

ALBERTSON

WATER DISTRICT NEWS

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Celebrating a Century of Success

A

century is quite a long time, and delivering a plentiful supply of high quality water for 100 years requires the concentrated efforts of generations of dedicated public servants and certainly deserves recognition. Happy Birthday AWD! Congratulations on a job well done!

The Albertson Water District was established in 1917, a time when Woodrow Wilson occupied the White House, and the US was drawn into The Great War, as World War One was then called. Movies were hitting their stride as the hottest communications medium led by stars Mary Pickford, Theda Bara and William S. Hart. The first Pulitzer Prizes were awarded, the "Tin Lizzy" Model T Ford ruled the (often unpaved) roads, Babe Ruth was still a Red Sox pitcher, and John F. Kennedy, Ella Fitzgerald, Desi Arnaz, Indira Gandhi, Buffalo Bob Smith (Howdie Doody's boss), and architect I.M. Pei were born!

The Albertson area was first settled by Europeans in 1644, I U Willets Path was built in 1850, and in 1910, the Albertson Hook & Ladder, Engine & Hose Company Number 1 was chartered. In 1917, the AWD was formed. Through it all, the area slowly changed from agricultural to suburban, and the Albertson Water District grew with it, meeting the increasing demand for Earth's most precious resource. The AWD has served residents by delivering high quality water in appropriate quantities virtually without interruption for a century.

Over the past ten decades, so many people have contributed to the District's success, and we are grateful to them all. Congratulations to the current staff of the AWD, Commissioners Howard Abbondandolo, Richard Ockovic and Kenneth Vey, and Superintendent Rudolph Henriksen, on a job well done!



Commissioners Kenneth Vey, Richard Ockovic and Howard Abbondandolo.



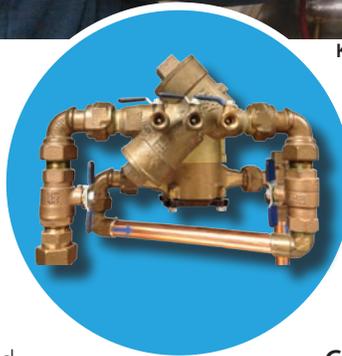
Joe Bonavoglia.



Ken Podlaski and Commissioner Rich Ockovic to the rescue!



Commissioner Richard Ockovic and water plant operators Kenneth Podlaski and Joseph Bonavoglia recently successfully completed a 4-day, 32-hour NYS DEP Cross Connection Control Course. The course meets the growing need for qualified and certified personnel to test and repair Backflow Prevention Devices which are typically installed onto plumbing systems to protect potable water supplies from contamination or pollution.



The course covered advancements and revisions to the backflow tester training and certification program including:

- **Theory, terms/definitions**
- **Changes to the backflow tester certification program**
- **Critical implementation dates**
- **Procedures for certification, renewal, and recertification**
- **Applicable program information**

Congratulations to all!

STORAGE TANK UPDATE



The 1,500,000-gallon capacity ground water storage tank at Hollow Court is nearing completion of its major refurbishment. Constructed in 1957, part of the roof which has withstood a lot rough weather in the last sixty years, has been replaced, and interior treatment is nearing completion.

Commissioner Ken Vey remarked, "Storage tanks have a huge surface area and need maintenance inside and out. Blast cleaning, a process similar to sandblasting, is the most effective method for such large structures. The size and type of abrasive used depends on both



existing surface conditions and desired final surface conditions. A safe, 100% solid epoxy coating designed specifically for drinking water applications is being used here, which produces zero VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds)."

"Preventive maintenance is the most cost effective method for infrastructure", Commissioner Howard Abbondandolo added. "As noted in previous newsletters, the lowest qualified bid received the award. Refurbishment costs would be substantially higher without our 15-year cycle, preventive maintenance program. We are on schedule for a late summer completion. When completed, the tank will be up to date with OSHA and Health Department requirements."

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2016

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID#2902815

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Albertson Water District annually issues a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. 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 2016. 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 2016, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

All water pumped to the distribution system in 2016 was treated to remove volatile organic chemicals using packed tower aeration (air stripping towers). The process is completely natural, using air delivered through the packing media in the tower past the cascading water to remove the volatiles from

the water. The treated water discharges from the tower to a clear well where it is pumped to the distribution system. In addition to packed tower aeration, source water for the district is treated with sodium hydroxide to increase pH and reduce corrosivity. Disinfection is required by the Nassau County Department of Health. The District disinfects its water supply by feeding small amounts of liquid chlorine into the distribution system at each pumping station.

