

# Annual Water Quality Report

Sea Cliff

Operations District

Public Water Supply ID# NY2902853



## 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](http://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](http://www.libertyenergyandwater.com).



## Where Does My Water Come From?

### Communities Served

Village of Sea Cliff

Glenwood Landing\*

Glen Head\*

Glen Cove\*

Old Brookville\*

Roslyn Harbor\*

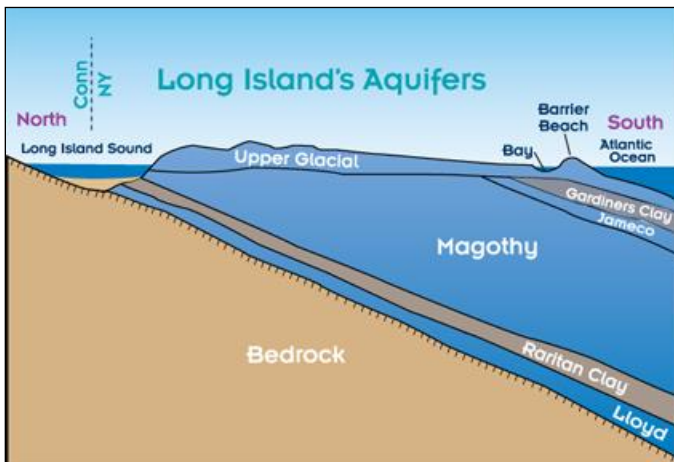
\*community partially served

### Source, Quality & Quantity

Groundwater is the source of your drinking water supply. It is drawn from two wells 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. Sea Cliff Operations has two wells in the Magothy 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)

## 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 2 wells. The source water assessment has rated 1 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 commercial/ industrial facilities and related activities in the assessment area. The high susceptibility to nitrate contamination is attributable to unsewered high density residential land use practices in the assessment area, such as fertilizing lawns.

### **How is Your Water Treated?**

Our water supply is obtained from two wells located throughout our service area. One well is 610 feet deep (in the Lloyd aquifer), while the other is 310 feet deep (in the Magothy aquifer).

Bacteriological pollutants are usually not present in wells at these depths. However, water treatment is required to protect the water flowing through the distribution system.

#### **Treatment consists of:**

1. Chlorination for bacteriological disinfection (using Calcium Hypochlorite and Sodium Hypochlorite)
2. Caustic Soda (Sodium Hydroxide) to raise pH and minimize corrosivity to water mains and household plumbing
3. Calciquest (Phosphate compound) to maintain optimum treatment and inhibit the corrosion of plumbing materials; and to stabilize naturally occurring iron and manganese that can cause discolored water conditions.

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

(Calciquest is an Orthophosphate compound) 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. For more information, please review our Lead and Drinking Water Fact Sheet at: <https://new-york-water.libertyutilities.com/all/residential/safety/lead-in-drinking-water-new-york-water.html#navbar-safety-water-quality-res>.

### **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 year 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](http://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](http://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.

## **System Improvements**

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

- Replaced approximately 4,390 feet of water main located throughout the service territory.
- Replaced approximately 9 service lines.
- Replacement of 5 fire hydrants.
- Replaced approximately 1,720 water service meters.
- Completed construction and began operation of the new 500,000-gallon elevated potable water storage tank in Glen Head.
- Began construction of 2 Million-Gallon-Per-Day Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) treatment system for the Glen Head Well Station.

Improvements planned for 2022 include:

- Replacement of approximately 300 feet of water main located throughout the service territory.
- Replacement of 5 service line connections.
- Replacement of 1 fire hydrants.
- Replace approximately 1,820 water service meters.
- Complete construction and begin operation of the new 2 Million-Gallon-Per-Day Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) treatment system for the Glen Head Well Station for removal of PFOS/PFOA.

## **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.

Customers Served (approx.)	4,369
Miles of Mains	55

### Average Residential Usage & Cost

In 2021, the average residential household used approximately 89,161 gallons of water at a cost of \$890, or \$2.44 a day. With an average of 3.0 persons per household, the cost of water was about 81¢ a day per person.



