

WATERGRAM

Hicksville Water District Announces Water Meter Replacement Program

New Meters Will Improve Accuracy and Provide More Access to Data

The Hicksville Water District announced plans to institute a brand-new water meter replacement program. Most water meters throughout the District are 15-to-20 years old, and this has led to decreased accuracy. The new meters will provide more precise readings and include a digital feature that delivers data instantaneously to both the District and residents.

The first phase of the program is expected to begin this summer and will target high-volume accounts before replacing aged residential meters. The project—which will switch out more than 15,000 meters—is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2018.

“The new water meter system will save the District time, money and resources,” said William Schuckmann, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners. “In addition to the savings, the meters will provide more accurate readings and a financial benefit to customers.”

Residents and local business owners will be contacted by Saks Metering, hired on behalf of the District to arrange appointments for water meter replacements. The installation will take approximately 30 minutes and **there will not be any charge for the upgrade to residential customers.**

The new, state-of-the-art water meters will provide a faster, more accurate reading process, which will redirect resources once used to manually read meters to other areas of the District. With the meter replacement project, personnel will receive a customer’s meter reading wirelessly, allowing immediate access to information and identifying possible leaks or other water usage problems if the reading is higher than normal.

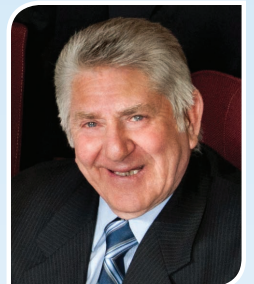
“Receiving a customer’s meter reading wirelessly provides us immediate access to information that can identify possible leaks or other water usage problems,” said Chairman Schuckmann. “We’ll be notified about a possible water leak almost immediately by email or SMS, allowing us to respond right away to reduce damage in the event of a leak.”

In addition to the District monitoring accounts, customers will also have access to information about their water usage via EyeOnWater®, a web-based consumer portal or app available for Android and iOS devices. Residents with internet access can log on to a virtual account to help them better recognize trends within their daily water usage, view any detected problems via the new digital monitoring account, and receive alerts in the event of a leak.

COMMISSIONERS:



William E. Schuckmann
Chairman



Nicholas J. Brigandi
Secretary



Karl M. Schweitzer
Treasurer

IN THIS ISSUE:

- ❖ How to Read Your Water Statement
- ❖ Annual Water Quality Report
- ❖ Water Main Replacements

Visit our Website for
More Information:
HICKSVILLEWATER.ORG

HOW TO READ YOUR WATER STATEMENT

The Hicksville Water District conducts more than 10,000 water quality tests annually for more than 130 parameters and contaminants. When reading your water statement, it is important to keep some terms in mind to best understand its components.

Contaminants: Any impurity found in water. Most are naturally occurring and not harmful; others are man-made and can be harmful at high exposure levels.

Inorganic Compounds: Essential metallic elements commonly found naturally in groundwater due to the weathering of rocks, minerals and pipes.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a substance allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a substance in drinking water below which there is no known risk to health.

Parts-Per-Billion (ppb): One ppb represents one billionth of a gram, per gram of the sample. It is also represented as one microgram per liter (ug/L).

Volatile Organic Compounds: VOC's are found in products including plastic, refrigerants, gasoline, solvents, paints and dry cleaning fluids. When improperly disposed, VOC's may be released into the environment. Any amount of VOC that does not evaporate into the atmosphere may seep into the soil when it rains. VOC's do not naturally occur in groundwater and are the consequence of industrial waste disposal.



WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

The Hicksville Water District's priority is to provide drinking water of the highest quality, free of any VOC's. Our treatment processes, combined with aforementioned rigorous testing, ensure that the thousands of gallons of water pumped per minute in the Hicksville Water District is clean, pure and safe to drink.

