

ALBERTSON

WATER DISTRICT NEWS

Volume 9, Number 1 • Spring 2018

INFRASTRUCTURE *UPDATE*



Our newsletters often talk about preventive maintenance and refurbishment of infrastructure, and for good reason. Together they are arguably the most important aspects of providing clean water for thousands of people on demand, something that can never be taken for granted.

“Open the tap or spigot, and it flows,” Commissioner Howard Abbondondelo stated. “Most people never give water a second thought. But in the Albertson Water District there are skilled professionals from the Superintendent on down working behind the scenes to make sure that water is always there for you. It’s a 24/7/365 situation. For example, our pumping stations are inspected visually every day and most parts of our distribution system are on a seven-year cycle.”

The fact that the District’s infrastructure is in great shape is no accident. “The Hollow Court 1.5 million gallon storage tank was a large project that was completed in December 2017, and I’m proud to say on time.” Abbondondelo added.



Commissioner Howard Abbondondelo.

The refurbishment of well #2 is in progress, and well #4 is slated for refurbishment in late Fall or early Winter 2018. Plans and specifications are close to finalization.

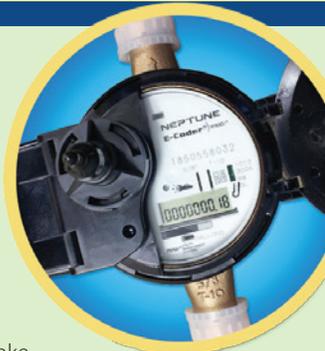
Meters Changeover Nearing Completion

Our long time program of meter modernization is approaching its last phase, right on schedule. After flushing of AWD hydrants is completed in June, some 800 homes will undergo meter change. Here are five reasons why smart metering makes sense.

- 1 UNDISTURBED PRIVACY:** Since the new electronic meters are read remotely, house access is virtually unnecessary.
- 2 ACCURATE BILLING:** Estimated readings go to the old technology retirement home. Now your water bills are read with computerized accuracy.
- 3 FASTER REPAIR:** Our new meters are data

management systems in support of field service. They’re linked to mobile workforce dispatching systems and they automatically alert/send maintenance crews to repair broken meters.

- 4 DETECT LEAKS:** By deploying preset alerts and real time data, customer meters can make the District aware of possible leaks or loss of service faster than ever to prevent or minimize leak damage.
- 5 CONSERVATION:** Smart Metering offers AWD customers the advantage of enlisting in their own water conservation management. Through Internet access customers can create charts and tables to analyze their water consumption.



Always ask for ID!

Remember, if someone knocks on your door saying they are from the Albertson Water District, always ask for Identification!

Irrigation & THE NEW OIL

“

Water is
the new
oil.”



It's a quote attributed to many, because so many have said it in so many ways.

The value of water in today's world cannot be underestimated. The AWD embraces the need for conservation and long term sustainability and acknowledges the NYS mandate to achieve safe/sustainable yield and reduce usage 15%. The single greatest way to conserve water is careful management of lawn irrigation systems. Here are some helpful tips.

► **Observe the law:** A Nassau County Ordinance prohibits any lawn watering between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., since that is the time frame where water evaporates most quickly. Odd-numbered homes may water only on odd-numbered days, and even-numbered homes may water only on even-numbered days.

► **Leaks equate to water wasted:** Many underground leaks go undetected. Test each irrigation zone for leaks and better yet, have your irrigation system tested by a professional.



Commissioner Ken Vey

► **Don't wait to fix a leak or damaged water line:** Irrigation leaks create enormous amounts of water loss and can cause a significant increase in your water bill. A telltale sign of a leak might be noticeable soggy areas of your lawn.

► **Know what you are watering:** Turn the system on during the day to see what you're watering. Re-adjust sprinkler heads that may be spraying water onto unwanted areas such as sidewalks, driveways or other concrete areas.

► **Using an automatic timer?** Don't just set it and forget it. Be sure to provide for seasonal adjustments.

► **Don't jump the gun!** FYI, firing up your lawn irrigation system too early while the ground is still hard can damage underground pipes. Mother's Day is usually a safe target date.

► **Slow-drip irrigation systems:** These will help avoid over-watering and save money on your water bill.

