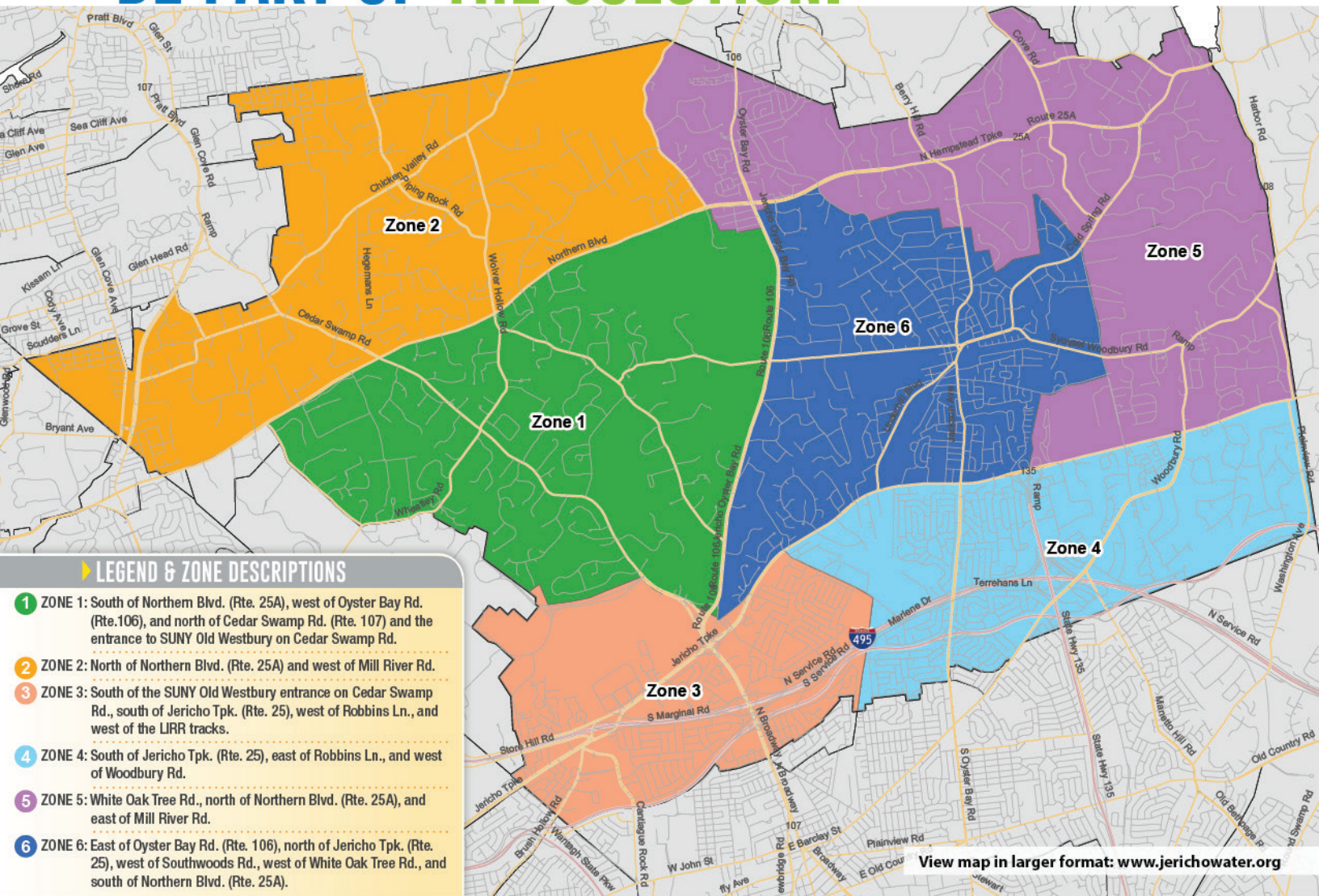




# BE PART OF THE SOLUTION!



View map in larger format: [www.jerichowater.org](http://www.jerichowater.org)

**M**ake 2021 the year that you commit to water conservation in a meaningful way. Just cut watering times for each zone by 5 minutes, adjust your time clock and adhere to Nassau County's irrigation ordinance.

