



ALBERTSON

WATER DISTRICT NEWS

Volume 5, Number 1

Neither Snow Nor Rain Nor Gloom Of Night...

OUR BRUTAL WINTER OF 2013 – 2014.

THE US POSTAL SERVICE wasn't the only service out there working in the freezing cold and frequent snowstorms this winter. AWD personnel did a heroic job of keeping all 5 active wells operating and all 450 hydrants in service.

"It's all part of the job," Commissioner Rich Ockovic said, "and though it was very trying at times, every person here knows that preventative maintenance for our District infrastructure is 24/7/365. An aggressive inspection schedule enabled us to hold the number of weather-related water main problems to a minimum, and residents did not experience any interruptions in service despite so many subzero days."



- The Hollow Court ground storage tank project continues according to plan. Assessment inspections of the 1.5 million-gallon structure were completed, and new 20-inch valves were installed, furthering the planned total renovation. This includes interior and exterior tank renovations, which are planned for 2015.

- A new well has been successfully drilled in place of Well #3 which has been taken out of service. Construction of a new wellhouse is planned.
- Wellhouse #4 refurbishment has been completed with the addition of new windows and a new roof.
- Wellhouse #5 has also been upgraded and has received a new roof.
- Security intrusion alarms have been updated at all AWD pump stations.
- The District's Water Meter Replacement Program continues full swing and when finished, it will include the installation of some 4,000 meters. The advantages of remote access and computer-accurate readings mean more privacy for consumers, more efficiency and potentially, greater cost savings.



KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR WATER THEFT

All too often, AWD fire hydrants are illegally used by unscrupulous sorts.

"It can happen," Commissioner Rich Ockovic remarked, "and most residents don't realize how unauthorized hydrant use can reduce system pressure and create problems. This can create a backflow contamination situation in the water supply. Unauthorized use also can cause rusty water, not to mention the cost of the theft of water."

For the record, ONLY the following are authorized to use AWD hydrants:

- Albertson Fire Department
- Albertson Water District
- Town and County workers may use special hydrants and ONLY for official business

There are special instances where construction crews are permitted to use designated fire hydrants, but this is rare. See anyone else using our hydrants? Please contact us immediately at (516) 621-3610.

ABBONDONELLO ELECTED NSWCA PRESIDENT.

Commissioner Howard Abbondondelo was recently elected President of the Nassau Suffolk Water



Nassau Suffolk Water Commissioners' Association (NSWCA).

Organized and chartered in 1981, the NSWCA is comprised of water commissioners from 21 Nassau and Suffolk County water districts. The organization promotes environmental excellence and best practices while

striving to maintain the highest standards of water quality and supply. **Congratulations Howard!**

Oh No, Not Again! DO NOT BE FOOLED BY FILTER SALESPEOPLE

PLEASE BE AWARE THAT certain water filtration companies have been active in neighboring districts... again. They have gone so far as to attach water sample collection capsules to residents' doorknobs and mailboxes, promoting confusion and virtually masquerading as water district officials. Some have even promoted themselves as "working in conjunction" with

SCADA. A Magic Word?

In a sense, yes.

SCADA (the acronym for Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) is a wireless electronic network. Our SCADA updates and upgrades enable the AWD to safely and securely monitor operations, including wells and pumps, from our central office...or any remote location...any time of day or night...without anyone having to be physically present. It can detect trouble anywhere in the system, then instantly transmit the information to a central office where the appropriate remedial actions are taken.



"SCADA gives the District 24/7 access so we can gather and analyze data in real time," Commissioner Ken Vey explained. "It's independent with cable-based backup, so we're not slaves to phone service. And it is much more efficient and saves money."

In public service systems such as ours, the benefits are:

- Continuous water quality monitoring
- Efficiency and cost savings in manpower
- Consistent service
- Security from invasive actions
- Immediate response to water supply malfunctions or threats
- Remote access

the respective water districts.