The Nassau County Department of Health completed a Source Water Assessment Program for the Albertson Water District. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how rapidly contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility of a water supply well to contamination is dependent upon both the presence of potential sources of contamination within the well's contributing area and the likelihood that the contaminant can travel through the environment to reach the well. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water; it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become, contaminated. See the section "ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

Drinking water is derived from five wells in the Albertson Water District. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and a high susceptibility to nitrates. The very high susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to transportation routes and commercial/industrial activities in the assessment area. The high susceptibility to nitrate contamination is attributable to high-density residential land use practices in the assessment area, such as fertilizing of lawns.

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

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range) ⁽¹⁾	Unit Measurement	MCLG OR MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or MRDL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	2/10/16	0.0041	mg/L	2	MCL - 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	2/10/16	11	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	2/10/16	27.9	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Iron	No	2/10/16	0.091	µg/L	n/a	MCL - 300	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	2/10/16	5.4	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	2/10/16	15	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 ⁽²⁾	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	2/10/16	17.1	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
Inorganic Contaminant (Nitrate)							
Nitrate	No	7/8/16	3.42 (3.26 - 3.42)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Physical Characteristics							
Calcium Hardness	No	2/10/16	27.7	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Langelier Saturation Index	No	2/10/16	-1.68	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
pH	No	10/11/16	8.3 (7.1 - 8.3)	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	2/10/16	17.8	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	2/10/16	87	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	2/10/16	50.2	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	9/9/16	0.91 (0.2 - 1.5)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL-4 ⁽³⁾	Water additive used to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminants							
Wells 1, 2, 4 and 5							
Gross Alpha Activity	No	2/11/14	2.76 (-0.14 - 2.76) ⁽⁴⁾	pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Activity	No	2/11/14	1.88 (0.782 - 1.88) ⁽⁴⁾	pCi/L	0	50 ⁽⁵⁾	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Radium 226	No	2/11/14	1.43 (0.11 - 1.43)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	No	2/11/14	2.13 (0.852 - 2.13)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Well 3A							
Gross Alpha Activity	No	6/19/15	3.4 (1.28 - 3.4) ⁽⁴⁾	pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Activity	No	9/1/15	3.13 (2.27 - 3.13) ⁽⁴⁾	pCi/L	0	50 ⁽⁵⁾	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Radium 226	No	3/2/15	0.95 (0.27-0.95)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	No	10/27/15	1.28 (1.01 - 1.28)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 Contaminants ⁽⁶⁾							
Chlorate	No	2/25/15	200 (32 - 200)	µg/L	n/a	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Chromium	No	6/19/15	0.87 (ND - 0.87)	µg/L	100	MCL - 100	Naturally occurring; Industrial discharge from plating industry
Chromium, Hexavalent	No	2/24/15	0.55 (0.19 - 0.55)	µg/L	100	MCL - 100	Naturally occurring; Industrial discharge from plating industry
1,4-Dioxane	No	9/14/16	0.89 (ND - 0.89)	µg/L	n/a	MCL - 50	Released into the environment through its use as a solvent and in textile processing, printing processes, and detergent preparations
Strontium	No	6/19/15	91.2 (29.1 - 91.2)	µg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	6/19/15	1.1 (ND - 1.1)	µg/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Released into the environment as fugitive emissions and in wastewater during production and use as a chemical intermediate solvent; degreasing agent.
Chlorodifluoromethane	No	6/19/15	0.092 (ND - 0.092)	µg/L	n/a	n/a	Used as a refrigerant
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	90 th Percentile and Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Contaminants							
Copper	No	9/8/16	0.5 (ND - 0.29) ⁽⁷⁾	mg/L	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	9/8/16	2.8 (ND - 9.4) ⁽⁸⁾	µg/L	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Highest LRAA Detected and Range ⁽⁹⁾	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection By-Products, Stage II							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	10/14/16	2.54 (0.53 - 0.92)	µg/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	10/14/16	< 2	µg/L	n/a	MCL - 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) Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely-restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately-restricted sodium diets.
- (3) The value represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). MRDLs are not currently regulated, but in the future they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.
- (4) The contaminant levels represent the average of gross alpha and beta activities in raw water samples taken from the well(s).
- (5) The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
- (6) The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) is a US EPA water quality sampling program which monitors unregulated but emerging contaminants in drinking water. The results of the sampling will determine if such contaminants will need to be regulated in the future.
- (7) The level represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested and the range of values. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, thirty samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the twenty-seventh highest value (0.5 mg/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- (8) The level represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested and the range of values. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- (9) The levels presented represent the highest locational running annual average (LRAA) and the range of values at the four sites tested under the Disinfection Byproduct Rule Stage II sampling.

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.

umho/cm: micromhos; A measure of the conductivity of water.