Air Stripping: This proven, state-of-the-art equipment is in place at District plant sites to remove any traces of volatile organic compounds (VOC's) that may be present in the water pumped from the ground long before it enters the public supply system. Air stripping exposes a large surface area of water to air. Water is pumped to the top of a tower and cascades down over a large number of inert packing materials—small round objects that resemble wiffle balls. Simultaneously, filtered air is blown up through the tower, breaking the water molecules and removing, or "stripping" any VOC's.

Carbon Filter: After this process, water goes through a granular activated carbon (GAC) filter to remove organic compounds. The activated carbon's porous composition provides tremendous surface area that acts as an adsorption system. The water is purified as it passes through the carbon filters; the used carbon is replaced periodically according to industry standards. GAC filters are similar to air strippers as they both remove VOC's.

Nitrate Removal: The ion exchange process for the removal of nitrates is simple and effective. It operates in the same manner as a common water softener and can easily remove much more than 90 percent of nitrates. The process uses a strong-base ion exchange resin, which regenerates with common salt.

2016 drinking water quality report

HICKSVILLE WATER DISTRICT
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. 2902829

ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT

MAY 2017

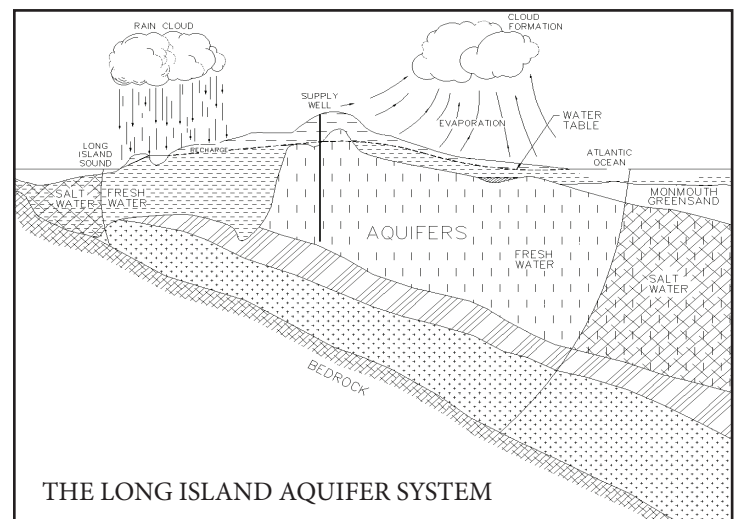
The Hicksville Water District is pleased to present this year's Water Quality Report. The report is required to be delivered to all residents of our District in compliance with Federal and State regulations. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. 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 supply. The Board of Water Commissioners and the 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 15 wells located throughout the community that are drilled into the Magohty 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 sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants.

In order to ensure that our tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Similarly, the State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health as tap water.



The population served by the Hicksville Water District during 2016 was 48,000. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2016 was 2.55 billion gallons, of which approximately 89% was billed directly to consumers, 4% was used for flushing, fire protection and other hydrant use, 4% was lost to system breaks and leaks and 3% was used for system testing and monitoring (total 100% accounted for water). The District has enacted a rigorous leak detection and system repair program to minimize water loss due to leaks and breaks.

WATER TREATMENT

The Hicksville 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. Air stripping treatment units for VOC removal are located at Plant Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9. The District also adds small amounts of calcium hypochlorite (chlorine) as a disinfection agent and to prevent growth of bacteria in the water distribution system. A nitrate removal system is currently being utilized at Plant Nos. 1, 6 and 8. A granular activated carbon (GAC) system is employed at Plant No. 11.

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.

Residents of the District can also implement their own water conservation measures such as retrofitting plumbing fixtures with low flow restrictors, modifying automatic lawn sprinklers to include rain sensors, repairing leaks in the home, installing water conservation fixtures/applications and maintaining a daily awareness of water conservation in their personal habits. In addition, 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).

COST OF WATER

The District utilizes a step billing schedule as shown with the average consumer being billed at \$0.90 per 1,000 gallons.

