2022 Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality for 2021

Annual Water Quality Report

Dykeer (the Willows) Water System

Public Water Supply ID# NY5920065

Liberty

Message from the President

Providing customers with safe, quality drinking water is a top priority for Liberty, and we are proud to present this Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) that shares detailed information regarding local water service and our compliance with state and federal quality standards during the 2021 calendar year.

Liberty makes significant investments each year to ensure the water we deliver to customers meets all Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH). We invest responsibly in order to maintain the local water infrastructure, because strong infrastructure is a key factor in delivering quality water. Additionally, we have a top-notch water quality program that ensures the water delivered to your home or business is thoroughly tested by independent laboratories and the data is provided to the state to verify compliance with all applicable SDWA and NYSDOH water regulations.

We know our customers rely on us to make sure the water at their tap is safe to drink, and we take that responsibility seriously. Our employees live in the local community and take great pride in providing quality water and reliable service to you and your neighbors.

If you have any questions about the information within this report, please don't hesitate to contact us anytime at 1-877-426-6999 TDD:711. We encourage you to visit our website at www.libertyenergyandwater.com to stay up-to-date and receive tips about water conservation and more.

On behalf of the entire Liberty family, thank you for being a valued customer and neighbor. We are proud to be your water provider.

Sincerely,
Chris Alario
President, Liberty New York Water

Dykeer Water system has elevated levels of PFOA and PFOA and was granted a deferral in 2020. Please see Table of Contaminants and Public Notifications on the last pages of this report for more information.

To request a printed copy of this report, please call us at 1-877-426-6999 TDD:711. This report can also be found at www.libertyenergyandwater.com.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Dykeer Water System serves 117 homes (550 consumers) located in the Town of Somers N.Y. The water source is groundwater drawn from four drilled rock well that are under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI). Water treatment includes disinfection with sodium hypochlorite & Ultraviolet light (UV) and sequestration using zinc orthophosphate.

As you are aware, PFOA and PFOS exceed the NYS regulatory limits. Liberty Water is actively building treatment and it's expected to be in service in 2022. The treatment is Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) and the quarterly updates on this implementation can be found on our website, https://new-york-water.libertyutilities.com/all/residential/safety/dykeer-public-notification.html

Source Water Assessment

The source water assessment has rated all three wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbials, and one of the wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to nitrates, industrial solvents, metals, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the proximity of a permitted discharge facility (industrial / commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) to the wells and low-intensity residential land use practices in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity. The water is disinfected at the well

station to ensure that that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us at the telephone number provided in this report.

What are Drinking Water Standards?

Drinking water standards are the regulations set by the USEPA to control the level of contamination in the nation's drinking water. The USEPA and the NYSDOH are the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards in New York. This approach includes assessing and protecting drinking water sources; protecting wells and surface water; making sure water is treated by qualified operators; ensuring the integrity of the distribution system; and making information about water quality available to the public. The water delivered to your home meets the standards required by the USEPA and the NYSDOH.

This report describes those contaminants that have been detected in the analyses of almost 200

different potential contaminants, nearly 100 of which are regulated by the USEPA and the NYSDOH. Please see table below of detected contaminants.

This report is intended to provide information for all water users. If received by an absentee landlord, a business, or a school, please share the information with tenants, employees, or students. We are happy to make additional copies of this report available. You may also access this report on the Liberty web page at www.libertyenergyandwater.com.

Substances That Could be in Water

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 activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally- occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwaterrunoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the Westchester County Department of Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) also establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting their website at https://www.ground-water-and-drinking-water/national-primary-drinking-water-regulations. For information on bottled water visit the USFDA website at www.fda.gov.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial *contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.*

Important Health Information

Lead

Lead, in drinking water, is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

PFOA/PFOS

PFOA caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOA/PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA/PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOA/PFOS in animals.

Is Our Water System Meeting Other Rules That Govern Our Operations?