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

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 2016 was 793,333,000 gallons. Through metered sales, 653,343,000 gallons were delivered to the consumers of the Albertson Water District. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 139,990,000 gallons (17.6% of the total amount produced). This water was used in firefighting, sewer cleaning, hydrant flushing to alleviate turbid water conditions, water main breaks, service leaks, drilling of a new well casing, and theft of service. In 2016, the annual water charge for the average consumer was \$348.28.

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 2, 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 1 to December 31, 2016.

Not included in the table are the more than 80 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-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, chlorodibromomethane, 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, ethylbenzene, tert-butylbenzene, dibromomethane, n-propylbenzene, o-xylene, sec-butylbenzene, styrene, toluene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,3-dichloropropene, trichloroethene, trichlorofluoromethane, vinyl chloride, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1,2-dibromoethane, dieldrin, perchlorate alachlor, aldrin, chlordane, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, lindane, methoxychlor, PCB screen, toxaphene, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), 2,4-D, dalapon, dicamba, dinoseb, pentachlorophenol, picloram, atrazine, benzo(a)pyrene,

bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, aldicarb, aldicarb sulfoxide, aldicarb sulfone, 3-hydroxycarbofuran, carbaryl, carbofuran, oxamyl, methomyl, methiocarb, and methiocarb sulfone.

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 – aluminum, cobalt, manganese, zinc, antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, 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.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 – cobalt, molybdenum, vanadium, 1,3-butadiene, perfluorobutanesulfonic acid, perfluoroheptanoic acid, perfluorohexanesulfonic acid, perfluorononanoic acid, perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, and perfluorooctanoic acid.

The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than a year old.

Sampling for radiological contaminants is done in accordance with Nassau County Department of Health standards. The sampling results presented in this report are from the most recent radiological sampling that was done in 2014 for Wells 1, 2, 4, and 5 and in 2015 for Well 3A. Raw water samples were collected and analyzed for gross alpha and beta activities and radium 226 and 228.

The maximum contaminant level for gross alpha activity in water is 15 pCi/L. The 2014 highest sampling result for gross alpha for Wells 1, 2, 4, and 5 is 2.76 pCi/L. The 2015 highest sampling result for gross alpha for Well 3A was 3.4 pCi/L. The level of concern for beta activity in water is 50 pCi/L. The 2014 highest sampling result for gross beta for Wells 1, 2, 4, and 5 is 1.88 pCi/L. The 2015 highest sampling result for gross beta for Well 3A is 3.13 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for radium 226 in water is 15 pCi/L. The 2014 highest sampling result for radium 226 for Wells 1, 2, 4, and 5 was 1.43 pCi/L. The 2015 highest sampling result for radium 226 for Well 3A was 0.95 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for radium 228 in water is 5 pCi/L. The 2014 highest sampling result for radium 228 for Wells 1, 2, 4, and 5 was 2.13 pCi/L. The 2015 highest sampling result for radium 228 for Well 3A was 1.28 pCi/L.

Sampling for lead and copper contaminants is done every 3 years in accordance with Nassau County Department of Health standards. The sampling results presented in this report are from the most recent lead and copper sampling that was done in 2016. Samples were collected from the distribution system at thirty sites and analyzed for lead and copper. Lead is measured in micrograms per Liter (ug/L). The Action Level (AL) for lead is 15 ug/L. The AL for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. Copper is measured in milligrams per Liter (mg/L). The AL for copper is 1.3 mg/L and the MCLG for copper is 1.3 mg/L. The AL for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

The levels of lead and copper presented in Table 1 indicate the 90th percentile of those contaminants at the 30 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system. Thirty samples were collected from your water system and the 90th percentile values for lead and copper were the twenty-seventh highest values for those contaminants. The 90th percentile for lead as shown in Table 1 is 2.8 ug/L and the 90th percentile for copper as shown in Table 1 is 0.05 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 and continued throughout 2016. Contaminants detected under this sampling program are listed in Table 1 and the associated laboratory results are included in the Supplement.

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

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

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

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by Table 1, our system had no 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 Rule 3 (UCMR3). The information collected under the UCMR3 will help the EPA determine future drinking water regulations. The results of the 2015 and 2016 monitoring program are listed in Table 1 and are available within the Supplement.

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.

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 2016 was \$1,411,944.33. As referenced earlier, the annual water charge for the average consumer was \$348.28. Reducing water use by 20% will result in a savings of approximately \$69.66 per year for the average consumer.

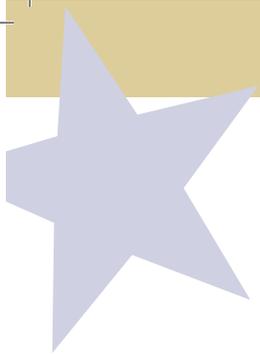
SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2016, the power-washing of the Shepherd Lane 1.5 million gallon storage tank was done to maintain the integrity of the tank. The projects planned for 2017 include the ongoing meter replacement program, ongoing design and installation of the SCADA water supply control system, and the painting of the Hollow Court 1.5 million gallon storage tank.

