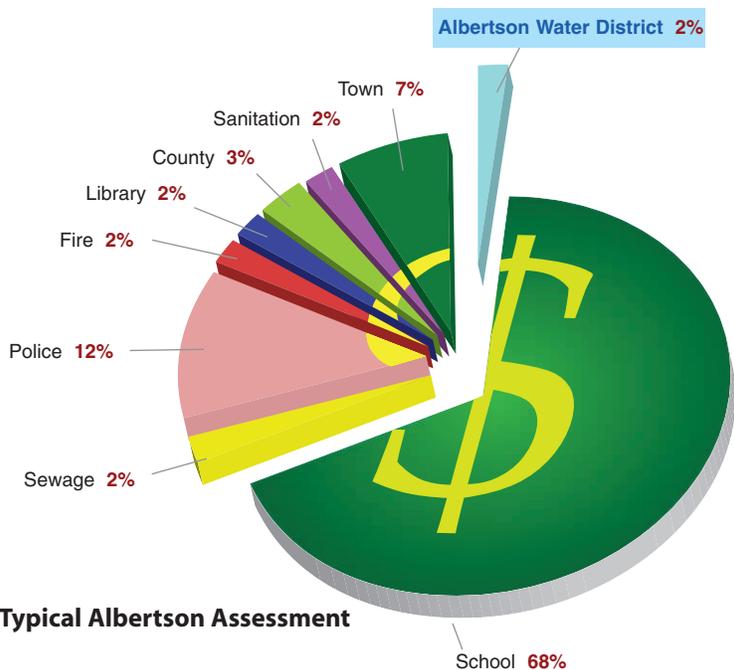
Rudolph Henriksen

**Counsel:**

Anthony J. LaMarca

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## Still the BEST BUY IN TOWN



## Emergency Notification Services

As discussed in a previous newsletter, our SwiftReach Emergency Notification System is available to all AWD residents.

“SwiftReach automatically alerts consumers in a water emergency by calling you with a prerecorded message,” Commissioner Abbondandolo stated. “It’s free to all AWD customers. If you haven’t done so already, you should sign up for it without delay.”

Commissioner Ockovic added, “To get the free service, we need the phone number where you would like to be notified in our database. Then it is all automatic. We can also notify you by text message and/or email. And all information is strictly confidential.”

Contact the AWD at (516) 621-3610 to be included. See the AWD website [www.albertsonwater.org](http://www.albertsonwater.org) for more information.