For the record, the Albertson Water District does not promote ANY water filtration devices and has no affiliation with any water filtration or sampling companies. Any claims to the contrary are false and erroneous. Commissioner Abbondondelo stated, "All AWD personnel always carry ID, all AWD vehicles have official Albertson Water District markings and virtually all on-site visits are by appointment only. If an official ID is not presented, contact the District at (516) 621-3610 or call the police immediately."



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ALBERTSON WATER DISTRICT

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2013

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID#2902815

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 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 2013. 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 2013, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

All water pumped to the distribution system in 2013 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. 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 4,054 service connections. The total amount of water pumped from the ground in 2013 was 727,878,000 gallons. Through metered sales, 623,867,000 gallons were delivered to the consumers of the Albertson Water District. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 104,011,000 gallons (14.3% 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 2013, the annual water charge for the average customer was \$321.57.

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 on page 5, 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) and samples taken by the Nassau County Department of Health 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, 2013.

Not included in the table are the more than 70 other contaminants which were tested for and not detected in the wells and 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, tetrachloroethene, toluene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,3-dichloropropene, trichlorofluoromethane, and vinyl chloride.

Disinfection By-Products [Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)] -chloroform, 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 activity in water is 15 pCi/L. The 2011 average of the gross alpha samples was 0.239 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for radium 228 in water is 5 pCi/L. The 2011 average of radium 228 samples was 0.247 pCi/L. In accordance with State regulations, the Albertson Water District will continue to monitor for radiological contaminants in the future.

The most recent lead and copper sampling took place in 2013. Samples were collected from the distribution system at thirty sites and analyzed for lead and copper. Lead is measured in micrograms per Liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$). The Action Level (AL) for lead is 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$. 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 2.26 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ and the 90th percentile for copper as shown in Table 1 is 0.04 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-Product Rule. This sampling program was initiated during the quarter beginning October 1, 2013. Contaminants detected under this sampling program are noted 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).

ALBERTSON WATER DISTRICT 2013 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	2/5/13	0.0039	mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	2/5/13	13.3	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	2/5/13	34.9	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Iron	No	2/5/13	50	µg/L	n/a	MCL - 300	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	2/5/13	6.31	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	2/5/13	16.2	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 (4)	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	2/5/13	19.9	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
Inorganics – Nitrate							
Nitrate	No	2/5/13	3.56 (3.11 - 3.56)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Physical Characteristics							
Calcium Hardness	No	2/5/13	33.1	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Langlier Saturation Index	No	2/5/13	-1.56	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
pH	No	6/24/13	7.7 (7.1 - 8.2)	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	2/5/13	20.1	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	2/5/13	137	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	2/5/13	59.1	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	10/31/13	0.87 (0 - 1.3)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL - 4 (5)	Water additive used to control microbes
Organic Contaminants							
Trichloroethene	No	9/4/12	0.29 (ND - 0.7)	µg/L	0	MCL - 5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity	No	1/25/11	< 1.0 (6)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	No	1/24/11	< 1.0 (7)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper Contaminants							
Copper	No	8/8/13	0.04 (ND - 0.06) ⁽²⁾	mg/L	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	9/18/13	2.26 (ND - 10.1) ⁽³⁾	µg/L	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products, Stage II							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	10/8/13	3.1 (ND - 3.1)	µg/L	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Bromodichloromethane	No	10/8/13	1 (ND - 1)	µg/L	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Bromoform	No	10/8/13	1.2 (0.8 - 1.2)	µg/L	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Dibromochloromethane	No	10/8/13	1.4 (0.8 - 1.4)	µg/L	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection 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) The level presented 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 (0.04 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 and the range of values. 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 gross alpha activity in raw water samples taken from multiple wells and the range of values for the samples.

(7) The contaminant level represents the average of radium 228 in raw water samples taken from multiple wells and the range of values for the combined samples.

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:

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?

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 2013, no system improvements were completed. For 2014, the system improvements planned include the dismantling of Well 3 and the installation of its replacement, Well 3A.

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 2013 was \$1,303,651.86. As referenced earlier, the annual water charge for the average consumer was \$321.57. Reducing water use by 20% will result in a savings of approximately \$64.31 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 IT LOCAL: HOME RULE RULES!

