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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 operates three (3) iron removal treatment facilities at Plant Nos. 2, 5 and 6 as well. The district also adds small amounts of sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) as a disinfecting agent and to prevent growth of bacteria in the water distribution system.

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with state regulations, the South Farmingdale Water District routinely monitors the

drinking water for numerous parameters. We test for coliform bacteria, turbidity, inorganic contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes and synthetic organic contaminants. Over 135 separate parameters are tested for in each of our wells numerous times per year. The table presented on page 5 depicts which parameters or contaminants were detected in the drinking water. It should be noted that many of these parameters are naturally found in all Long Island drinking water and do not pose any adverse health effects.

Copies of a Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 1999, 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 for use today and in our children's future.

1999 Water Quality Report

Board of Commissioners
Gerard McCormack, Chairman
John Hirt, Treasurer
Ralph Atoria, Secretary
Superintendent
Edoardo "Al" Licci
Business Manager
Leonard Constantinopoli

SOUTH FARMINGDALE WATER DISTRICT

1999 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Public Water Supply Identification No: 2902854

Annual Water Supply Report

May 2000

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

Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water every day. We also want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. The Board of Commissioners and district employees are committed to ensuring that you and your family receive the highest quality water.

SOURCE OF OUR WATER

The source of water for the district is groundwater pumped from 11 wells located throughout the community that are drilled into the Magothy aquifer beneath Long Island, as shown on the adjacent figure. 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 1999 was 44,700. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 1999 was 1.944 billion gallons, of which approximately 90 percent was billed directly to consumers.

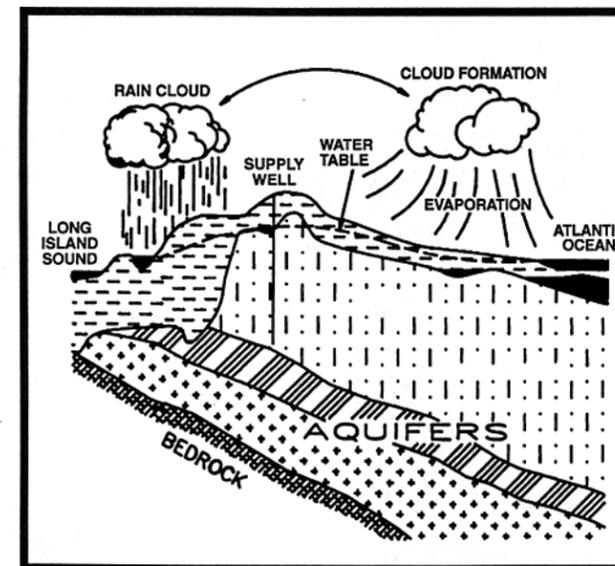
COST OF WATER

The district utilizes the following daily step billing schedule for residential and commercial accounts:

Daily Water Rates

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

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Aquifer System

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CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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 Water District Superintendent Al Licci at (516) 249-3330 or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 571-3324. We want our valued customers to be informed about our water system. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are normally held the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at the water district office.

The South Farmingdale Water District routinely monitors for different parameters and contaminants in drinking water as required by federal and state laws. All drinking water, including bottled drinking 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.

NEW YORK STATE MANDATORY HEALTH ADVISORY

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 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 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 above.

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

In 1999, the South Farmingdale Water District continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use. However, the pumpage for 1999 was eight percent higher than in 1998. This increase can most likely be attributed to the relatively dry summer weather in 1999.

Residents of the district can also 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. In addition, consumers should be aware that the Nassau County Lawn Sprinkler Regulations are still in effect. 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).

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SOUTH FARMINGDALE WATER DISTRICT TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	No	7/99	0.17 ⁽¹⁾ 0.02 - 0.2	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	7/99	3.6 ⁽¹⁾ ND - 14.6	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	Numerous	23.6 2.2 - 23.6	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	Numerous	0.06 ND - 0.06	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 5	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	Numerous	38.9 2.9 - 38.9	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Iron	Yes ⁽²⁾	Numerous	1,700 ⁽²⁾ ND - 1,700	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	Numerous	0.32 ND - 0.32	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Sulfate	No	Numerous	8.6 ND - 8.6	mg/l	N/A	MCL = 10	Naturally occurring
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides							
None Detected	—	—	ND	—	—	—	—
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
None Detected	—	—	ND	—	—	—	—

Definitions:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

(1) - During 1999 we collected and analyzed 30 samples for lead and copper. The 90th percentile level is represented in the table. The action levels for both lead and copper were not exceeded at any site tested.

(2) - Iron is only a secondary drinking water standard. Iron has no health effects. Therefore, exceeding the MCL represents a level at which adverse aesthetic effects start to occur. The maximum result shown was taken from Well No. 1-4 after the winter months when the well is not active and is not representative of the actual iron concentration during normal use.