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(216) 249-3330 Farmingdale, NY 11735 40 Langdon Rd., P.O. Box 3319 South Farmingdale Water District

www.sfwater.com

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS

John Hirt-Treasurer Ralph Atoria - Chairman

Town of Oyster Bay 9.892%

Gary Brosnan-Secretary

Leonard Constantinopoli - Business Manager

Charles Prucha - Superintendent

Vassau County 14.695%

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Fire District 2.455%

The average property assessment in South Farmingdale Water District is \$1,712 per year in taxes.

TYPICAL SOUTH FARMINGDALE TAX ALLOCATION

Inat equals to an average yearly water tax of \$132.11.

Valer Ordinances

:buiwollot businesses to adhere to the County. We urge all residents and ordinances set forth by Nassau the lawn and garden watering We would like to remind you of

prohibited between 10 AM -· Lawn and garden watering is

evaporation. night to avoid excess 4 PM, year round. Water your

lawn early in the morning or at

water on odd numbered days. odd numbered addresses can water on even numbered days; non-numbered homes can • Even numbered addresses and

clean sidewalks or driveways. proom, rather than a hose, to streets is prohibited. Use a driveways, sidewalks and • The use of a hose for flushing

with a spring-loaded nozzle. All hoses must be equipped

Schools and Library 71.841%

Water 1.118%

From the

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Your Neighborhood Water District Does It Best! (516) 249-3330 • www.sfwater.com

South Farmingdale Water District

Begins Construction of Treatment Facilities

The South Farmingdale Water District began construction on a new water treatment system to impede the impending plume of contamination heading towards the District. SFWD determined that it could not wait or tolerate any further delays from the United States Navy to build the necessary treatment facilities, so the District was approved for an \$18 million dollar bond from the Town of Oyster Bay. The bond covers design, construction, operation and maintenance of the treatment facility. Construction began in late March 2010.

These proactive measures were taken to protect the SFWD water supply and to shield consumers from paying for the treatment facility.

If the treatment facilities are not constructed in time, it is possible that SFWD would be forced to close down or restrict wells at Plant 1 (Langdon Road, Farmingdale). The wells at Plant 1 provide nearly 20% of the District's well capacity, which is needed to meet existing water supply and fire hydrant flow demands.

Early in 2010, the District reached a settlement with the U.S. Navy to pay for the treatment facilities, but have not yet received the check from the U.S. Department of Justice. When the SFWD receives the check, the monies will be used to retire the bonds and pay for future operation and

maintenance costs. All monies associated with the capital cost portion of the settlement will be used to pay for treatment, thereby minimizing any cost burden on taxpayers.

As reported by SFWD, the District was approached in November 2000 by the United States Navy regarding a widespread groundwater contamination plume flowing in a southerly direction towards several SFWD well fields. This plume is the result of soil and significant groundwater contamination containing volatile organic compounds from the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant at Grumman in Bethpage, NY from several decades prior. The U.S. Navy agreed that if contamination from their site was identified in the outpost monitoring wells they would pay for all future costs that water suppliers would incur for the required treatment facilities or abandonment and replacement of the respective wells.

The Navy developed a water contingency plan in connection with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) that resulted in the Navy constructing outpost monitoring wells upgradient of Plant 1 in SFWD.



L to R: Civic Leaders Rose Hobbins, North Massapequa Civic Association, Diane Losurdo, Citizens for Pure Water, SFWD Water Commissioners John Hirt and Ralph Atoria, Town of Oyster Bay Supervisor John Venditto, State Assemblyman Joseph S. Saladino and Water Commissioner Gary Brosnan.

Continued on page 2

A Message from the Superintendent Charles Prucha

Local Control Means Lower Water Rates



On behalf of the South Farmingdale Water District, I felt it was important to issue a clarification and response to recent reports about dramatic

differences in water costs in adjacent communities.

South Farmingdale Water District is a public utility, run by

local commissioners. The District runs a fiscally sound operation and is held accountable to the community it serves. Because it is a local government and non-profit entity, rates are set by actual operational expenses. The District is not motivated by profit.

Our commissioners and most of our employees have life-long roots in the community, and great care is given to maintaining the highest quality of water at the lowest price possible.

The facts are simple: Unlike private water utilities, our water rates are about 2% below the national average (source: American Waterworks Association) and our consumers' water tax is less than 1.2% of their total tax bill.

I'd also like to add that the South Farmingdale Water District has been maintaining and delivering an uninterrupted supply of water to consumers since 1931...for almost 80 years!

