2025 Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality for 2024

Annual Water Quality Report

Dykeer Water System

Public Water Supply ID# NY5920065

Liberty

Message from the President

At Liberty, our priority is providing you with safe, quality drinking water every single day. We pride ourselves on the investments we make to accomplish this – from improving infrastructure to enhancing our operations – we work around the clock to ensure your drinking water meets and exceeds 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 our water infrastructure, as strong infrastructure is a key factor in delivering quality water. Additionally, we have a rigorous water quality program that ensures the water delivered to your home or business is not only tested by the Liberty team, but also by independent laboratories. We send the data from those tests to our local regulators to verify compliance with all applicable SDWA and NYSDOH water regulations.

In this Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report), we share detailed information regarding the quality of water we provided during the calendar year 2024. The report includes data on the source of your water, the areas we serve, substances found in your drinking water with a detailed description on their source and need for removal. In addition, it outlines our intricate production process and distribution system.

If you have questions about this report, please contact us 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 which can help preserve this natural resource for future generations.

Along with the entire Liberty family, I thank you for being a valued customer. We are proud to be your water provider and look forward to serving you for years to come.

Sincerely,
Deborah Franco
President, Liberty New York Water

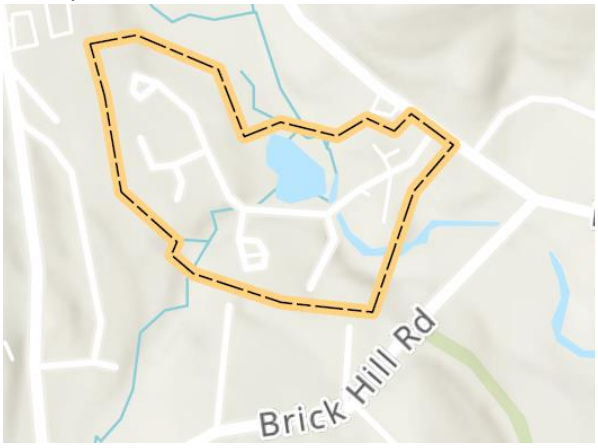
To request a printed copy of this report, please call us at 1-877-426-6999 TDD:711. This report can also be found at www.libertyenergyandwater.com.

Introduction

To comply with State regulations, Dykeer Water System, will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. 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 on May 31, 2025.

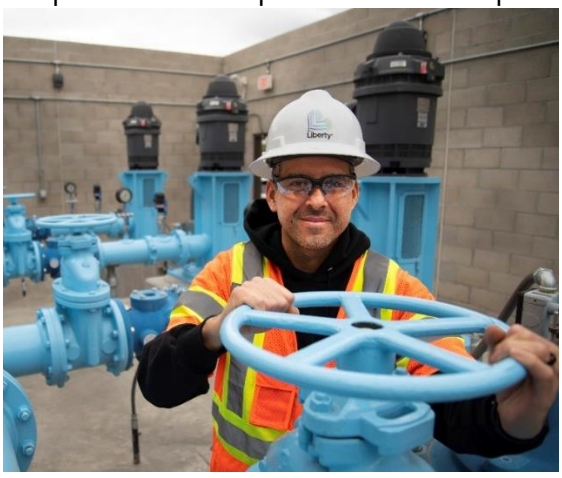
Where Does My Water Come From?

The Dykeer Water System serves 117 homes (550 consumers) located in the Town of Somers. The water source is groundwater drawn from five drilled rock wells that are under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI). The water is treated with chlorine and UV for disinfection, in addition to Granular activated carbon (GAC) and cartridge filtration prior to distribution. A blended ortho polyphosphate is also added for corrosion control to reduce the amount of lead and copper leached from your household plumbing into the water supply. The GAC was installed in 2022 to remove PFOA/PFOS.