- No irrigation allowed between 10 AM and 4 PM
- Odd-numbered homes may water only on odd-numbered days
- Even & non-numbered homes may water only on even-numbered days

Sign up for Eye On Water monitoring – use your cellular meter to check how much water your sprinkler system uses each time it runs. If you see an increase in usage that you cannot explain, check for broken sprinkler heads and leaks in sprinkler lines.

## PERMITTED WATERING TIMES

- 1 5** ZONES 1 & 5: Between 12:00 AM and 3:00 AM or between 4:00 PM and 6:40 PM.
- 2 4** ZONES 2 & 4: Between 3:00 AM and 6:00 AM or between 6:40 PM and 9:20 PM.
- 3 6** ZONES 3 & 6: Between 6:00 AM and 9:00 AM or between 9:20 PM and 12:00 AM.

# From the Superintendent's Desk

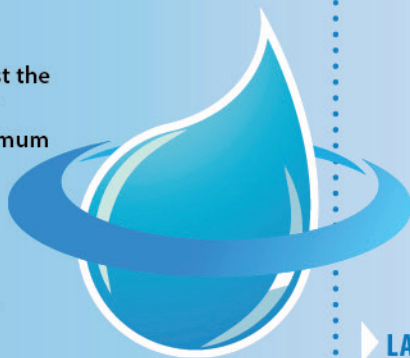
I want to take this opportunity to speak to you about several major issues that the District is facing at this time. They are the removal of 1,4-dioxane from our drinking water and how we irrigate our lawns. They kind of go hand-in-hand. Without one, you cannot do the other.

## ▶ DEALING WITH 1,4-DIOXANE:

As most of you know, last August the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) set the maximum contamination level (MCL) for 1,4-dioxane (primarily a stabilizer in degreasing products, among other uses) at 1 part per billion. That is an extremely small number, yet it plays a big part in how we provide you with clean, potable drinking water. In order to get you water that is acceptable to meet your water needs, the District must, and is, investing in tens of millions of dollars to have specialized equipment installed to remove this, and other contaminants, from the water. A daunting task, to say the least. The District currently has 7 wells that are over the MCL limit or are close to exceeding it.

The equipment to specifically remove 1,4-dioxane from the water, is not something that can be readily purchased and installed. To ensure the safety of our residents, specific requirements from the NYSDOH must be adhered to when designing these treatment plants. Pilot testing must be performed and evaluated, and then the public bidding and construction of the building and installation of the equipment follow. It's a process that can, and is, taking more than a year to implement.

Due to the length of time it will take to implement this planned work, the Board of Commissioners requested from NYSDOH, and were granted, a deferral from the MCL for 1,4-dioxane. This deferral will allow the District to operate all of its wells, while still being in compliance with the regulations. It will remain in effect until August of 2022, at which time we may request an extension, should the treatment plants not be ready to go online. The NYSDOH has stated that the MCLs were set below levels known to cause health effects.



## ▶ LAWN IRRIGATION:

Which brings me to talk about how we irrigate our lawns. We all want a green lawn, I get that. But at what cost? The District's daily pumpage fluctuates from around 5 or 6 million gallons a day (mgd) in the winter to about 35 mgd in the summer. And most of this demand for water usually comes between midnight and 7:00 AM, when everyone's sprinklers are operating. This uncertain increase is difficult to comprehend and even harder to plan for.

Late last summer, the District notified its residents by mail, asking them to adjust the times at which they set their irrigation clocks. The District was broken up into 6 zones, and each zone was given a specific time in which they could water their lawns. This was done to try and lessen the peak demands that we experience every day during the summer. We ask that you please observe the schedule, which can be found on the web at [www.jerichowater.org](http://www.jerichowater.org).