► **Two inches long:** Keep your lawn approximately two inches long to require less water and reduce evaporation. Don't overwater lawns. Most people do, and it is a waste.

UNITED ON PROTECTING OUR WATER SUPPLY

Albertson is a charter member of the Nassau Suffolk Water Commissioners' Association (NSWCA), and all three Commissioners actively participate in the organization. At a recent NSWCA meeting New York State Senator Elaine Phillips discussed state measures for protecting Long Island's drinking water.

Commissioner Howard Abbondandolo commented, "The Albertson Water District is extremely vigilant in protecting our water supply from contamination, hence our ongoing infrastructure program. Senator Phillips discussed several topics of great importance to the Albertson community. She updated us on 1,4-Dioxane, on her legislation to halt the renewal of permits to open the Jamaica wells, and on the allocation of the historic \$2.5 billion in funding for clean water infrastructure and water quality protection."



NYS Senator Elaine Phillips and Commissioner Abbondandolo at a recent NSWCA meeting.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2017

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID # 2902815

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Albertson Water District annually issues a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

Last year, we conducted tests for over 120 contaminants. However, we failed to monitor for specific organic chemicals (SOCs) at Well 3A, as required by the Nassau County Department of Health, during the period of January 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017 before and when it was out of service. A sample from Well 3A for SOC's was taken on January 30, 2018. Further information regarding this monitoring violation can be found in the section below entitled **IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Rudolph Henriksen, Superintendent of the Albertson Water District, at (516) 621-3610, the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692. We want our valued customers to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please visit the EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>, the Department of Health's website at <http://www.health.state.ny.us/>, or attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. The meetings are held on the first and

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 2017. 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 2017, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

All water pumped to the distribution system in 2017 was treated to remove volatile organic chemicals using packed tower aeration (air stripping towers). The process is completely natural, using air delivered through the packing media in the tower past the cascading water to remove the volatiles from the water. The treated water discharges from the tower to a clear well where it is pumped to the distribution system. In addition to packed tower aeration, source water for the district is treated with sodium hydroxide to increase pH and reduce corrosivity. Disinfection is required by the Nassau County Department of Health. The District disinfects its water supply by feeding small amounts of liquid chlorine into the distribution system at each pumping station.

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

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

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

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 13,500 residents through 4,055 service connections. The total amount of water pumped from the ground in 2017 was 783,000,000 gallons. Through metered sales, 596,725,000 gallons were delivered to the consumers of the Albertson Water District. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 186,275,000 gallons (24% 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, repair of the Hollow Court tank, and theft of service. In 2017, the annual water charge for the average consumer was \$316.90.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

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

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

Contamination of the groundwater from Albertson Water District has been detected in samples from some wells. All groundwater pumped to the distribution system from the operating Water District wells complies with New York State Department of Health Standards for public drinking water supplies. It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692.

Table 1 shows the detected results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017.

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	1/11/17	0.028 (0.016 - 0.028)	mg/L	2	MCL - 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	10/11/17	15.6 (6.9 - 15.6)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	1/5/17	52.6 (11.7 - 52.6)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Fluoride	No	1/11/17	0.11 (ND - 0.11)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 2.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	No	10/2/17	500 (ND - 500)	µg/L	n/a	MCL - 300	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	10/11/17	8.3 (3.4 - 8.3)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	2/15/17	0.0051 (0.00077 - 0.0051)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	1/5/17	27.2 (7.7 - 27.2)	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 ⁽²⁾	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	10/11/17	29.8 (9 - 29.8)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	1/5/17	0.037 (ND - 0.037)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Naturally occurring
Inorganic Contaminants (Nitrate)							
Nitrate	No	10/11/17	4.1 (2.6 - 4.1)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	No	10/11/17	4.1 (2.6 - 4.1)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Physical Characteristics							
Calcium Hardness	No	10/11/17	38.8 (17.1 - 38.8)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Color	No	2/15/17	5 (5 - 5)	units	n/a	MCL - 15	Large quantities of organic chemicals; presence of copper, iron, and manganese
Corrosivity	No	1/5/17	-1.51 [-3.22 - (-1.51)]	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
pH	No	7/10/17	8.3 (6 - 8.3)	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	1/5/17	23.6 (10.3 - 23.6)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	1/5/17	152 (47 - 152)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	10/11/17	72.9 (31.3 - 72.9)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Additional Contaminant							
Perchlorate	No	12/4/17	1.8 (ND - 1.8)	µg/L	n/a	18 ⁽³⁾	Oxygen additive in solid fuel propellant for rockets, missiles, and fireworks

Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	2/14/17	0.81 (0 - 1.3)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL-4 ⁽⁴⁾	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Bromoform	No	10/11/17	0.28 (ND - 1.3)	µg/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Dibromochloromethane	No	10/11/17	0.29 (ND - 0.79)	µg/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Tetrachloroethene	No	1/27/17	1.81 (ND - 2.9)	µg/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills
Total Trihalomethanes	No	10/11/17	0.34 (ND - 2.1)	µg/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity	No	10/13/17	3.08 (0.177 - 3.08)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Activity	No	10/13/17	2.84 (0.851 - 2.84)	pCi/L	0	50 ⁽⁵⁾	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Combined Radium 226/228	No	1/5/17	1.98 (0 - 1.98)	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	10/13/17	0.44 (ND - 0.44)	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	Highest LRAA Detected and Range ⁽⁹⁾	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL)	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	9/6/16	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	10/03/17	2.36	µg/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms

Notes:

- 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.
- 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.
- An MCL has not been established for this contaminant. The value presented represents a State guidance level.
- 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.
- The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- The level presented represents the highest locational running annual average (LRAA) calculated from data collected.

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.
umho/cm: micromhos; A measure of the conductivity of water.
n/a: not applicable; i.e., no value is assigned by regulatory authorities.

Not included in the table are the more than 120 other contaminants which were tested for and not detected in the wells and distribution system. These undetected contaminants are listed herein:

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

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

Inorganics and Physical Characteristics: antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, manganese, mercury, selenium, silver, thallium, free cyanide, 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.

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 2017 for Wells 1, 2, 3A, 4, and 5. Raw water samples were collected and analyzed for gross alpha and beta activities and radium 226 and radium 228.

The maximum contaminant level for gross alpha activity in water is 15 pCi/L. The highest sampling result for gross alpha is 3.08 pCi/L. The level of concern for gross beta activity in water is 50 pCi/L. The highest sampling result for gross beta is 2.84 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for combined radium 226/228 in water is 5 pCi/L. The highest sampling result for combined radium 226/228 is 1.98 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 2017. Contaminants detected under this sampling program are listed in Table 1 and the associated laboratory results are included in the Supplement.

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

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

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

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

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

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

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

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease-causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia*, and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. We did not monitor or test for Specific Organic Chemicals in Well 3A during the period of January 2016 through June 2017 before and while the well was out of service and, therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Details of this monitoring violation and the steps taken to address the issue are presented in the Monitoring Violation Notice below.

MONITORING VIOLATION NOTICE

ALBERTSON WATER DISTRICT
P.O. Box 335, Albertson, NY 11507
Public Water Supply ID No. 2902815

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Albertson Water District

Our water system violated drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the period of January 2016 through June 2017, we did not monitor or test for specific organic chemicals (SOCs) from Well 3A before and while it was out of service and, therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the period of January 2016 through June 2017 at Well 3A, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken and the time period when the follow-up samples were taken.

During the re-painting of the Hollow Court storage tank in 2017, Well 3A was placed out of service (i.e., taken off-line) and not sampled for SOCs, as required, prior to being placed off-line or during its time off-line. The storage tank and Well 3A were placed back into service on November 9, 2017 after the completion of the tank painting and an SOC sample was taken from Well 3A on January 30, 2018.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When Sample Should Have Been Taken	When Sample Was Taken
SOCs ¹	1 SOC sample from Well 3A during the 18-month sampling period	0	January 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017	January 30, 2018 from Well 3A

What is being done?

To avoid the reoccurrence of missed monitoring samples, a system of checks and balances has been instituted and, to comply with State monitoring requirements, the Albertson Water District took the required sample for Specific Organic Chemicals in the first quarter of 2018, as described in the last column of the table above.