There's nothing more American than having a say in the way you live or having the right to vote for the candidate of your choice. And when you vote for Albertson Water Commissioner, you're selecting from your neighbors and peers. Commissioners must, by law, live in the Albertson Water District, so that they are cognizant of the issues in the District. Local representation guarantees that those you elect use, drink and bathe in the very same water as you and pay the same water rates. With consolidation, the chances of those appointed being from Albertson are slim to none as they could be from the East End, off Long Island or Mars. OK, maybe not Mars. Local control. It's your voice heard where it counts the most, at home, in the AWD.

AWD UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

Here's a quick look at some vital stats regarding your AWD.

Total 2013 Pumpage: 727,878,000 gallons
Peak Usage: 103,505,000 gallons (July)
Low Usage: 32,255,000 gallons (February)
Peak Day Usage: 4.6 million gallons
Days Out Of Commission: **None!**

Meeting Potential Water Threats HEAD ON

You see the headlines everywhere. The truth is, water problems can and do occur. Preventing them with a comprehensive, scientific program is the best way to address problems before they happen. And concerned Albertson residents should be aware that's precisely what we do in the AWD.

In Roslyn, a refrigerant contaminated a drinking water well. "Albertson is a completely separate water supply," Commissioner Ockovic stated. "We also already have air strippers in place to remove problem substances like the Freon 22 found in Roslyn, so our wells are not threatened by this development."

"The West Virginia situation differs with hydrogeology and water system management," stated Commissioner Howard Abbondondelo. "In Charleston the water source is surface water. It's highly susceptible to contamination from stormwater runoff, wastewater treatment plant discharges, and spills and leaks. In Albertson, our water is groundwater from the Magothy Aquifer, hundreds of feet below the ground surface. Our day-in, day-out monitoring, inspection and continual testing help to ensure the cleanest and



highest quality water possible."



Commissioner Ockovic

By and large, Long Island water is of enviable quality, and the District is pledged to keeping it that way.

"Our Long Island aquifers constitute a vast resource that needs to be monitored carefully and managed scientifically on a daily basis," Commissioner Abbondondelo affirmed. "Everything we do is designed to preserve the excellent quality of our water and to minimize costs to Albertson consumers."

2013 ELECTION RESULTS

On December 10, 2013, Albertson voters re-elected Ken Vey as Albertson Water Commissioner. He began a new three-year term effective January 1, 2014. Commissioner Vey, an Albertson resident since 1973, is active as a member of the Albertson Civic Association and American Legion Post #1174 and has been a Shelter Rock Library Trustee for 8 years. He has served as an AWD Water Commissioner since 2010. His current term will expire on December 31, 2016.



ALBERTSON WATER DISTRICT

PO Box 335
Albertson, NY 11507 USA

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Fax: (516) 626-8042
Business Hours: 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m., Monday – Friday
www.albertsonwater.org

Commissioners:

Howard Abbondondelo
Richard W. Ockovic
Kenneth Vey

Superintendent:

Rudy Henriksen

Counsel:

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TYPICAL ALBERTSON TAX ASSESSMENT

Currently, the average cost of water in the AWD represents the lowest regular cost of all utilities.



Help To Avoid Backflow Problems!

BACKFLOW IS A DIRTY WORD...LITERALLY. JUST ASK NEW YORK STATE OR NASSAU COUNTY.

Backflow situations can arise when water flow reverses and is siphoned back into the main water supply. It happens most often with irrigation systems, but swimming pools or even a common garden hose can be the culprits. The solution is to use backflow prevention valves to prevent water from reversing direction. That's why the Nassau County Department of Health has mandated that installation (or modification) of sprinkler systems must include them.

Permits are necessary and inspection of the completed, installed system is required to get a permit. Further, the devices must be tested annually by certified backflow testers in order to ensure they are working correctly and not compromising the water supply.

Why endanger your family's health or our public water supply? Compliance with regulations will help keep everyone safe. Call us at (516) 621-3610 for more information.