During 2021, Dykeer water system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

Testing Results

During the year, Liberty collects water samples to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, or organic contaminants. Liberty believes it is important you know what was detected, and how much of the substance was present. The state allows the monitoring of certain substances less than once a year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. If a substance was tested and there was no detection, it is not listed in this table. You can find Definitions, Terms and Abbreviations related to this Table in the next section for easy reference.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	01/2021	0.192	mg/L	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	N	2021	Max 210 (157-210)	mg/L	N/A	250	Natural occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Manganese	N	01/2021	55.8	ug/L	N/A	300	Naturally occurring.
Nickel	N	01/2021	4.35	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Sodium	N	01/2021	53.4	mg/L	N/A	See Health Effects (footnote 1)	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners.
Sulfate	N	01/2021	33.2	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
Nitrate	N	10/2021	1.65	mg/L	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits, fertilizers, sanitary waste systems.
Color	N	01/2021	2	Units	N/A	15	Natural color caused by organic matter.
Odor	N	01/2021	1	TON	N/A	3	Natural sources.
Radiological Contaminants (footnote 2)							
Combined Radium- 226 and 228	N	04/2018	2.47	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion and decay of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	N	04/2018	6.95	pCi/L	0	50 (a)	Erosion and decay of natural deposits.
Uranium	N	04/2018	6.45	ug/L	0	30 (b)	Erosion and decay of natural deposits.
Microbiological Contaminants (footnote 3)							
Turbidity (Entry)	N	12/28/2021	Max- 0.86	NTU	N/A	TT <= 5.0	Soil runoff.
Turbidity (Entry)	N	2021	100% ≤1.0	NTU	N/A	TT=95%<=1.0	
Turbidity (Distribution)	N	2021	Max= 0.59 Avg= 0.51	NTU	N/A	MCL=5.0	
Disinfectant/ Disinfection By-product (D/DBP) Parameters (footnote 4)							
HAA5	N	08/2021	Avg- 3.24 (2.85- 3.62)	ug/L	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms; TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
TTHM	N	08/2021	Avg- 14.7 (13.4- 15.9)	ug/L	N/A	80	
Total Organic Carbon	N	2021	Avg- 1.46 (1.19 – 2.33)	mg/L	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Chlorine*	N	2021	Avg- 1.08 (0.55 – 1.47)	mg/L	N/A	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

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Synthetic Organic Contaminants (footnote 5)							
Perfluorooctanoic acid - (PFOA)	Y	2021 Quarterly EP Well 1 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6*	11.6 (8.6 – 14.9) 15.0 (12.9 – 17.4) 12.7 (10.9 – 15.2) 16.0 (13.3 – 21.4) 15.9 (12.8 – 32.5)	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid - (PFOS)	Y	2021 Quarterly EP Well 1 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6*	9.5 (7.5 – 12.3) 16.1 (14.7 – 19.1) 8.9 (7.1 – 11.1) 13.4 (10.8 – 19.6) 13.9 (11.9 – 31.0)	ng/l	N/A	10	
Unregulated Contaminants (footnote 6)							
Perfluorononanoic acid- (PFNA)	N	2021 Quarterly EP Well 1 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6*	0.8 (0.1 – 1.0) 1.1 (0.9 – 1.2) 0.7 (ND – 0.8) 1.1 (0.9 – 1.4) 1.0 (0.9 – 2.6)	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid- (PFBS)	N	2021 Quarterly EP Well 1 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6*	6.0 (5.0 – 7.4) 9.1 (8.1 – 10.0) 5.6 (4.3 – 7.5) 8.8 (6.5 – 11.5) 8.4 (8.2 – 18.0)	ng/l	N/A	N/A	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid- (PFHpA)	N	2021 Quarterly EP Well 1 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6*	3.3 (2.4 – 4.3) 4.0 (3.7 – 4.3) 3.7 (3.1 – 4.4) 5.1 (4.1 – 6.4) 4.4 (3.7 – 10.5)	ng/l	N/A	N/A	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid- (PFHxS)	N	2021 Quarterly EP Well 1 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6*	2.0 (1.5 – 2.4) 2.9 (2.2 – 3.7) 2.0 (1.4 – 2.5) 2.8 (1.9 – 3.5) 2.7 (2.2 – 5.2)	ng/l	N/A	N/A	
Perfluorohexanoic acid- (PFHxA)	N	2021 Quarterly EP Well 1 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6*	7.4 (6.2 – 8.6) 9.7 (9.0 – 10.5) 8.4 (7.3 – 10.3) 10.9 (7.3 – 16.9) 9.9 (8.7 – 24.8)	ng/l	N/A	N/A	
Perfluorodecanoic acid- (PFDA)	N	2021 Quarterly EP Well 1 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6*	0.6 (ND – 0.7) 0.8 (0.7 – 1.1) 0.6 (ND – 0.6) 1.0 (ND – 1.4) 0.7 (ND – 3.6)	ng/l	N/A	N/A	
N-ethylperfluro octanesulfonamidoacetic acid- (NEtFOSAA)	N	2021 Quarterly EP Well 1 Well 4 Well 6*	0.8 (ND – 0.9) 1.9 (ND – 2.4) 0.6 (ND – 0.6) 0.9 (0.7 – 2.1)	ng/l	N/A	N/A	
N-Methylperfluoro octanesulfonamidoacetic acid- (NMeFOSAA)	N	2021 Quarterly EP Well 1 Well 6*	0.7 (ND – 0.7) 1.4 (ND -1.7) 1.8 (ND – 1.8)	ng/l	N/A	N/A	

Notes:

1- Sodium (mg/l): Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on a severely restricted sodium diet. Water more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on a moderately restricted diet.