QUARTERLY WATER RATES

Consumption (gallons)	Charges
Up to 10,000	\$7.50 minimum
11,000 - 30,000	\$0.90/thousand gallons
31,000 - 50,000	\$1.15/thousand gallons
51,000 - 70,000	\$1.65/thousand gallons
Over 71,000	\$2.25/thousand gallons

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the Hicksville Water District routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous 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. Over 135 separate parameters are tested for in each of our wells numerous times per year. The table presented on page 3 depicts which parameters or contaminants were detected in the water supply. 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.

CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements. If you have any questions about this report or the Hicksville Water District, please contact Water District Superintendent Anthony Iannone at (516) 931-0184 or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692. 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 Board meetings. They are normally held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at the Water District office.

The Hicksville Water District routinely monitors for different parameters and possible 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 impurities. It's important to remember that the presence of these impurities 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 or www.epa.gov/safewater.

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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 from 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 to infec-

tion by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

During 2014, the District collected 35 samples for lead and copper. The next round of samples will occur in 2017. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Hicksville Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Some of the water from the Hicksville Water District has elevated levels of nitrates, but well below the maximum contaminant level of 10.0 parts per million. Nitrate in drinking water at levels about 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. The source of the nitrates is the nitrogen in fertilizers and from on-site septic systems. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

2016 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - 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	June/July/August 2014	ND - 0.78 0.04 ⁽¹⁾	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	June/July/August 2014	ND - 3.7 ND ⁽¹⁾	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Ammonia	No	11/22/16	ND - 0.13	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Manganese	No	04/15/16	ND - 55.0	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	09/12/16	5.9 - 37.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL ⁽²⁾	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	09/12/16	7.2 - 72.4	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Calcium	No	09/12/16	4.0 - 16.0	mg/l	None	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Iron	No	04/12/16	ND - 33.0	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	09/21/16	ND - 0.1	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 5	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	10/26/16	ND - 9.5	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Magnesium	No	09/12/16	1.7 - 5.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Barium	No	09/20/16	0.002 - 0.016	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 2.0	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	09/21/16	0.6 - 5.1	ug/l	n/a	MCL - 100	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	No	09/12/16	ND - 17.4	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	12/13/16	ND - 20.2	ug/l	0	MCL = 80	Disinfection By-Products
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Trichloroethene	No	07/20/16	ND - 1.3	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Industrial/Commercial discharge
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	10/13/16	ND - 1.6	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Industrial/Commercial discharge
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	No	10/13/16	ND - 1.1	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Industrial/Commercial discharge
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	No	11/07/16	ND - 0.58	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 10	Gasoline additive
Dichlorodifluoromethane	No	01/19/16	ND - 0.95	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Industrial/Commercial discharge
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha	No	08/17/16	0.376 - 2.62	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 15	Naturally occurring
Gross Beta	No	08/11/16	0.05 - 3.57	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 50	Naturally occurring
Radium 226 & 228 Combined	No	08/11/16	0.76 - 3.44	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 5 ⁽³⁾	Naturally occurring
Unregulated Contaminants							
Pechlorate	No	03/17/16	ND - 10.6	ug/l	0	AL = 18 ⁽⁴⁾	Fertilizer
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule and Follow Up Testing⁽⁵⁾							
1,4-dioxane	No	12/27/16	ND - 2.1	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 50	Industrial/Commercial discharge
Chromium	No	11/19/14	ND - 0.3	ug/l	100	MCL = 100	Natural deposits & industrial discharges
Strontium	No	11/19/14	ND - 26.7	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Bacteriologicals							
Total Coliform ⁽⁶⁾	No	01/28/16 05/05/16	1 positive sample out of 40 monthly samples	Positive or Negative	n/a	MCL = Positive results in more than 5% of the monthly samples	Commonly found in the environment

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.

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 constituent is not present.

pCi/L - pico Curies per Liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.

⁽¹⁾ - During 2014, we collected and analyzed 35 samples for lead and copper. The 90th percentile level is presented in the table. The action levels for lead and copper were not exceeded at any site. The next round of sampling and testing will occur in 2017. The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

⁽²⁾ - No MCL has been established for sodium. However, 20 mg/l is a recommended guideline for people on high restricted sodium diets and 270 mg/l for those on moderate sodium diets.

