

ALBERTSON WATER DISTRICT NEWS

Volume 4, Number 1



First Water Rate Increase In 8 Years!

At a public meeting held on February 19, 2013, a new rate structure proposed by the Board of Commissioners was adopted. Having deliberated and considered the proposed increases, the Board determined that the new rates were in the best interests of the public. In the first AWD rate increase since 2005, the Tier 1 usage rate will rise to \$1.99 per 1,000 gallons for the initial 8,000 gallons of use, the Tier 2 rate is \$2.06 per thousand gallons and the Tier 3 (maximum usage) rate will be \$2.53 per thousand gallons.

Rate Tier	Usage (Gallons)	Rate (\$/1,000 gal)
1	0 to 8,000	\$1.99
2	8,001 to 75,000	\$2.06
3	> 75,000	\$2.53
Minimum Invoice (for 8,000 gallons)		\$15.92



Commissioner Howard Abbondonelo stated, "We have held the previous rate for seven years. As Albertson taxpayers ourselves, we continually seek to avoid any rate increase; however, this will enable us to best meet our infrastructure needs and continue to supply high quality water in the future."

The new rates will be effective for billing statements rendered on or after July 1, 2013.

SANDY & FEMA UPDATE



Superstorm Sandy will not be soon forgotten anywhere on Long Island. Thanks to our Emergency Preparedness Plan and the long hours put in by our crew and Superintendent Henriksen, Albertson residents had no interruption in water service. However, the AWD incurred substantial expenses during this unprecedented crisis, and the Commissioners worked directly with FEMA for reimbursement.

"Recognizing that our resources were extended beyond the norm due to damages and overtime expenses, we wanted to ensure that this unforeseen burden did not fall on the shoulders of our fellow Albertson residents and taxpayers." Commissioner Rich Ockovic stated. "We met with Federal, New York State and local representatives. Of course FEMA was swamped with requests, but we persisted and applied for a



reimbursement of \$76,000. While the amount of reimbursement has not yet been established, typical recovery is up to 75% of costs applied for. We're confident that our efforts will yield sufficient compensation to cover the expenses incurred during Superstorm Sandy."





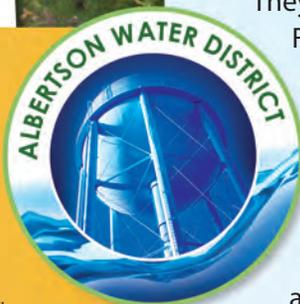
BEWARE

of false claims by filter salespeople

Please be aware that door-to-door salespeople selling water filtration and related products have been active in neighboring districts. These water filtration salespeople have promoted themselves as “working in conjunction” with the respective water districts.

These claims or inferences are fraudulent and misleading. The Commissioners advise all residents to use caution if approached at home by these salespeople.

For the record, the AWD is not affiliated with any water filtration or water sampling companies.



Commissioner Ken Vey stated, “It is rare that anyone from the AWD will show up at your home unannounced. Virtually all home or business site visits are by appointment. And remember, all our vehicles have official Albertson Water District markings. If you have doubts about someone representing themselves as a District

employee, ask for identification. If an official ID is not presented, contact the District at (516) 621-3610 or call the police immediately.”

Keeping it up & **RUNNING**

Due to a harsh winter and a late blizzard that clobbered the area, an unusually high number of main breaks were detected and repaired.

“Our crews avoided or minimized interruptions in service despite the cold,” Commissioner Abbondandolo stated. “And they put in a tremendous effort in the blizzard of 2013.

They worked right through the evening of February 9, and the result was that we maintained a plentiful and safe water supply for all.”

“By instituting proactive maintenance we’re able to control the cost and downtime of our facilities,” Commissioner Ockovic added. “Some parts of our infrastructure are obvious. The Shepherd Lane tank is tough to miss because it’s 180 feet tall and stores half a million gallons of water. And that height creates the pressure necessary for water service to homes and businesses. But when we say ‘infrastructure,’ we’re talking about our buildings, hydrants, water meters, interconnections and emergency generators, not to mention our storage facilities, wells and air stripping equipment. People may think that producing safe, clean water is a snap, but there’s a lot to consider every day.”



P.O. BOX 335
ALBERTSON, NY 11507

ALBERTSON WATER DISTRICT

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2012

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID#2902815

Prepared by:
Dvirka and Bartilucci Consulting Engineers
330 Crossways Park Drive
Woodbury, NY 11797

INTRODUCTION

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 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 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 2012. 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 2012, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

All water pumped to the distribution system in 2012 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 approximately 13,500 residents through 4,054 service connections. The total amount of water pumped from the ground in 2012 was 690,282,000 gallons. Through metered sales, 617,263,000 gallons were delivered to the consumers of the Albertson Water District. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 73,019,000 gallons (10.6% 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 2012, the annual water charge for the average customer was \$281.45.

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, 2012.

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

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

Inorganics and Physical Characteristics – manganese, zinc, antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, 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 2011. 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 2011 was 0.239 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 2011 was 0.247 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).