To that end, the District ensures public health and safety, actively promotes the conservation of our most precious resource, cooperates with all local and New York State authorities, and pledges to fulfill this mission in an efficient, economical and environmentally sound manner. We provide the highest level of customer service, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

As always, I invite members of the community to reach out to SFWD if they have any questions about their water.

Think Before You Drink... That Plastic Water Bottle!

Here are some sobering facts about plastic water bottles, according to an article from *Reader's Digest*:

- Without the proper certification, there is no guarantee that bottled water meets national tap water standards.
- Virgin petroleum, that precious fossil fuel, is used to create plastic bottles for water.
- Fossil fuels are burned to fill those bottles and distribute them.
- Worldwide, it takes about 72 billion gallons of water just to make empty bottles yearly.
- Some estimates figure it takes about 2 liters of water to make every liter we see on store shelves.

• Fewer than 20% of the bottles are recycled; the rest can live a thousand year "trash life," or require more energy to process.

SFWD consistently exceeds safety standards for water quality, without causing the environmental damage that bottled water potentially does, and without reliance on the quantity of energy it demands. Also, bottled water companies are now charging the deposit price of the bottle.

For your health's sake, the environment's and your wallet's, please consider filling your own containers with our great tasting tap water to take with you!

Construction of Treatment Facilities...continued from front cover

In 2004 the outpost monitoring wells upgradient of Plant 1 indicated that they were impacted by contamination from the Grumman/Naval sites at levels above the trigger values agreed to by the U.S. Navy, DEC and SFWD.

The Navy had been in general accord with the necessary treatment facilities; however, final resolution and execution of the settlement agreement was not a priority within the U.S. Department of Justice until 2009.

Finally late last year, after five years of deliberating, the two parties reached an agreement and the U.S. Navy settled the case with SFWD. Moving forward, the District could not defer the construction of the treatment facility any longer and wait for the Navy to provide the necessary funds to meet this critical need.

The SFWD Board of Commissioners continued to express its concern that one or more of the wells could be impacted before the construction of the treatment facilities is complete. Please remember all water is safe to drink.

During the course of the settlement, the District received an overwhelming amount of support from local civic leaders, Town of Oyster Bay elected officials and United States Senator Charles E. Schumer. "We're happy with the settlement, but we're still waiting for the check," commented Ralph Atoria, SFWD Water Commissioner. "Our number one priority is to protect our consumers' precious water supply and that's why we had to bond the project so we can begin

construction. It's our responsibility to provide high quality water, and this is not a time to be reactive and wait for the Navy's cooperation."

Construction of the treatment facility should be completed and in full operation by late spring 2011.



L to R: Commissioner Gary Brosnan, General Contractor Phillip Carlucci, Commissioner Ralph Atoria, and Commissioner John Hirt.

Water Conservation... easy ways to conserve at home

Water consumption tends to spike in the warmer months as many residents flock outdoors to water lawns and gardens, wash cars and fill up their pools. Below we have noted a few simple tasks that you can easily do at home to help lower your water consumption and do some good for Planet Earth...and your wallet.

- Fix leaky appliances such as toiliets and faucets. A dripping faucet that can fill an 8 oz. cup in 30 minutes or less can waste as much as 1,225 gallons of water per year!
- Run the dishwasher and washing machine only when you have a full load to clean. Filling either up half way still uses the same amount of water.



• Did you know the average bathroom faucet runs at a rate of approximately 2 gallons of water per minute? If you run the water at less than full flow you can conserve a great deal of water. Also turn the tap off when you brush your teeth!

BACKFLOWPrevention Devices



Installation & Testing is Mandatory

Consumers with underground sprinkler systems are reminded that under Section 5-1.31 of the New York State Sanitary Code, the installation and testing of backflow prevention devices every 12 months is mandatory. This New York State Department of Health regulation was put into place for the protection of the public drinking water supply.

In the case of a sudden drop in water pressure, typically caused by a water main break or use of a nearby fire hydrant, water can be drawn backward into the system, causing fertilizers and other types of dangerous substances to be pulled along with it. A working backflow prevention device would prevent such an occurrence and is required by law for the health and safety of the public.

Testing of the backflow prevention device must be performed by a state-certified tester upon installation and annually thereafter. Each year, the results of the test must be filed with the District and the Nassau County Department of Health. Necessary paperwork must be completed and submitted to the District. Please check the District website (www.sfwater.com) for a complete list of certified installers. Additionally, those who fail to make their backflow devices accessible for an inspection risk having their water interrupted.

If you are not sure whether or not you have a backflow device in place or need the name of a state-certified backflow tester, please feel free to contact the South Farmingdale Water District at (516) 249-3330.

www.sfwater.com