



2022 Consumer Confidence Report on
Water Quality for 2021

Annual Water Quality Report

Lynbrook Operations District

Public Water Supply ID# NY2902835



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

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?

Communities Served

Atlantic Beach	Lawrence
Baldwin	Lynbrook
Baldwin Harbor	Malverne
Barnum Island	Malverne Park-Oaks
Bay Park	Meadowmere
Cedarhurst	North Lawrence
East Atlantic Beach	North Lynbrook
East Rockaway	North Woodmere
Harbor Isle	Oceanside
Hewlett	Roosevelt
Hewlett Bay Park	South Hempstead
Hewlett Harbor	Valley Stream
Hewlett Neck	West Hempstead*
Inwood	Woodmere
Island Park	Woodsburgh
Lakeview	

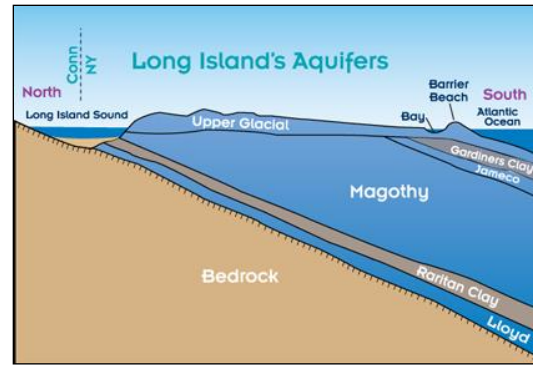
*community partially served

Source, Quality & Quantity

Groundwater is the source of your drinking water supply. It is drawn from approximately 36 wells total, including small capacity ones in a well field, located in the aquifer system beneath the land surface.

The Aquifers

The aquifers are water-bearing geologic deposits of sand and clay that absorb and store about 45 percent of the rain and snow that fall on Long Island. New York American Water – Lynbrook Operations has wells in the Upper Glacial, Magothy, Jameco and Lloyd aquifers.



Not to scale
If you have a private well which is unregulated and untested, you should not use the water for drinking or cooking. (Source: NCDOH)

Be Water Smart – Think Conservation

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation requested that all Long Island water suppliers reduce their peak pumpage by 15 percent to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Long Island aquifer. Our customers must conserve water to help us achieve this goal. When our customers conserve, not only do they reduce their water bill, but Liberty is able to defer infrastructure investment projects that are needed to meet peak water demand, which can reach as high as 50 million gallons of water a day in the summer.

The following suggestions will help you make your home “water efficient” without sacrificing comfort or changing lifestyles:

- Install smart irrigation technology on your irrigation system to irrigate as efficiently as possible.
- Install a moisture sensor on your irrigation system to prevent wasteful watering during or just after a rain.
- Use native, drought-resistant shrubs, trees, plants, and grasses in your landscape.
- Run dishwashers and washing machines only with full loads.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth or shaving.
- Check every faucet for leaks. Even a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day, or about 6,000 gallons a year.
- If you suspect that you have a water leak, order our free Leak Detection Kit. The kit contains information, hints and dye tablets to help you determine if you have a wasteful



water loss. Call our customer call center or 516-632-2236 to order.

- Replace older devices with water-saving showerheads, faucets, or low flush toilets. A normal showerhead uses 5 to 7 gallons a minute. Switching to a low-flow model that uses 1.5 gallons a minute can save a family thousands of gallons of water a year.

Source Water Assessment

The NYSDOH, with assistance from the local health department and the CDM consulting firm, 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. See section "Are there

contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected (if any). The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

Drinking water is derived from 36 wells (large wells – not including small wells included in a well field). The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and 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 residential and commercial land use and related practices in the assessment area, including fertilizing lawns.

How is Your Water Treated?

Our water supply is obtained from wells located throughout our service area. The wells range in depth from about 30 feet to 1,100 feet, averaging 500 feet. In our area of southwestern Nassau County, the soil has a naturally high iron and mineral content. The water dissolves these naturally occurring minerals, and while they are not health hazards, they can cause discolored water issues.

Bacteriological pollutants are not usually present in wells at the average depth of 500 feet. However, water treatment is required to protect the water in the distribution system and to minimize discolored water conditions.

Treatment consists of:

1. Chlorination (with 12.5% Sodium Hypochlorite) for bacteriological disinfection at all treatment plants.
2. Lime (Calcium Hydroxide) to raise pH and minimize corrosivity to water mains and household plumbing (at 6 out of 20 locations).
3. Caustic Soda (25% Sodium Hydroxide) to raise pH and minimize corrosivity to water mains and household plumbing (at 14 out of 20 locations).
4. Filtration to remove naturally occurring Iron at 13 out of 20 well treatment locations.
5. Sodium Silicate to stabilize (sequester) iron not removed by filtration, and for corrosion control purposes, at all treatment plant locations.
6. Air strippers to remove volatile organics at one location.