2- Radiological constituents were also sampled on raw water wells, as per health department requirements. (a) The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. (b) 30 µg/l of uranium is approximately 20.1 pCi/L.

3- Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred in December (0.86 NTU). State regulations require that turbidity must always be less than or equal to 5.0 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU. Distribution Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water found in the distribution system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Our highest average monthly distribution turbidity measurement detected during the year (0.59 NTU) occurred in January and March 2021. This value is below the State's maximum contaminant level (5 NTU).

4- The Highest Level Detected from the table above for TTHM's and HAA's represent the highest level from the two distribution locations sampled. (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform). (HAA5 --- mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid). *Chlorine residual results in the table above represent averages of samples taken at the treatment plant Point-of-Entry location to the distribution system.

5- PFOA and PFOS are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). PFAS are manmade chemicals that have been widely used in various consumer, commercial, and industrial products since the 1950s. These chemicals' unique properties make them resistant to heat, oil, stains, grease, and water and useful in a wide variety of everyday products. One of the PFAS' was widely used in fire-fighting foam. On August 26, 2020, New York State adopted new drinking water standards for public water systems that set maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) of 10 parts per trillion (10 ppt) each for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and 1 part per billion (1 ppb) for 1,4-dioxane. We detected PFOA and PFOS at levels below the USEPA Health Advisory threshold. The numbers reported here are a running annual average of the quarterly samples taken at each sampling point along with the range value. Please note, treatment is being built and expected to be in service summer of 2022 (see public notification on the last pages of this report). * Well 6 has been out of service for all of 2021.

6- These chemicals are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). PFAS are manmade chemicals that have been widely used in various consumer, commercial, and industrial products since the 1950s. These chemicals' unique properties make them resistant to heat, oil, stains, grease, and water and useful in a wide variety of everyday products. The treatment being built (see public notification on last pages of this report) will remove these chemicals as well as PFOA and PFOS.

Lead and Copper (Tap water at homeowner's premise) (footnote 7)

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	# of samples	# of samples exceeding AL	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	N	07/2020	90th percentile= 0.247 (0.087- 0.302	mg/L	10	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	N	07/2020	90th percentile= 3.55 (ND- 3.61)	ug/L	10	0	0	15	

7- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. 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. In this case, ten samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 2nd highest value. The action level for lead and copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
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. Dykeer Water System 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.

Definitions, Terms and Abbreviations

90th percentile: For Lead and Copper testing. 10% of test results are above this level and 90% are below this level.

AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di- and tri-chloracetic acid, and mono- and di- bromoacetic acid) as a group.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
NA: not applicable.
ND: not detectable at testing limits.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.
pCi/L: picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity
ppb or **ug/L**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.
ppm or **mg/L**: parts per million or milligrams per liter.
ppt or **ng/L**: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
RAA: Running Annual Average, or the average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) as a group.

What Does This Information Mean?

As you can see, PFOA and PFOS exceed the newly mandated MCL of 10 ng/L. Dykeer Water System was granted a deferral for PFOA and PFOS from an MCL violation while pursuing corrective action. Dykeer Water System is pursuing treatment and is expected to be in place by the end of 2022. See attached public notifications on the last pages of this report.

Why Save Water And How To Avoid Wasting It?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.

Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

Closing

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources. For questions concerning this report or your water quality, please contact Natasha Niola, Water Quality Manager, at 516-632-2239, Liberty Customer Service at 1-877-426-6999 TDD:711 or Westchester Department of Health at 914-864-7332 ; or on the web at www.libertyenergyandwater.com.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Deferral Issued for PFOA and PFOS for New York American Water– Dykeer Operations District

Why are you receiving this notice/information?

You are receiving this notice because testing of our public water system found the chemicals perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) in your drinking water above New York State's maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 ppt for PFOA and PFOS. The MCLs are set well below levels known to cause health effects in animal studies. Therefore, consuming water with PFOA or PFOS at the level detected does not pose a significant health risk. Your water continues to be acceptable for all uses.

