

(continued from page 5)

undergone organ transplants; people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders; some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline listed on page 5.

WATER CONSERVATION

In 1998, the South Farmingdale Water District continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use. However, the pumpage for 1998 was 5.6 percent higher than in 1997. This increase can most likely be attributed to the relatively dry summer weather in 1998.

Residents of the District can implement their own water conservation measures such as retrofitting plumbing fixtures with flow restrictors, modifying automatic lawn sprinklers to include rain sensors, repairing leaks in the home, installing water conservation fixtures/appliances and maintaining a daily awareness of water conservation in their personal habits. Besides protecting our precious underground water supply, water conservation will produce a cost savings to the consumer in terms of both water and energy bills (hot water).

WATER TREATMENT

The South Farmingdale Water District provides treatment at all wells to improve the quality of the water pumped prior to distribution to the consumer. The pH of the pumped water is adjusted upward to reduce corrosive action between the water and water mains and in-house plumbing by the addition of sodium hydroxide. South Shore wells (including those of the South Farmingdale Water District) have high iron in the raw well water. Iron is an aesthetic problem and is not

health related. The District sequesters the iron by the addition of Aqua-Mag (linear chain phosphate) to keep the iron in solution and prevent the staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures. The District currently operates an iron removal treatment facility at Plant No. 2 on Lorne Drive. In addition, the District is in the process of constructing two new iron removal treatment plants at Plant Nos. 5 and 6. These facilities should be placed into service by the end of this summer.

WATER QUALITY

During 1998, a total of 884 bacteriological samples were taken from the distribution system of the South Farmingdale Water District. There were no violations of the requirements of Part 5 of the Sanitary Code as it relates to microbiological water quality.

Presented on Page 4 are the analytical testing results for 1998 for those constituents required to be tested by the State Sanitary Code. These tests were conducted on samples taken from various locations throughout the community. Where more than one analysis per year was conducted for a specific constituent, the range of results, from highest to lowest, during the reporting period is listed. The applicable State guideline, standard or maximum contaminant level (if available) for each constituent is listed.

Copies of a Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 1998, are available at the South Farmingdale Water District office located at 40 Langdon Road, Farmingdale, New York and the Farmingdale Public Library.

We at South Farmingdale Water District work around the clock to provide high quality water to every tap throughout the community. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Board of Commissioners

Gerard McCormack, Chairman
John Hirt, Treasurer
Ralph Atonia, Secretary

Superintendent

Edoardo "Al" Licci

Business Manager

Leonard Constantinopoli

SOUTH FARMINGDALE WATER DISTRICT

1998 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Annual Water Supply Report — May 1999

The South Farmingdale Water District is pleased to present this year's Water Quality Report. It is required to be delivered to all residents of our District in compliance with Federal and State regulations.

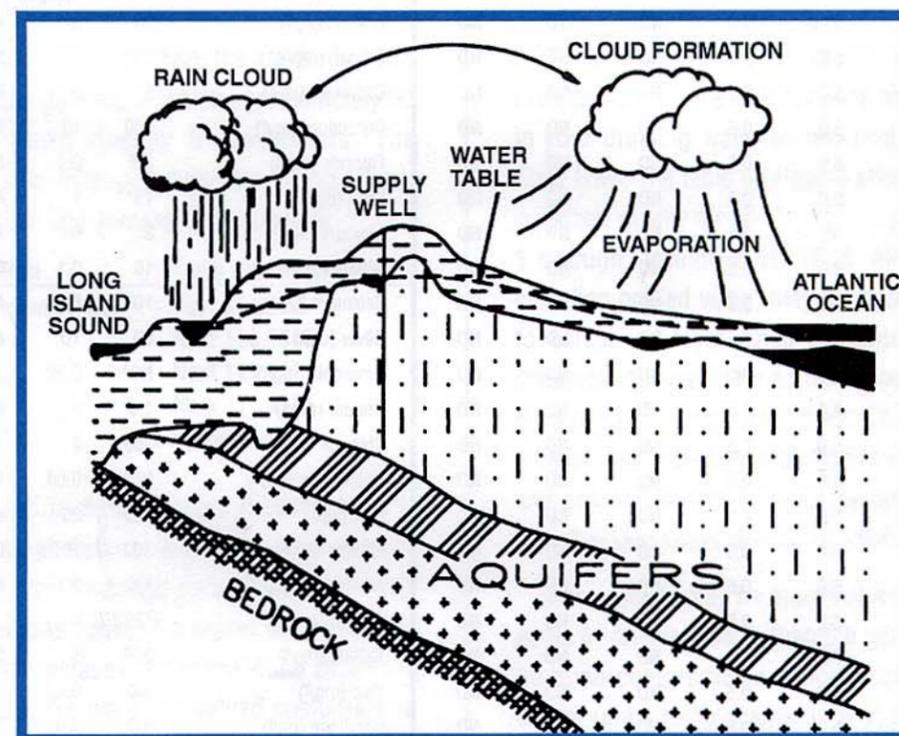
This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. The Board of Commissioners and the District employees are committed to ensuring that you and your family receive the highest quality water. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