⁽³⁾ - MCL is for Combined Radium 226 & 228.

⁽⁴⁾ - Perchlorate is an unregulated contaminant. However, the NYS Dept. of Health has established an action level of 18.0 ug/l.

⁽⁵⁾ - UCMR3 - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 is a Federal water quality sampling program where water suppliers sample and test their source water for 1 year. Results will be used by the USEPA to determine if the contaminants need to be regulated in the future.

⁽⁶⁾ - Total coliform bacteria was detected in 2 out of 248 routine compliance samples collected within our distribution system once in August and twice in September 2014. No positive samples were detected for the rest of the year. All repeat samples were negative for bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The NYSDOH, with assistance from the local health department, has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how rapidly contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility of a water supply well to contamination is dependent upon both the presence of potential sources of contamination within the well's contributing area and the likelihood that the contaminant can travel through the environment to reach the well. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. Please refer to section "Water Quality" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

Our drinking water is derived from 15 wells. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and all of the wells as having a high susceptibility to nitrates. The very high susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to transportation routes and commercial/industrial facilities and related activities in the assessment area. The high susceptibility to nitrate contamination is attributable to unsewered, high density residential land use and related practices, in the assessment area, such as fertilizing lawns.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be reviewed by contacting the District Office.

The Hicksville Water District conducts over 10,000 water quality tests throughout the year, testing for over 130 different contaminants which have been undetected in our water supply including:

Arsenic	Picloram	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Cadmium	Dicamba	1,1-Dichloropropene
Chromium	Pentachlorophenol	1,2-Dichloroethane
Mercury	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	1,2-Dichloropropane
Selenium	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate	Dibromomethane
Silver	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Color	Hexachlorobenzene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
Turbidity	Benzo(A)Pyrene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Odor	Aldicarb Sulfone	1,3-Dichloropropane
Fluoride	Aldicarb sulfoxide	Chlorobenzene
Tetrachloroethene	Aldicarb	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Nitrite	Total Aldicarb	Bromobenzene
Detergents (MBAS)	Oxamyl	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Free Cyanide	Methomyl	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Antimony	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	2-Chlorotoluene
Beryllium	Carbofuran	4-Chlorotoluene
Thallium	Carbaryl	1,2-Dichlorobenzene
Lindane	Glyphosate	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
Heptachlor	Diquat	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Aldrin	Endothall	1,24-Trichlorobenzene
Heptachloro Epoxide	1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	Hexachlorobutadiene
Dieldrin	1,2-Dibromo-3-Chl.Propane	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Endrin	Dioxin	Toluene
Methoxychlor	Chloroacetic Acid	Ethylbenzene
Toxaphene	Bromoacetic Acid	M,P-Xylene
Chlordane	Dichloroacetic Acid	O-Xylene
Total PCBs	Trichloroacetic Acid	Styrene
Propachlor	Dibromoacetic Acid	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
Alachlor	Total Haloacetic Acid	N-Propylbenzene
Simazine	Bromodichloromethane	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Atrazine	Vinyl Chloride	Tert-Butylbenzene
Metolachlor	Bromomethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Metribuzin	Chloroethane	Sec-Butylbenzene
Butachlor	Chlorodifluoromethane	4-Isopropyltoluene (P-Cumene)
2,4-D	Methylene Chloride	N-Butylbenzene
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	
Dinoseb	2,2-Dichloropropane	
Dalapon	Bromochloromethane	

Copies of the Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2016, are available at the Hicksville Water District office which is located at 4 Dean Street, Hicksville New York and the local Public Library.

We, at the Hicksville Water District, work around the clock to provide top 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.

HICKSVILLE WATER DISTRICT HAS FIRST RATE INCREASE IN 14 YEARS

The Hicksville Water District rates have been held constant, keeping the tax levy at or under the tax-cap since its inception—despite increasing costs of energy, major infrastructure protection costs, and water quality testing. The first rate adjustment in 14 years will finance further investments in the water treatment systems and necessary infrastructure improvements.

