

WATER TREATMENT

To enhance water quality, the South Farmingdale Water District treats local water as it is pumped from all district wells. 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 area 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 adding Aqua-Mag (linear chain phosphate) to keep the iron in solution and prevent the staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures. The district also operates three (3) iron removal treatment facilities at Plant Nos. 2, 5 and 6. The district also adds small amounts of sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) as a disinfecting agent and to prevent the growth of bacteria in the water distribution system.

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the South Farmingdale Water District monitors your drinking water on a regular basis using more than 135 parameters. We test your drinking water for coliform bacteria, turbidity, inorganic contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes and synthetic organic contaminants. The "Table of Detected Parameters" presented on page 3 depicts which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. It should be noted that many of these parameters are

found naturally 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 2002, are available at the South Farmingdale Water District office located at 40 Langdon Road, Farmingdale, New York and at the Farmingdale Public Library.

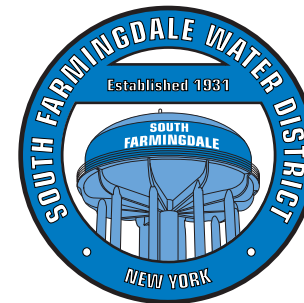
SOUTH FARMINGDALE WATER DISTRICT

2002 ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT

Public Water Supply Identification No. 2902854

Annual Water Supply Report

May 2003



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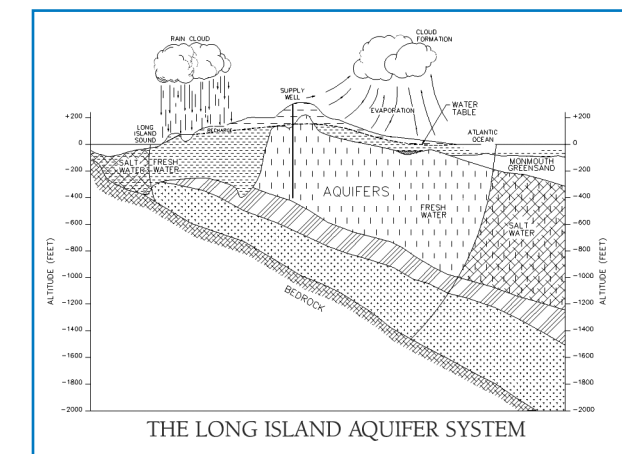
www.sfwater.com

In accordance with Federal and State regulations, the Board of Commissioners of the South Farmingdale Water District is pleased to provide you with the 2002 Annual Water Supply Report. This in-depth report is filled with important information regarding the district's water quality, cost of water, sources of water, water treatment procedures and more. Our goal is to provide all rate-payers, whether residential or commercial, with a safe, dependable water supply throughout the year. While the district works diligently to monitor our water supply on a day-to-day basis to ensure the highest quality standards, we are also very busy planning for the future. This report will also provide you with our proactive water conservation measures designed to ensure a safe, plentiful water supply for years to come.

SOURCE OF OUR WATER

All water provided through our district comes from 11 wells located throughout the community. These wells are drilled into the Magothy aquifer beneath Long Island, as shown in the figure below. Generally, the water quality of the aquifer is good to excellent, although there are localized areas of contamination.

The South Farmingdale Water District serviced 44,700 customers in 2002. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2002 was 1.94 billion gallons, of which approximately 88 percent was billed directly to consumers.



COST OF WATER

The district utilizes the following daily step billing schedule (to the right) for residential and commercial accounts:

| 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 |

CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements except for iron, for which the water is treated. Any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Superintendent William Bier at (516) 249-3330, visit our website at www.sfwater.com or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 571-3324. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are normally conducted the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at the South Farmingdale Water District office.

The South Farmingdale Water District routinely monitors for different parameters and contaminants in your 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 800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as individuals 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 for 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 (800-426-4791).

The USEPA established a Lead and Copper Rule that required all public water suppliers to sample and test for lead and copper at the tap. The first testing was required in 1992. All results were excellent indicating that the district's corrosion control treatment program was effective in preventing the leaching of lead and copper from your home's plumbing into your drinking water. Identical testing was conducted in 2000 with the same excellent results. The district will conduct its next round of sampling and testing in 2003.

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

The underground water system of Long Island has more than enough water for present water demands. However, saving water will ensure that our future generations will always have a safe and abundant water supply.

In 2002, the South Farmingdale Water District continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use. The pumpage for 2002 was 5.1 percent less than in 2001. This decrease can most likely be attributed to the district's water conservation program and the weather conditions in 2002.

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).

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 | 7/00 | 0.17 ⁽¹⁾ 0.02 - 0.19 | mg/L | 1.3 | AL = 1.3 | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead | No | 7/00 | 1.6 ⁽¹⁾ ND - 5.5 | µg/L | 0 | AL = 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | No | 04/29/02 | 23.5 2.4 - 23.5 | mg/L | n/a | No MCL ⁽³⁾ | Naturally occurring |
| Zinc | No | 04/29/02 | 0.04 ND - 0.04 | mg/L | n/a | MCL = 5 | Naturally occurring |
| Chloride | No | 04/29/02 | 42.3 2.1 - 42.3 | mg/L | n/a | MCL = 250 | Naturally occurring |
| Iron | Yes ⁽²⁾ | 05/13/02 | 1,100 ⁽²⁾ 30 - 1,100 | µg/L | n/a | MCL = 300 | Naturally occurring |
| Calcium | No | 04/29/02 | 9.8 0.4 - 9.8 | mg/L | n/a | None | Naturally occurring |
| Manganese | No | 04/29/02 | 200 ND - 200 | µg/L | n/a | MCL = 300 | Naturally occurring |
| Magnesium | No | 06/13/02 | 4.1 ND - 4.1 | mg/L | n/a | None | Naturally occurring |
| Sulfate | No | 02/25/02 | 49.4 ND - 49.4 | mg/L | n/a | MCL = 250 | Naturally occurring |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides | | | | | | | |
| None Detected | -- | -- | ND | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Xylene | No | 11/04/02 | 0.9 ND - 0.9 | µg/L | 0 | MCL = 5 | Paint products |

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 that a water system must follow.

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

Micrograms per liter (µg/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 constituent is not present.

⁽¹⁾ - During 2000 we collected and analyzed 30 samples for lead and copper. The 90% percentile level is presented in the table. The action levels for both lead and copper were not exceeded at any site tested. Resampling is scheduled for 2003

⁽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.

⁽³⁾ - No MCL has been established for sodium. However, 20 mg/L is a recommended guideline for people on highly restricted sodium diets and 270 mg/L for those on moderately restricted sodium diets.