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

CLOSING

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

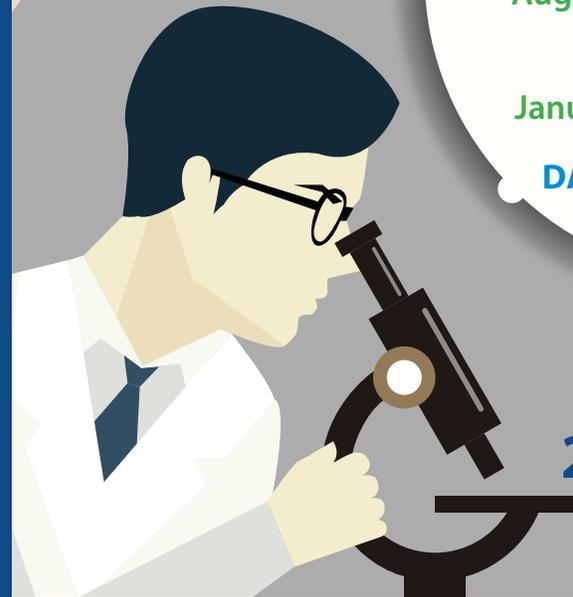


2016 ELECTION RESULTS

On Tuesday December 13, 2016, voters reelected Ken Vey as Albertson Water Commissioner for the new three-year term effective January 1, 2017.

Commissioner Vey, an Albertson resident since 1973, is a US Navy veteran, and also served our country in the US Army Reserve. Ken is very active in the community as a trustee of the Shelter Rock Library, a member of American Legion Post #1174, a member of the Albertson Civic Association, as well as a member of St. Aidan's Parish.

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE



PEAK DAY:
July 24, 2016

2016 TOTAL PUMPAGE:
793,333,000 gallons

PEAK MONTH:
August: 109,320,000 gallons

LOWEST MONTH:
January: 40,524,000 gallons

DAYS OUT OF SERVICE:
Zero!

Water Usage 2016 Close Up



BE WATER-SMART!



Close to 14,000 customers rely on the Albertson Water District for a pure plentiful supply of potable water, every day of the year. Intelligent water conservation remains the best way of guaranteeing long term sustainability, and so we ask Albertson residents to be judicious in their usage. Increased conservation will not only reduce total usage, but also save dollars, and reduce stress on our single source aquifer.

How We Do it:

We draw our water from five wells, each capable of producing 1,000 gallons per minute, or 7.2 million gallons daily. This is distributed to residents through some 50 miles of water mains, and we store water in an elevated storage tank and two ground storage tanks. And you'll also see approximately 450 fire hydrants throughout the District.

Summer Demand:

Water usage multiplies as the heat rises, sometimes up to five times as much. And it's not for drinking, but largely for watering the lawns that Long Islanders are so proud of. For example, on our minimum pumpage day in 2016, we met demand utilizing three wells, whereas all five wells were running during peak time on our heaviest demand day.

Conservation & Smart Management:

Long Island is very fortunate as our aquifer provides a plentiful amount of water. However, Long Islanders tend to practically drown lawns with excess watering as our AWD statistics demonstrate. Landscapers, gardeners, designers and horticulturists recognize that less frequent watering makes for healthier lawns...and conserves Earth's most precious resource.

Too much water...

- blocks oxygen absorption and roots can suffocate or die
- makes roots more susceptible to disease
- magnifies insect damage
- contributes to nitrate pollution as fertilizer is washed past grass roots into the soil

Your lawn won't die if you underwater it, but it may be a huge problem if you over water it, so:

- Landscape your yard intelligently
- Reduce yard areas dedicated to lawns
- Plant more bushes, shrubs, flowers and trees to reduce demand and conserve water
- Don't just set your sprinkler once in the spring. Match Irrigation To The Season
- Inspect Sprinkler Systems Regularly
- Hire only certified irrigation professionals

HEADS UP! ANNUAL WATER MAIN FLUSHING.

JUNE 5 – JUNE 16: 9:00AM – 3:00 PM



The AWD will begin conducting our annual water main flushing/fire hydrant maintenance program Monday June 5, through Friday June 16. This is essential program enables us to maintain both optimum pumping efficiency and the excellent water quality that residents deserve.

Water pressure fluctuations and/or discoloration that is harmless to health. We do recommend running a cold water tap and checking discoloration before doing laundry. Residents may wish to keep a supply of clear water in the refrigerator for drinking and cooking during the time of local water main flushing.

Please direct any questions regarding scheduling of the flushing program in your area to the District headquarters between the hours of 8:00AM and 4:00PM, Monday through Friday. Thank you for your cooperation.



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