Dykeer has submitted, and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has issued, a deferral to NYAW – Dykeer. When a public water system is issued a deferral, the water system agrees to a schedule for corrective action and compliance with the new MCLs. In exchange, the Department agrees to defer enforcement actions, such as assessing fines, if the water system is meeting the established deadlines. We are required to update the Department and the Westchester County Department of Health (WCDOH) each calendar quarter on the status of our projects. If we do not meet the agreed upon deadlines, the NYSDOH can resume enforcement.

What are the health effects of PFOA and PFOS?

The available information on the health effects associated with PFOA and PFOS, like many chemicals, comes from studies of high-level exposure in animals or humans. Less is known about the chances of health effects occurring from lower levels of exposure, such as those that might occur in drinking water. As a result, finding lower levels of chemicals in drinking water prompts water suppliers and regulators to take precautions that include notifying consumers and steps to reduce exposure.

PFOA and PFOS has caused a wide range of health effects when studied in animals that were exposed to high levels. Additional studies of high-level exposures of PFOA and PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The most consistent findings in animals were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA and PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of animals exposed to high levels of this chemical over their entire lifetimes.

At the level of PFOA and PFOS detected in your water, exposure from drinking water and food preparation is well below PFOA and PFOS exposures associated with health effects.

What is New York State doing about PFOA and PFOS in public drinking water?

The NYSDOH has adopted a drinking water regulation that requires all public water systems to test for PFOA and PFOS. If found above the MCLs, the water supplier must take steps to lower the level to meet the standard. Exceedances of the MCL signal that steps should be taken by the water system to reduce contaminant levels.

What is being done to remove these contaminants?

New York American Water is actively pursuing drilling additional supply wells to increase supply capacity to meet the current demands to date, one test well has been completed, and two additional wells are planned. Beginning in April of 2020, New York American Water has been trucking in water to both supplement the supply and blend down chloride concentrations. The amount of trucked in water has averaged approximately 50% of the average daily demands and is projected to continue at similar levels until new wells are completed.

NYAW has submitted proposed plans to the NYSDOH and WCDOH for review regarding system treatment intended to mitigate PFOA and PFOS levels. Additional information will be shared as further testing and progress occurs. This process is similar for any chemical detected in public drinking water that requires mitigation. The compliance timetable will ensure that your drinking water will meet the MCL as rapidly as possible. The deferral is effective until December 25, 2021.

Where can I get more information?

For more information, please contact Natasha Niola at 516-273-5670 or Natasha.niola@amwater.com. You can also contact the Westchester Department of Health at 914-813-5000.

If you have additional questions about these contaminants and your health, talk to your health care provider who is most familiar with your health history and can provide advice and assistance about understanding how drinking water may affect your personal health.

Public Water System ID# NY5920065
Date January 21, 2021

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The NYSDOH has adopted a drinking water regulation that requires all public water systems to test for PFOA and PFOS. If found above the MCLs, the water supplier must take steps to lower the level to meet the standard. Exceedances of the MCL signal that step should be taken by the water system to reduce contaminant levels.

What is being done to remove these contaminants?

Liberty is actively pursuing drilling additional supply wells to increase supply capacity to meet the current demands To date, one test well has been completed, and two additional wells are have been drilled and tested. Beginning in April of 2020, Liberty has been trucking in water to both supplement the supply and blend down chloride concentrations. The amount of trucked in water has averaged approximately 50% of the average daily demands and is projected to continue at similar levels until new wells are completed. Liberty started construction of GAC treatment in July 2021 and has made great progress towards completion. Due to the delayed regulatory review and supply chain issues, we have had to extend this deferral. This new compliance timeline allows us to manage any supply chain uncertainty, but Liberty intends to implement new treatment as quickly as possible. Additional information will be shared as further testing and progress occurs. This process is similar for any chemical detected in public drinking water that requires mitigation. The compliance timetable will ensure that your drinking water will meet the MCL as rapidly as possible. The deferral is effective until December 25, 2022.

Where can I get more information?

For more information, please contact Natasha Niola at 516-273-5670 or Natasha.Niola@libertyutilities.com. You can also contact the Westchester Department of Health at 914-813-5000. If you have additional questions about these contaminants and your health, talk to your health care provider who is most familiar with your health history and can provide advice and assistance about understanding how drinking water may affect your personal health.

Public Water System ID# NY5920065
Date January 28, 2022