For decades, the Board of Commissioners has maintained the lowest possible water bills for its customers, while still providing the highest quality drinking water. Despite having looked into other options, at this point, the District must adjust its billing tiers to fit today’s budgetary needs. The increase for the average Hicksville homeowner will be approximately \$12.90 per year, or approximately \$1.07 per month.

“Stricter environmental and security regulations, higher water quality standards, and Water District capital improvement projects have resulted in a rate increase that cannot be avoided,” said William Schuckmann, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners. “The Board of Commissioners will continue to proactively budget to keep the cost of water low by consistently investing tax revenue in the most effective and responsible ways.”

GALLONS USED QUARTERLY	OLD RATE	NEW RATE
Up to 10,000 gallons	\$7.50 minimum	\$9.00 minimum
11,000 to 26,000 gallons	\$0.90 per 1,000 gallons	\$1.00 per 1,000 gallons
27,000 to 46,000 gallons	\$1.15 per 1,000 gallons	\$1.25 per 1,000 gallons
47,000 to 66,000 gallons	\$1.65 per 1,000 gallons	\$1.75 per 1,000 gallons
Over 67,000 gallons	\$2.25 per 1,000 gallons	\$2.35 per 1,000 gallons

HICKSVILLE WATER DISTRICT ANNOUNCES PROACTIVE WATER INVESTIGATION

The Hicksville Water District is working with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to investigate reports of MTBE detected at District Plant #5. Although never detected in the drinking water delivered to District residents, the District aims to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in partnership with the DEC.

“Upon detecting trace levels of MTBE during our routine water testing, we wrote a letter to the DEC requesting their support to investigate finding the unknown source,” said William Schuckmann, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners. “Partnering with the DEC will help accomplish our goal quickly and efficiently so we can continue to safeguard the quality of water for every Hicksville resident.”

The investigation utilized New York State Environmental Protection and Spill Compensation Fund monies to cover the scope of work. Rotasonic drilling techniques, which decrease drilling duration and drilling fluids, were implemented to reduce any disturbance to the neighborhood.



Hicksville Water District

4 Dean Street
Hicksville, NY 11801 USA
(516) 931-0184
(516) 931-6506 (Fax)

www.HicksvilleWater.org

Board Meetings

Second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 5 p.m.
at the District office, unless otherwise announced.

Business Hours

8 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays

Superintendent

Anthony Iannone

Secretary to the Board

Mary Ellen Thorgramson

Commissioners

William E. Schuckmann, Chairman
Nicholas J. Brigandi, Secretary
Karl M. Schweitzer, Treasurer

24-Hour Emergency Number

(516) 931-0184

Member

American Water Works Association
Long Island Water Conference
Nassau-Suffolk Water Commissioners Association

Proudly serving the Hicksville area since 1921.

Presorted
First Class Mail
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Hicksville, NY 11802
Permit No. 1039

WATER MAIN REPLACEMENTS CONTINUE

The Hicksville Water District is continuing its ongoing water main replacement program, replacing fire hydrants, valves, and aging water mains throughout the community. The project will save the District on costly and disruptive repairs, and it will be completed in four separate phases over the next four years. Approximately four miles of new water mains have been replaced in the southeastern portion of Hicksville, and the District has moved onto the clean-up portion of the work, repaving roads and repairing affected lawns before moving forward to the next phase.

Installed in the late 1940's and 1950's after World War II, the current cast iron water mains are being replaced with state-of-the-art, cement-lined ductile iron. The water main replacements will keep the District on a fiscally responsible path to provide high-quality water to its residents for decades to come.

"We've kept open a continuous line of communication with the community by assigning a point person to answer questions and providing real-time Facebook updates," said William Schuckmann, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners. "We want to make every effort possible to notify customers at least 24 hours in advance if there will be any disruptions to traffic patterns, service or driveway access."