I trust that this information will help you better understand what the District is, and has been, doing to make sure that we are providing you with water that is plentiful and safe to drink.

*Thank You! Superintendent Peter Logan*



## Honoring Those Who Defend Us.

With American troops deployed to protect our way of life all around the globe, including many who are in harm's way, Memorial Day has special meaning. It reminds us of the ultimate sacrifice made by so many brave men and women throughout our history as a nation.

The JWD takes this opportunity to salute our active military personnel serving our great country, as well as all of our veterans. Thank you for your valor and your sacrifices on behalf of us all. Observed every year on the last Monday of May, this year's Memorial Day holiday will be May 31, 2021.



## CURRENT JERICHO WATER DISTRICT PROJECTS



### WHEATLEY TANK CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the new tank was completed in spring, 2019. Since then the contractor has been fighting weather and COVID-19 delays. Two atmospheric occurrences, wind and rain, play an important part in successfully completing such projects. Both have adversely affected the progress and had an impact on how the District operates. The tank must be empty for the painters to apply the paint. That means District operators must closely monitor the operation of each available well and the other storage tanks and sometimes have to turn wells on manually in order to maintain water pressure at a normal level. After receiving approval from the Nassau County Department of Health (NCDOH), the tank will be back in service for this summer's pumping season.



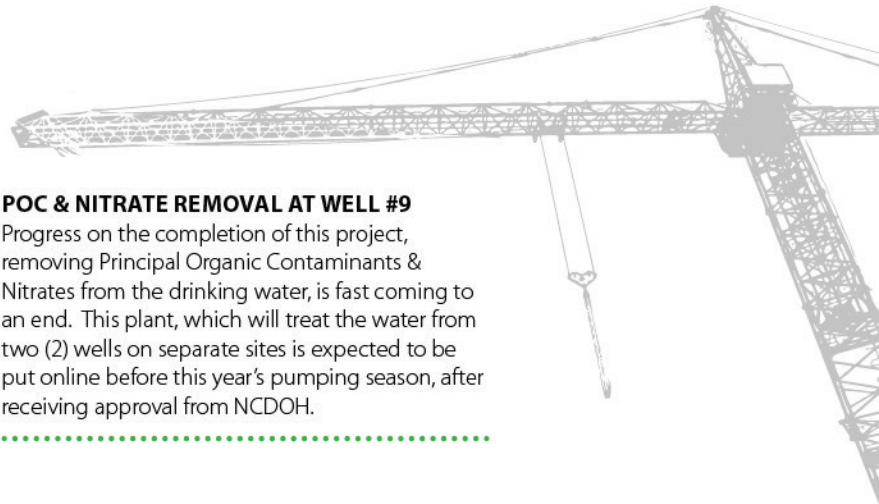
### "WITCH'S HAT" TANK DEMOLITION

The beloved symbol of the District, the original Wheatley Tank, was demolished and removed December, 2020 – January, 2021. We were all sad to see it taken down. It stood in that spot for almost 100 years, becoming a landmark for the surrounding community. We fully expect the new tank to last that long, if not longer.



### POC & NITRATE REMOVAL AT WELL #9

Progress on the completion of this project, removing Principal Organic Contaminants & Nitrates from the drinking water, is fast coming to an end. This plant, which will treat the water from two (2) wells on separate sites is expected to be put online before this year's pumping season, after receiving approval from NCDOH.



## **SPLIT ROCK TANK REHABILITATION**

Constructed in the mid-1960s, the tank required several upgrades and a new coating system. Work commenced in fall, 2020. Major upgrades included installation of two (2) four-foot-wide access hatches to replace the single two-foot wide hatch and upgrading the railings and ladders to current OSHA standards. The coating will be a three (3) part system, consisting of a zinc primer, epoxy intermediate coat and a urethane topcoat, all designed to extend the life of the steel tank. The tank will be returned to service before this year's pumping season, after receiving approval from NCDOH. A booster station is currently in the design stage which should be completed before summer, 2022.