We take steps to reduce the potential for lead to leach from your pipes into the water. This is accomplished by adding a corrosion inhibitor (Sodium Silicate) to the water leaving our treatment facilities. There are steps that you can take to reduce your household's exposure to lead in drinking water.

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 analyzed every month by Liberty's contract certified laboratory assures that all primary (health-related) drinking water standards are being met. 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.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the NYSDOH 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 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.

Cryptosporidiosis & Giardiasis

Although there have been no cases of Cryptosporidiosis in Nassau County attributable to the water supply, we thought you should be aware of the risks to people with severely weakened immune systems. Cryptosporidiosis and Giardiasis are intestinal illnesses caused by microscopic parasites that can be transmitted several ways including through drinking water. Cryptosporidiosis can be very serious for people with weak immune systems, such as transplant

patients; individuals receiving chemotherapy or dialysis, and people with Crohn's disease or HIV infection. Individuals who think they may have been exposed to Cryptosporidiosis or Giardiasis should contact their health care providers immediately.

Immuno-compromised patients who may have been advised by their health care provider that they may be at risk, especially when traveling, should observe the following:

- One minute of boiling water at a rolling boil will kill *Cryptosporidium parvum* and *Giardia lamblia*.
- Drinking bottled water does not guarantee that the water is free from Cryptosporidiosis or Giardiasis.

Contact your health care provider about your options. If you have questions, contact the NCDOH at 516-227-9692.

Lead & Copper Rule Statements

The Lead and Copper Rule requires sampling for lead and copper at the tap. In 1992, the first-year testing was required; tap water was sampled in compliance with EPA regulations. Test results were excellent: at least 90 percent of the lead tests were well below 10 parts per billion, and for copper, below 0.3 parts per million, indicating that the company's corrosion control treatment processes continue to be effective. The same tests were done roughly every three years from 1997 through 2020 with similar results. The next round of homeowner monitoring for the Lead and Copper Rule will be completed in the summer of 2023.

If present, elevated levels of 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. Liberty 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 drinking 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

System Improvements

In 2021, we continued to make significant upgrades to our system and infrastructure. These improvements include.

- Replaced approximately 6.5 miles of water main throughout the service territory.
- Replaced 95 fire hydrants.
- Replaced 753 service lines.
- Replaced approximately 1,657 water meters.
- Substantially completed filter backwash and water handling improvements at Plant 6 in Atlantic Beach
- Completed the conversion of all diesel driven pump motors to new electric motors at Plant 5 in Hewlett.
- Completed construction of reliability and water quality upgrades to the Plant 5 treatment facility, including new emergency generator, new roof system over the iron filtration gallery, and new chemical treatment systems.

Capital Improvements planned for 2022 include:

- Replace approximately 7 miles of water main throughout the service territory (over 34,000 feet).
- Replace approximately 60 fire hydrants.
- Replace approximately 750 service lines.
- Replace approximately 22,516 water meters.
- Replace iron filtration media at Plant 24 in Lynbrook.
- Begin construction of new iron filtration treatment system at Plant 22 in Baldwin.
- Drill replacement 2-Million-Gallon-Per-Day well at Plant 3 in Lakeview.
- Complete filter backwash and water handling improvements at Plant 6 in Atlantic Beach and return to service.

2021 STATISTICS AT-A-GLANCE

Wells Closed/Restricted	Six
Violations of Standards	None
Typical Well Depth	500 Feet
Aquifers	Upper Glacial*, Jameco, Magothy, Lloyd
Pumping Stations	23
Service Area	43 Square Miles
Total Water Withdrawn	9,371,669,000 Gal.
Total Water Sales	7,716,737,900 Gal.
Population Served (approx.)	220,000
Customers Served (accounts)	74,240
Miles of Mains	723

Average Residential Usage & Cost

In 2021, the average residential household used approximately 103,943 gallons of water at a cost of \$896, or \$2.45 a day. With an average of 3.0 persons per household, the cost of water was about 82¢ a day per person.

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
- Responding to survey requests
- Attending presentations by the company made to local community and civic associations
- Contacting agencies such as the Nassau County Health Department (NCDOH) at 516-227-9692



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.

Combined radium 226 and 228

Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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

During 2021, our system was in compliance with applicable NYS drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements. If you have questions about this report, please contact our Water Quality Manager at 516-632-2239.