Source Water Assessment

The source water assessment has rated all 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. Liberty is proud to tell you that there have been no contaminants detected that exceed any federal or state drinking water standards. Hundreds of samples are analyzed every year by a NYS certified laboratory. Sample results are available on the Table in this report. 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. These substances are also called contaminants.

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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Westchester County Health Department at 914-813-5000.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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 can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Dykeer water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Liberty NY Water at 1-877-426-6999 TDD:711. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by https://new-york-water.libertyutilities.com/all/residential/safety/lead-in-drinking-water-new-york-water.html. Our water system has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) as required. We have identified all services in the water system and found all services to be non-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 2024, Dykeer water system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

How Might I Become Actively Involved?

Customers can participate in decisions that may affect the quality of water by:

- Reading the information provided in bill inserts and special mailings.
- Contacting the company directly with questions or to discuss issues.
- Attending presentations by the company made to local community and civic associations. Dates in 2025 TBD.
- Contacting agencies such as the Westchester County Health Department at 914-813-5000.

Testing Results

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. 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.

Dykeer 2024 Annual Water Quality Report

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Health Based

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Disinfectant Residuals	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	MRDL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Average	Likely Source of Constituent
Chlorine (ppm) [1]	No	2024	4	N/A	0.84 – 2.90	1.77	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

Disinfection By-Products	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Primary MCL	MCLG	Detection	Likely Source of Constituent
TTHMs (ppb) [2]	No	08/2022	80	N/A	Max 42.1 11.2 – 42.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 (ppb) [2]	No	08/2022	60	N/A	Max 7.3 4.3 – 7.3	
TOC (ppm)	No	2024	TT	N/A	Average – 1.7 Range- 1.1 – 2.6	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity (NTU) [3]	No	2024	5	N/A	Average- 0.70 Range- 0.14 – 2.86	Soil runoff.

Lead & Copper [4]	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	AL	MCLG	Sample Data	Range of Detection	90th % Level	Likely Source of Constituent
Copper (ppm)	No	01-03/2024 07-09/2024	1.3	1.3	0 of the 20 samples exceeded AL	0.05 – 0.72 0.09 – 0.64	0.70 0.50	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	No	01-03/2024 07-09/2024	15	0	0 of the 20 samples exceeded AL	ND – 1.8 ND – 3.2	1.7 2.0	

ENTRY POINT

Radiological Constituents [5]	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Primary MCL	MCLG	Detection	Likely Source of Constituent
Combined Radium-226 & 228 (pCi/L)	No	Quarterly 2023	5	0	Avg- 1.39 0.78 – 1.93	Erosion and decay of natural deposits.
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	No	Quarterly 2023	50 [a]	0	Avg- 3.51 2.71 – 4.82	
Uranium (ppb)	No	Quarterly 2023	30 [b]	0	Avg- 2.49 2.21 – 2.80	
Gross Alpha activity (including radium – 226 but excluding radon and uranium) (pCi/L)	No	Quarterly 2023	15	0	Avg- 2.17 1.32 – 3.13	

Inorganic Constituents	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Primary MCL	MCLG	Detection	Likely Source of Constituent
Barium (ppm)	No	01/2024	2	2	0.12	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
Chloride (ppm)	No	Quarterly 2024	250	N/A	Average- 188 170 - 220	Natural occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Sulfate (ppm)	No	01/2024	250	N/A	30.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Zinc (ppm)	No	01/2024	5	N/A	0.17	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.