## **GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON (GAC) FILTER INSTALLATION AT WELLS 17 & 20**

In 2020, water quality analysis detected levels of Simazine\* just below the maximum contamination level (MCL) at Well 17, and just over the MCL at Well 20, triggering its removal from operation (Well 17 did not exceed the MCL). Work at these sites started last fall and is expected to be completed by June, 2021, with both wells returned to service after receiving approval from NCDOH.



## **PACKED TOWER AERATION SYSTEM AT THE WHEATLEY RD. SITE**

Since chemical contamination (Chlorodifluoromethane\*\*) was detected (2016), all three (3) wells were removed from operation into the distribution system. The design and public bidding of a system to remove this contaminant was done. Construction of this treatment plant commenced in March. It is expected to require approximately 12 months, after which two (2) of the three (3) wells will be returned to service, pending approval from NCDOH.

## **INSTALLATION OF ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESS (AOP) SYSTEMS AT SEVERAL WELL SITES**

1,4-Dioxane has been detected at several of the District's public water supply wells. New York State mandated that any well that contains levels of this contaminant over the MCL of 1 ppb, must install treatment to remove this contaminant. Health department approval on the design of the treatment equipment has been received, with construction scheduled to begin later this year.

\*Simazine is an herbicide used to control weeds

\*\* Chlorodifluoromethane (Freon 22) is used as a refrigerant or propellant.

HELLO  
Spring



# IT BEARS REPEATING

## SIGN UP FOR EYE ON WATER MONITORING

This invaluable tool alerts you when water is in continuous use for over 24 hours at the rate you have chosen (or higher), wherever you may be. We recommend setting a leak alert for 8 gallons per hour of continuous flow.

## SPRINKLERS

Use Eye On Water Monitoring to check how much water your sprinkler is using and when it is being used.

Sprinkler systems are problematic. They can leak, wasting inordinate amounts of water without notice, lose their timing and go on more frequently, or run longer than programmed.

Sprinklers usually run overnight, so they aren't observed. Eye On Water Monitoring helps minimize this tremendous waste of water. When your sprinkler system is opened in the spring, go into Eye On Water. Check the total amount of water used that day. Then double click to see the hourly water use. By hovering over the day, you will see how much water is used each hour. Early morning water use is generally reflective of irrigation. Take note of how much water was used and check daily use frequently.

## WATER USAGE FACTORS

1. Low water pressure may reduce your sprinkler system's total output.  
.....
2. A properly functioning moisture sensor can shut off the sprinkler if the area receives enough rainfall.  
.....
3. Increases in sprinkler run times also increases the amount of water used.  
.....
4. Leaks in sprinkler heads, lines and valves increase water wastage.

## TALK TO US

Please make sure that the District has your latest contact information so we can reach you in a water emergency. While toilet leaks are the most common, sprinklers, pools, hoses and pipes in your home/underground are also frequent sources of water waste.

If you receive a verbal or written notice of continuous flow from the District or directly from Eye On Water, please:

- Test all toilets, including any in cabanas, pool houses or cottages, with food coloring.
- Check faucets, outdoor hose bibs, pool auto fills and sprinklers.
- Walk the property looking for water pooling on the surface, soft or overly green spots in landscape.
- Please listen to the water service for the sound of running water as it enters the house.

If you still have been unable to locate the problem, call the District for further assistance.

## FOOD COLORING DETECTIVE WORK?

To detect smaller, quieter leaks, place some drops of food coloring in the back of each toilet tank and wait 15-20 minutes without flushing. If the color has entered the bowl and the toilet has not been flushed, it is leaking.