ALBERTSON WATER DISTRICT 2012 Drinking Water Quality Report

TABLE 1

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range) ⁽¹⁾	Unit Measurement	MCLG OR MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganics							
Barium	No	2/14/12	0.004	mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	2/14/12	10.9	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	2/14/12	20.1	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Copper	No	8/24/10	0.05 (ND - 0.05) ⁽²⁾	mg/L	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	No	2/14/12	30	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 300	Naturally occurring
Lead	No	8/24/10	1.93 (ND - 9.03) ⁽³⁾	ug/L	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	No	2/14/12	5.07	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	2/14/12	12.5	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 ⁽⁴⁾	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	2/14/12	14.7	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
Inorganics – Nitrate							
Nitrate	No	2/14/12	3.21 (2.55 - 3.21)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Physical Characteristics							
Calcium Hardness	No	2/14/12	27.3	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Langlier Saturation Index	No	2/14/12	-1.39	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
pH	No	1/17/12	7.7 (7 - 8.4)	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	2/14/12	17.9	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	2/14/12	113	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	2/14/12	48.1	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	5/23/12	0.92 (0 - 1.3)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL - 4 ⁽⁵⁾	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products							
Bromodichloromethane	No	9/11/12	0.5 (ND - 0.5)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Bromoform	No	9/11/12	0.7 (ND - 0.7)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Chloroform	No	9/11/12	0.7 (ND - 0.7)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Dibromochloromethane	No	9/11/12	1.0 (ND - 1.0)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Trihalomethanes	No	9/11/12	2.2 (ND - 2.2)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Organic Contaminants							
Tetrachloroethene	No	2/6/12	0.28 (ND - 0.6)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills
Trichloroethene	No	9/4/12	0.31 (ND - 0.7)	ug/L	0	MCL - 5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Organic Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity ⁽⁶⁾	No	1/25/11	0.239 (-0.458 - 0.935)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium - 228 ⁽⁶⁾	No	1/24/11	0.247 (-0.0745 - 0.569)	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 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).
- 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.

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 2012, a new pH station was installed at Well No. 2. For 2013, the system improvements planned include building renovations at Well No. 4, roof repairs at Well No. 5, and the replacement of Well No. 3 and its associated facilities.

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 2012 was \$1,141,002.00. As referenced earlier, the annual water charge for the average consumer was \$281.45. Reducing water use by 20% will result in a savings of approximately \$56.30 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.

COMMISSIONER *wins two elections*



On December 11, 2012, Howard Abbondondelo was re-elected Albertson Water Commissioner. He began a new three-year term effective January 1, 2013. Commissioner Abbondondelo, an Albertson resident since 1952, is a member of the American Water Works Association and has served as an AWD Water Commissioner since 2005.

NSWCA

Commissioner Howard Abbondondelo was also elected 1st Vice President of the Nassau Suffolk Water Commissioners Association (NSWCA) for the 2013 term, which runs through December 31, 2013. Abbondondelo is a former Secretary of NSWCA.

Congratulations on both Howard!

VOTING: America's greatest institution

When you vote, you are participating in the greatest American institution of all. And when you vote for Albertson Water Commissioner, you are exercising your choice and selecting from your neighbors. By law Commissioners must live in the Albertson Water District, and the wisdom of this rule guarantees local representation. It guarantees that those you elect drink the same water that you do and pay the same water rates as you do without exception. With consolidation, those governing the quality of what you drink and the amount you pay can reside anywhere. Local control is your voice heard where it counts most, at home, in the AWD.

Voting. It's America's greatest institution.



Sign up for **SWIFTREACH**

In a water emergency, SwiftReach automatically calls residents with a prerecorded message. The District merely needs the phone number, text message address or email address where you would like to be notified. All information is confidential, and SwiftReach is free to all Albertson Water District residents.

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



Words for the water-wise

Lawn irrigation systems are meant to supplement not replace Mother Nature. During the summer 1 or 2 inches of water weekly will suffice depending on temperature, soil type, grass type, sun exposure etc. Generally speaking, watering less is better than overwatering because potentially it can help reduce runoff and fertilizer pollution. Inspect your sprinklers for clogged, misdirected or damaged heads every two to three weeks during the hottest weather.

ALBERTSON

WATER DISTRICT

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U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT No. 102
Albertson, NY 11507

PO Box 335
Albertson, NY 11507 USA

Telephone: (516) 621-3610
Fax: (516) 626-8042
Business Hours: 8:00 am - 4:00 pm, Monday - Friday
www.albertsonwater.org

Commissioners:

Richard W. Ockovic
Howard Abbondandolo
Kenneth Vey

Superintendent:

Rudy Henriksen

Counsel:

Anthony J. LaMarca

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Help The Environment



Bottled water increases environmental woes and requires a huge amount of energy. For example, sources indicate that creating clear plastic water bottles consumes between 1.5 – 2.0 million barrels of oil annually...enough to power 120,000 cars...for a whole year! Not to mention the gasoline burned or pollution produced by shipping bottled water from Maine to Long Island...or fuel expended to travel the 8,000 or so miles from Fiji to Long Island! Worse still, only 1 out of every 5 plastic bottles is ever recycled, and more than 2 million tons of plastic water bottles end up clogging landfills. Even more wind up on roadsides. So when you turn on your tap, remember you are not only getting excellent quality Albertson water, you're helping the environment.