We also want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

The source of water for the District is groundwater pumped from the Magothy aquifer beneath Long Island, as shown by the figure below. Generally, the water quality of the aquifer is good to excellent, although there are localized areas of contamination.

The population served by the South Farmingdale Water District during 1998 was 44,700. The total

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Aquifer System

**SOUTH FARMINGDALE WATER DISTRICT
1998 WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLING**

VOLATILE ORGANICS (POC.1) (ug/l)						VOLATILE ORGANICS (cont'd.) (POC.1) (ug/l)					
MCL	DET. LIMITS	TEST RESULTS				MCL	DET. LIMITS	TEST RESULTS			
		MAX	AVG	MIN			MAX	AVG	MIN		
Dichlorodifluoromethane	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND	Toluene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND
Chloromethane	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND	Ethylbenzene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND
Vinyl Chloride	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND	"1,3-Xylene"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND
Bromomethane	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND	"1,4-Xylene"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND
Chloroethane	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND	"1,2-Xylene"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND
Fluorotrichloromethane	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND	Styrene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND
"1,1-Dichloroethene"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND	Isopropylbenzene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND
Methylene Chloride	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND	N-Propylbenzene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND
"Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND	"1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND
"1,1-Dichloroethane"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND	Tert-Butylbenzene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND
"cis-1,2-Dichloroethene"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND	"1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND
"2,2-Dichloropropane"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND	Sec-Butylbenzene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND
Bromochloromethane	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND	P-Isopropyltoluene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND
Chloroform	50.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND	N-Butylbenzene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND
"1,1,1-Trichloroethane"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND	Napthalene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND
Carbon Tetrachloride	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND	MTBE	50.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND
"1,1-Dichloropropene"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
"1,2-Dichloropropane"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
Trichloroethene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
Dibromomethane	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
Bromodichloromethane	50.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
"Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
"cis-1,3-Dichloropropene"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
"1,1,2-Trichloroethane"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
Tetrachloroethene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
"1,3-Dichloropropane"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
Chlorodibromomethane	50.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
Chlorobenzene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
"1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
Bromoform	50.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
Bromobenzene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
"1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
"1,2,3-Trichloropropane"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
2-Chlorotoluene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
4-Chlorotoluene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
M-Dichlorobenzene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
P-Dichlorobenzene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
O-Dichlorobenzene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
"1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene"	70.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
Hexachlorobutadiene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
"1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene"	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						
Benzene	5.0	0.5	ND	ND	ND						