## FLUSH AND WAIT

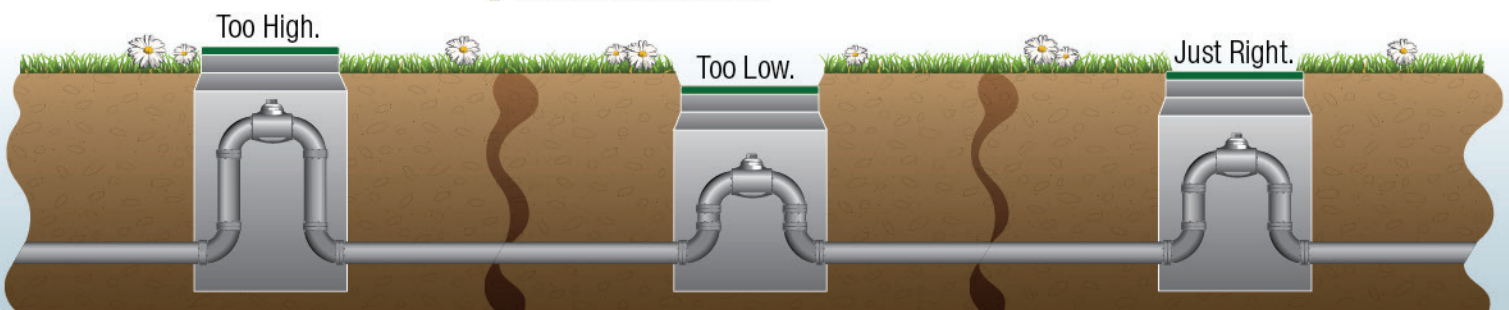
For travelers who have someone checking on things or circulating toilet water, please caution them to wait until the toilet flush is completed before leaving the house. This will help prevent toilets from running until the next visit.

## LEAKY TOILETS

Running toilets usually do not overflow onto the floor but instead overflow into sewers or cesspools and may not be visible. With big leaks you may be able to hear water running or see water moving in the bowl. Often leaks are in the toilets used least or in the most remote part of the house.

## METER PITS

Meter pits which are not properly set to grade pose hazards like tripping, falling and twisted ankles, to anyone accessing your property. Raising or lowering the grade of the surrounding landscape, so the meter pit cover neither protrudes above grade nor settles below grade, can solve most problems. Where this is not possible, the meter pit, upon which the meter pit cover rests, may have to be lowered or raised to eliminate the potential hazard. Unsure how to remedy the problem? Please contact our service department for help.





Jericho Water District  
125 Convent Road  
Syosset, NY 11791 USA  
(516) 921-8280



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#### Business Hours: 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Weekdays

24-Hour Emergency Phone: (516) 921-8280

Fax: (516) 921-7554

Email: [jwdinfo@jerichowater.org](mailto:jwdinfo@jerichowater.org)

**Proudly serving you since 1923.**

# BACKFLOW TESTING



#### CRITICAL PROTECTION!

Backflow devices protect our public water supply by preventing water from flowing back into it if water pressure drops. Backflow double-check valves prevent water from reversing direction, hence safeguarding the public water supply.

#### ANNUAL TESTING

**New York State Sanitary Code** requires that backflow prevention devices be tested annually by a certified backflow tester. The JWD requests testing be completed prior to June 30th and suggests that residents coordinate testing with the opening of their sprinkler systems.

#### REQUIRED REPORTING

Completed copies of the **Report on Test and Maintenance of Backflow Prevention Device** must be submitted to the Nassau

**County Health Department** and the **Jericho Water District** and include:

- Your JWD account number and the current meter reading
- Your address and phone number
- Tester's company name and phone number

Backflow test results can be submitted to the JWD by ONE of the following methods:

- **Mail:** 125 Convent Road, Syosset, NY 11791 – Attn: Backflow Dept.
- **Fax:** (516) 921-7554
- **Email:** [backflow@jerichowater.org](mailto:backflow@jerichowater.org), or [jbarbato@jerichowater.org](mailto:jbarbato@jerichowater.org)

#### NON-RESIDENTIAL ACCOUNTS

Failure to have the device(s) tested before December 31st of each year and submitted to JWD by January 26 of the following year, will result in the imposition of civil penalties of \$250.00 per each untested device under the Nassau County Civil Divisions Act.