Fluoride	No	01/2024	2.2	N/A	0.56	Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU) [6]	No	10/14/2024	TT ≤ 5.0	N/A	Max – 1.8	Soil runoff.
Turbidity (NTU) [6]	No	2024	TT=95% ≤ 1.0	N/A	100% ≤ 1.0	Soil runoff.
Nitrate (ppm)	No	01/2024	10	10	0.48	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Constituents	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Primary MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Average	Likely Source of Constituent
Perfluorooctanoic acid - (PFOA) (ppt) [7]	No	Quarterly 2024 EP Well 6 Well 7 Well 1 01/2024 Well 3 01/2024 Well 4 01/2024	10	N/A	 ND – 1.9 20.0 – 28.0 12.0 – 16.0 N/A N/A N/A	 0.5 24.3 13.3 19.0 35.0 20.0	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid - (PFOS) (ppt) [7]	No	Quarterly 2024 EP Well 6 Well 7 Well 1 01/2024 Well 3 01/2024 Well 4 01/2024	10	N/A	 ND – ND 22.0 – 29.0 13.0 – 18.0 N/A N/A N/A	 ND 24.3 15.0 17.0 28.0 19.0	
1,4 dioxane (ppb)	No	EP 01/2024 Well 1 07/2024 Well 4 01/2024 Well 6 01 & 04/2024 Well 7 01/2024	1	N/A	N/A N/A N/A 0.12 – 0.18 N/A	0.04 0.04 0.06 0.15 0.09	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.

SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetics

ENTRY POINT

Constituent	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Secondary MCL	MCLG	Average	Likely Source of Constituent
Sodium (ppm) [8]	No	01/2024	N/A	N/A	60.0	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners.
Color	No	01/2024	15	N/A	10	Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the potential for production of excess amounts of disinfectant by-products such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese.

UNREGULATED CHEMICAL MONITORING

Constituent	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Notification Level	Range of Detection	Average	Likely Source of Constituent
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	01/2024	N/A	4.5	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Perfluorononanoic acid-(PFNA) (ppt)	N/A	Quarterly 2024 EP Well 6 Well 3 01/2024	N/A	 ND – ND ND – 2.4 N/A	 ND 0.6 3.20	See footnote 9

Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid- (PFBS) (ppt)	N/A	Quarterly 2024 EP Well 6 Well 7 Well 1 01/2024 Well 3 01/2024 Well 4 01/2024	N/A	ND – ND 10.0– 14.0 7.7 – 9.2 N/A N/A N/A	ND 11.8 8.4 10.0 7.5 12.0	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid- (PFHpA) (ppt)	N/A	Quarterly 2024 EP Well 6 Well 7 Well 1 01/2024 Well 3 01/2024 Well 4 01/2024	N/A	ND – ND 5.9 – 9.4 3.7 – 5.4 N/A N/A N/A	ND 7.7 4.2 6.2 9.5 7.7	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid- (PFHxS) (ppt)	N/A	Quarterly 2024 EP Well 6 Well 7 Well 1 01/2024 Well 4 01/2024	N/A	ND – ND 2.8 – 3.9 2.0 – 2.6 N/A N/A	ND 3.1 2.3 2.90 3.90	
Perfluorohexanoic acid- (PFHxA) (ppt)	N/A	Quarterly 2024 EP Well 6 Well 7 Well 1 01/2024 Well 3 01/2024 Well 4 01/2024	N/A	ND – ND 18.0 – 28.0 8.7 – 17.0 N/A N/A N/A	ND 22.0 11.1 18.0 34.0 19.0	
Perfluorobutanoic acid- (PFBA) (ppt)	N/A	Quarterly 2024 EP Well 6 Well 7 Well 1 01/2024 Well 3 01/2024 Well 4 01/2024	N/A	3.2 – 9.0 10.0 – 16.0 8.0 – 9.9 N/A N/A N/A	7.1 13.3 8.9 10.0 9.1 14.0	
Perfluoropentanoic acid- (PFPeA) (ppt)	N/A	Quarterly 2024 EP Well 6 Well 7 Well 1 01/2024 Well 3 01/2024 Well 4 01/2024	N/A	ND – ND 20.0 – 32.0 12.0 – 18.0 N/A N/A N/A	ND 25.3 13.5 20.0 35.0 23.0	
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (ppt)	N/A	Quarterly 2024 EP Well 6 Well 3 01/2024	N/A	ND – ND ND – 2.0 N/A	ND 0.5 2.20	
Calcium Hardness (ppm)	N/A	01 – 06/ 2024 EP Distribution	N/A	180 – 280 ND - 60	238.3 5.0	N/A
Calcium (ppm)	N/A	07 – 12/2024 EP Distribution	N/A	82.6 – 110 ND – 0.35	95.3 0.06	
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	2024 EP Distribution	N/A	67 – 190 150 - 180	163.3 177.8	N/A
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	N/A	2024 EP Distribution	N/A	639 – 1100 646 - 1200	923.9 858.8	N/A
Orthophosphate (ppm)[10]	N/A	2024 EP Distribution	N/A	ND – 2.1 ND – 2.4	1.11 1.20	N/A