For more information, please contact the Albertson Water District at (516) 621-3610 or P.O. Box 335, Albertson, NY 11507, or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Albertson Water District.
State Water System ID#: 2902815
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¹SOCs, also known as Specific Organic Chemicals/Pesticides, are tested by collecting one sample and testing that sample for all the SOCs. SOCs are commonly used for industrial and agricultural purposes. SOCs include: (Group 1 Chemicals) Alachlor, Aldicarb, Aldicarb Sulfone, Aldicarb Sulfoxide, Atrazine, Carbofuran, Total Chlordane, DBCP (1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane), 2,4-D, Endrin, 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB), Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Pentachlorophenol, Toxaphene, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex); (Group 2 Chemicals) Aldrin, Benzo(a)pyrene, Butachlor, Carbaryl, Dalapon, Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Dicamba, Dieldrin, Dinoseb, Diquat, Endothall, Glyphosate, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Methomyl, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Oxymlal (Vydate), Picloram, Propachlor, Simazine, and 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin).

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 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.
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.
- 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 2017 was \$1,285,043.91. As referenced earlier, the annual water charge for the average consumer was \$316.90. Reducing water use by 20% will result in a savings of approximately \$63.38 per year for the average consumer.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2017, the rehabilitation of the Hollow Court storage tank was completed. The projects planned for 2018 include the rehabilitation of Well 2 and the Shepherd Lane booster station.

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.



James Garfield, 20th President of the US.

Memorial Day

It's a solemn day and a day of honor. Memorial Day immortalizes those brave men and women who stood up for their country. They are the ones who made the ultimate sacrifice. Memorial Day is their day to be remembered and honored. Originally called Decoration Day (from the tradition of decorating graves with flags, flowers and wreaths), Union Army General and future President of the United States, James A. Garfield observed the following on May 30, 1868 at Arlington National Cemetery.

"We do not know one promise these men made, one pledge they gave, one word they spoke; but we do know they summed up and perfected, by one supreme act, the highest virtues of men and citizens. For love of country they accepted death, and thus resolved all doubts, and made immortal their patriotism and their virtue."

The Albertson Water District salutes each and every man and woman who made this ultimate sacrifice in every war and conflict for our great nation.

Put Yourself In Control of Your Irrigation

The future has arrived! Now you can control your lawn and garden irrigation systems with web based software using your phone, tablet or computer...at any time...from anywhere in the world. New *smart clocks* can conserve water and save money...and help the AWD reach the 15% water usage reduction mandated by New York State.

"These mini-weather stations save water by monitoring weather and measuring moisture in the soil," Commissioner Richard W. Ockovic said. "They talk to your rain sensors and essentially tell your irrigation systems when to water and when not to water. They can be a tremendous help to conservation efforts here in Albertson and across Long Island."

The advantages are many:

- Easy to use
- Saves time
- Saves money
- Reduce service calls
- Optional flow meters discover abnormal zone usage

Talk to your lawn and irrigation specialists. The new technology and water clocks will change the way you look at water usage. It's just a matter of time.



ATTENTION OBEY THE LAW AND AVOID FINES!



As part of a broad effort to conserve, protect and manage our sole source aquifer, a recent Nassau County ordinance established guidelines (and fines) for illegal use of automatic landscape irrigation systems as well as fire hydrants:

"Any persons, association or corporation who uses a fire hydrant without authority and not in accordance with the regulations adopted by water purveyors in Nassau County shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

- First offense: \$500.
- Each subsequent offense: \$1,000.

The regulations are enforced by the Nassau County Office of Consumer Affairs. Avoid misdemeanor fines. Obey the law and save water!

ALBERTSON

WATER DISTRICT

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RESULTS OF THE LAST ELECTION



Commissioner Ockovic

On Tuesday, December 12, 2017, voters re-elected Rich Ockovic as Albertson Water Commissioner. Rich's new three-year term began on January 1, 2018 and will expire on December 31, 2020. Commissioner Ockovic is a lifelong Albertson resident and has served as Water Commissioner in successive terms since 2008. Rich has also served the Albertson community as a member and past Chief of the Albertson Fire Company for over 40 years. He is currently a trustee and Chairman of the Board of the Fire Company.