Testing Results

During the year, Liberty collects water samples to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, or organic contaminants. All of the substances listed in the table below tested under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). 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
Microbiological							
Total Coliform (% positive samples in any given month)	N	One positive sample on 07/26	0.65% for the month of July	units	N/A	TT => 5% samples positive in a month	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants (source: raw water wells)							
Iron ¹	N	01/2021	0.22 – 1.30	mg/L	N/A	0.3	Naturally occurring.
Arsenic ²	N	03/2021	1.5	ug/L	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	N	02/2021	ND – 0.017	mg/L	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	N	01/2021	6.0 – 49.2	mg/L	N/A	250	Natural occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Lead	N	03/2021	ND - 6	ug/L	0	AL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	N	06/2021	ND – 0.24	mg/L	N/A	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium ³	N	01/2021	4.9 – 18.3	mg/L	N/A	See Health Effects	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners.
Manganese ⁴	N	01/2021	ND – 0.36	mg/L	N/A	0.3	Naturally occurring.
Nickel	N	03/2021	0.002 – 0.009	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Zinc	N	03/2021	ND – 0.086	mg/L	N/A	5	Naturally occurring.
Selenium	N	01/2021	ND – 2.0	ug/L	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate	N	01/2021	6.8 – 47.6	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
Nitrate	N	02/2021	ND – 0.062	mg/L	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits, fertilizers, sanitary waste systems.
Organic Contaminants (source: raw water wells)							
Dacthal ⁵	N	07/2021	ND – 4.4	ug/L	N/A	50	Agricultural herbicide.
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) ⁶	N	12/2021	ND – 1.9	ug/L	N/A	10	Releases from gasoline storage tanks.
Chlorodifluoromethane ⁷	N	03/2021	ND – 1.3	ug/L	N/A	5	Industrial discharges.

1,4 dioxane	N	08/2021	ND – 0.22	ug/L	0	1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) ⁸	N	08/2021	ND – 3.7	ng/L	0	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) ⁸	N	09/2021	ND – 3.0	ng/L	0	10	
Radiological Contaminants (footnote 9) (source: raw water wells)							
Gross Alpha	N	03/2021	ND – 4.3	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion and decay of natural deposits.
Combined Radium- 226 and 228	N	03/2021	ND – 3.7	pCi/L	0	5	
Gross Beta	N	03/2021	0.363 – 4.380	pCi/L	0	50 (a)	
Uranium	N	03/2021	ND – 0.182	ug/L	0	30 (b)	
Disinfectant/ Disinfection By-product (D/DBP) Parameters (footnote 10)							
TTHMs	N	Quarterly 2021	0.7 – 5.9 (November)	mg/L	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5's	N		ND - ND	mg/L	0	60	
Chlorine	N	2021	0.07 – 1.76	mg/L	N/A	4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper (Tap water at homeowner's premise) (footnote 11)							
Copper	N	09/2020	90 th - 0.210 ND – 0.460	mg/L	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	N	09/2020	90 th - 3.2 ND – 6.2	ug/L	0	15	
Unregulated Substances and Physical Parameters							
Ammonia	N	03/2021	ND – 0.54	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alkalinity	N	02/2021	ND - 93	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A
Calcium Hardness	N	02/2021	ND – 24.6	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A
Calcium	N	01/2021	0.8 – 11.3	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A
Color	N	06/2021	ND - 15	units	N/A	15	N/A
Corrosivity ¹²	N	04/2021	(-6.91) – (-3.51)	Langelier Index	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hardness, Total	N	01/2021	3.6 – 59.8	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A
Magnesium	N	01/2021	0.48 – 7.7	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A
Odor	N	06/2021	ND – 8	units	N/A	3	N/A
pH ¹³	N	11/2021	6.03 – 9.34	units	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turbidity	N	03/2021	ND – 1.3	NTU	N/A	N/A	N/A
TDS	N	04/2021	28 - 242	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A
PFNA	N	09/2021	ND – 3.1	ng/L	N/A	N/A	N/A
PFHxS	N	02/2021	ND – 3.8	ng/L	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes:

- Higher levels of iron (up to 1,500 ppb) may be allowed by the state when justified by the water supplier, as is the case with Lynbrook Operations district, which treats with sodium silicate. The Total of iron and manganese should not exceed 500 ppb, unless allowed by the state, as is the case with Lynbrook Operations district. The maximum level detected above is on a well that has iron removal filtration prior to distribution. Iron is essential for maintaining good health. However, too much iron can cause adverse health effects. Drinking water with very large amounts of iron can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation and stomach pain. These effects usually diminish once the elevated iron exposure is stopped. A small number of people have a condition called hemochromatosis, in which the body absorbs and stores too much iron. People with hemochromatosis may be at greater risk for health effects resulting from too much iron in the body (sometimes called "iron overload") and should be aware of their overall iron intake.
- Arsenic was detected in 2 out of 25 raw water wells tested in 2021 but was Not Detected in distribution system sampling.
- Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by persons on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.
- Manganese is an essential nutrient that is necessary to maintain good health. However, exposure to too much manganese can cause adverse health effects. There is some evidence from human studies that long-term exposure to manganese in drinking water is associated with nervous system effects in adults (e.g., weakness, stiff muscles and trembling of the hands) and children (learning and behavior). The results of these studies only suggest an effect because the possible influences of other factors were not adequately assessed. There is supporting evidence that manganese causes nervous system effects in humans from occupational studies of workers exposed to high levels of manganese in air, but the relevance of these studies to long term drinking water exposure is less clear because the exposures were quite elevated and by inhalation, not by ingestion.
- Dacthal also known as Dimethyl Tetrachloroterephthalate (DCPA) was analyzed on raw water wells, and not sampled on distribution locations, as per NCDOH requirements.