Notes:

1- Chlorine residual results in the table above represent averages of samples taken at the treatment plant Point-of-Entry location to the distribution system.

2- 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 (trihalomethanes) include chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform. The maximum detection was 42.1 ppb. HAA5 (haloacetic acids) include mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid). The maximum detection was 7.3 ppb

3- 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 (1.0 NTU) occurred in December 2024. This value is below the State's maximum contaminant level (5 NTU).

4- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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. This year, Dykeer water system was on semiannual sampling, which means 10 samples were collected the first half of the year, and 10 samples were collected the second of the year. 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.

5- Radiological constituents were also sampled on raw water wells, as per health department requirements. Compliance is at the entry point, a true representation of water distributed to our customers. The numbers in the chart above is the max RAA along with the range of the constituents (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.

6- 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 April 2023 (2.0 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.

7- The range column shows the highest and lowest level detected at each sampling point from the data collected quarterly in 2024. 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 was built and has been in service since December 6, 2022. PFOA and PFOA are thus removed.

8- 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.

9- 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 numbers reported here is the running annual average of the quarterly samples taken at entry point and wells along with the range of detections. Please see footnote 7 above. GAC treatment has been built and in service since December 6, 2022. All regulated PFASs compounds are removed.

10- A blended ortho polyphosphate is also added for corrosion control to reduce the amount of lead and copper leached from your household plumbing into the water supply.

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.
Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.
HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di- and tri-chloracetic acid, and mono- and di- bromoacetic acid) as a group.
Healthy Advisory (HA): EPA's health advisories are non-enforceable and non-regulatory and provide technical information to states agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies, and treatment technologies associated with drinking water contamination.
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, a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
pCi/L: picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.
ppt: 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.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in the water.
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) as a group.

What Does This Information Mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no sample limit violations in 2024. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

Why Save Water? How To Avoid Wasting It.

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

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both 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. More efficient water use protects our valuable natural resource and conservation is easy. Useful tips for conserving include:

- Follow our irrigation guidelines to avoid over watering your lawn and to ensure there is adequate water pressure for your neighborhood and for firefighting emergencies during the summer months.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Consider water and energy-efficient appliances. Upgrade to EPA certified Energy Star and WaterSense appliances to save both on water and energy without sacrificing performance. The USEPA reports that EPA-certified Energy Star washing machines may use 35% less water per load.
- Check every faucet, toilet, and showerhead in your home for leaks - 10 percent of homes have leaks that waste 90 gallons or more per day; don't be part of the 10%.

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 save more than 30,000 gallons a year. More conservation tips and leak detection tools can be found at www.libertyenergyandwater.com.

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 call Liberty Customer Service at 1-877-426-6999 TDD:711; or on the web at www.libertyenergyandwater.com.

Liberty - New York Water
60 Brooklyn Avenue
Merrick, NY 11566

Spanish Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.	***French*** Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.
Korean 이 보고는 귀하께서 드시는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 본인은 한국어를 아니면 이 보고를 읽고 이해하시는 분과 말씀하시기를 바랍니다.	***Chinese*** 這份報告含有非常重要有關您喝的水的資料 請找懂得這份報告的人翻譯或解釋給您聽。