INORGANIC (IOC.1,2)					
MCL	DET. LIMITS	TEST RESULTS			
		MAX	AVG	MIN	
Arsenic (ug/l)	50	3	ND	ND	ND
Barium (mg/l)	2.0	0.2	ND	ND	ND
Cadmium (ug/l)	5	5	ND	ND	ND
Chromium (ug/l)	100	10	ND	ND	ND
Fluoride (mg/l)	2.2	0.1	ND	ND	ND
Lead (ug/l)	15**	1	ND	ND	ND
Mercury (ug/l)	2	0.2	ND	ND	ND
Nitrate (mg/l)	10	0.1	ND	ND	ND
Selenium (ug/l)	10	5	ND	ND	ND
Silver (ug/l)	50	10	ND	ND	ND
Ammonia (mg/l)	NONE	0.02	ND	ND	ND
Copper (mg/l)	1.3**	0.02	ND	ND	ND
Chloride (mg/l)	250	2	7.0	6.0	4.0
Detergents (mg/l)	NONE	0.04	ND	ND	ND
Iron (ug/l)	300	20	0.53 ⁽¹⁾	0.04	ND
Manganese (ug/l)	300	10	0.02	0.003	ND
Nitrite (mg/l)	1.0	0.1	ND	ND	ND
Sodium (mg/l)	*20/270	0.2	19.7	12.32	6.9
Sulfate (mg/l)	250	5	9.2	6.2	ND
Zinc (mg/l)	5.0	0.02	ND	ND	ND
Beryllium (ug/l)	4.0	3.0	ND	ND	ND
Thallium (ug/l)	2.0	1.9	ND	ND	ND

PHYSICAL (PHY.1)	MCL	DET. LIMITS	TEST RESULTS		
			MAX	AVG	MIN
Turbidity*	5.0	1.0	ND	ND	ND
Color*	15.0	5.0	ND	ND	ND
Odor*	3.0	0	ND	ND	ND

* Standard and Results are measured in UNITS

TRIHALOMETHANES (THM.1) (Ug/l)	MCL	DET. LIMITS	TEST RESULTS		
			MAX	AVG	MIN
THM Potential	100	1.0	17	14.67	12
Chloroform	50	0.5	8	5.67	4
Bromodichloromethane	50	0.5	5	5	5
Chlorodibromomethane	50	0.5	4	3.33	3
Bromoform	50	0.5	1	0.67	ND
Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	NONE	NONE	2.5	2.4	2.2

Tests for TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE(THM) potential are performed by dosing water samples with high levels of chlorine. The chlorine is allowed to react for 1 to 2 weeks after which the sample is analyzed. This test indicates the maximum ability of available organic carbon to react with free chlorine. The THM levels observed during these tests are not indicative to THM levels in the water system.

*20 mg/l is the limit for people on highly restricted sodium.
** - Lead and copper limits are action levels and not MCLs.
(1) - Results exceeded NYS/USEPA limits for potable water.

CORROSIVITY (COR.1) (mg/l)	MCL	DET. LIMITS	TEST RESULTS		
			MAX	AVG	MIN
Langlier Index	NONE	NONE	-2.75	-1.68	-1.22
pH	7.5-8.5 UNITS	NONE	7.9	7.67	7.6
Total Alkalinity	NONE	0	35.7	32.35	28.9
Total Dissolved Solids	NONE	5.0	89.0	71.67	64.0
Total Hardness	NONE	1.3	38.0	20.17	1.0

SYMBOLS USED IN THIS REPORT

DET. LIMITS - Testing Equipment Detection Limits

ND - Non-detects - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

ppm - parts per million or (mg/l) milligrams per liter - one part per million corresponds to - one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

ppb - parts per billion or (ug/l) micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to - one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Action Level - The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

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amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 1998 was 1.799 billion gallons, of which approximately 90 percent was billed directly to consumers. The District utilizes the following daily step billing schedule for residential and commercial accounts:

Cost Per Gallon	Daily Usage (gallons)
\$0.00075 (minimum charge)	First 66.6666
\$0.001	Next 155.5555
\$0.00125	Next 111.1111
\$0.0015	Next 111.1111
\$0.0019	Remaining

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements except for iron, for which the water is treated. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Water District at (516) 249-3330. We want our valued customers to be informed about our water system.

The South Farmingdale Water District routinely monitors for different parameters and contaminants in your drinking water as required by Federal and State laws. The table on Page 4 shows the results of our water quality monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 1998. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. For more information on contamination and potential health risks, please contact the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy; people who have

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