- 6- MTBE- Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) was detected in 1 out of 27 raw water wells tested.
- 7- Chlorodifluoromethane (Freon-22) was detected in 3 out of 27 raw water wells tested but was not detected in distribution system samples.
- 8- PFOA and PFOS was detected in 1 out of 25 wells tested.
- 9- Radiological results are from raw water wells, and not distribution locations, as required by the NCDOH. (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.
- 10- TTHM's mean the sum of: Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, and Chloroform. The highest "Locational Running Annual Average" was 6.6 ppb in 2021. HAA5's include the sum of: Monochloroacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid, Bromoacetic acid, and Dibromoacetic acid. The highest "Locational Running Annual Average" was 0.3 ppb in 2021. The running annual average of all Chlorine Residual readings in the distribution system was 0.9 ppm for 2021.
- 11- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 52 sites tested. The "action level" for copper was not exceeded at any of 52 sites tested. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 52 sites tested. The "action level" for lead was not exceeded at any of 52 sites tested.
- 12- The NCDOH recommends that the Langelier Saturation Index (for corrosivity) be as close to zero as possible.
- 13- NCDOH guidelines recommend a pH range of 7.5 – 8.5. The running annual average of all pH readings in the distribution system was 7.72 units in 2021.



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-chloroacetic 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, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

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.

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 2021. 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 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 or 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

Listing of Non-Detected (ND) Contaminants – 2021 (Lynbrook Operations)

None of the following compounds that we analyzed for were detected in your drinking water at the respective method detection levels:

Microbiological:

E.coli

Inorganics & Physical:

Nitrite as N

Perchlorate

Surfactants (as MBAS)

Metals:

Antimony

Beryllium

Cadmium

Chromium

Mercury

Silver

Miscellaneous:

Asbestos fibers

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's):

Benzene

Bromobenzene

Bromochloromethane

Bromomethane

n-Butylbenzene

sec-Butylbenzene

tert-Butylbenzene

Carbon Tetrachloride

Chlorobenzene

Chloroethane

Chloromethane

2-Chlorotoluene

4-Chlorotoluene

Dibromomethane

1,2-Dichlorobenzene

1,3-Dichlorobenzene

1,4-Dichlorobenzene (Meta)

Dichlorodifluoromethane

1,1-Dichloroethane

1,2-Dichloroethane

1,1-Dichloroethane

cis-1,2-Dichloroethene

trans-1,2-Dichloroethene

1,2-Dichloropropane

1,3-Dichloropropane

2,2-Dichloropropane

1,1-Dichloropropene

cis-1,3-Dichloropropene

trans-1,3-Dichloropropene

Ethylbenzene

Hexachlorobutadiene

Isopropylbenzene

4-Isopropyltoluene

Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)

n-Propylbenzene

Styrene

1,1,2-trichloro 1,2,2-trifluoroethane

1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane

1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane

Tetrachloroethene (PCE)

Toluene

1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene

1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene

1,1,1-Trichloroethane

1,1,2-Trichloroethane

Trichlorofluoromethane

1,2,3-Trichloropropane

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

M-Xylene

O-Xylene

P-Xylene

Vinyl Chloride

Synthetic (Specific) Organic Compounds (SOC's)

Regulated Group #1:

Alachlor

Aldicarb

Aldicarb Sulfone

Aldicarb Sulfoxide

Atrazine

Carbofuran

Chlordane, Total

1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP)

2,4-D

Endrin

1,2-Dibromomethane (EDB)

Heptachlor

Heptachlor Epoxide

Lindane

Methoxychlor

PCB's

Pentachlorophenol

Toxaphene

2,4,5-TP (Silvex)

Regulated Group #2:

Aldrin

Benzo(a)pyrene

Butachlor

Carbaryl

Dalapon

Di (2-Ethylhexyl) adipate

Di (2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate

Dicamba

Dieldrin

Dinoseb

Diquat

Endothall

Glyphosate

Hexachlorobenzene

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene

3-Hydroxycarbofuran

Methomyl

Metolachlor

Metribuzin

Oxamyl (Vydate)

Picloram

Propachlor

Simazine

2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)

Unregulated compounds:

PFAS Compounds:

Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)

Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)