### Important Health Information

#### Lead

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.

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

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.

### 2021 STATISTICS AT-A-GLANCE

Wells Closed/Restricted	None
Violations of Standards	None
Typical Well Depth	310 & 610 Feet
Aquifers	Magothy/Lloyd
Pumping Stations	2
Service Area	4.4 mi <sup>2</sup>
Total Water Withdrawn	435,622,000 Gal
Total Water Imported	0 Gal
Total Water Delivered to System	423,276,140 Gal
Total Water Sales	389,547,300 Gal
Population Served (approx.)	13,400

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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

### **PFOS**

PFOS 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 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 PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOS in animals.

## **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.

## **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

## **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.

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
<b>Microbiological</b>							
Total Coliform (% positive samples in any given month)	N	2021 (One positive sample on 10/06/21)	5.26% in October	units	N/A	TT => 5% samples positive in a month	Naturally present in the environment.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants (source: raw water wells)</b>							
Barium	N	11/2021	ND – 0.024	mg/L	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	N	09/2021	3.3 – 33.8	mg/L	N/A	250	Natural occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Copper	N	09/2021	0.0024 – 0.0060	mg/L	N/A	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	N	11/2021	3.3 – 18.6	mg/L	N/A	See Health Effects <sup>1</sup>	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners.
Color	N	11/2021	ND – 6	units	N/A	15	Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter.
Manganese <sup>2</sup>	N	11/2021	ND – 0.11	mg/L	N/A	0.3	Naturally occurring.
Nickel	N	09/2021	0.0006 – 0.0011	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Zinc	N	09/2021	ND – 0.039	mg/L	N/A	5	Naturally occurring.
Sulfate	N	09/2021	ND – 20.5	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
Nitrate	N	12/2021	0.085 – 4.5	mg/L	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits, fertilizers, sanitary waste systems.
<b>Organic Contaminants (source: raw water wells)</b>							
1,4 dioxane	N	Quarterly 2021	Avg- 0.073 ND – 0.085	ug/L	N/A	1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorooctanoic acid - (PFOA)	N	Quarterly 2021	Avg- 2.9 ND – 3.3	ng/L	0	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid - (PFOS)	N	Quarterly 2021	Avg- 6.58 ND – 8.8	ng/L	0	10	
<b>Radiological Contaminants (footnote 3) (source: raw water wells)</b>							
Gross Alpha	N	12/2021	0.071 – 0.178	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion and decay of natural deposits.
Combined Radium- 226 and 228	N	12/2021	0.284 – 1.285	pCi/L	0	5	
Gross Beta	N	12/2021	0.598 – 4.320	pCi/L	0	50 (a)	
Uranium	N	12/2021	0.053 – 0.071	ug/L	0	30 (b)	
<b>Disinfectant/ Disinfection By-product (D/DBP) Parameters (footnote 4)</b>							
TTHMs	N	Quarterly 2021	Avg- 1.75 ND – 3.30 (August)	mg/L	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5's	N		Avg- ND ND - ND	mg/L	0	60	
Chlorine	N	2021	0.80	mg/L	N/A	4	Water additive used to control microbes.
<b>Lead and Copper (Tap water at homeowner's premise) (footnote 5)</b>							
Copper	N	06-09/2020	90 <sup>th</sup> - 0.34 (ND – 1.10)	mg/L	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	N	06-09/2020	90 <sup>th</sup> - ND (ND – ND)	ug/L	0	15	
<b>Unregulated Substances and Physical Parameters</b>							
Alkalinity	N	09/2021	11.7 – 76.2	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A
Calcium Hardness	N	09/2021	5.8 – 40.0	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A
Calcium	N	09/2021	2.0 – 16.0	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A
Corrosivity <sup>6</sup>	N	09/2021	(-3.44) – (-2.33)	Langelier Index	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hardness, Total	N	09/2021	10.9 – 62.6	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A
Magnesium	N	11/2021	1.2 – 5.7	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A
pH <sup>7</sup>	N	11/2021	6.6 – 6.8	units	N/A	N/A	N/A



TDS	N	09/2021	18 - 166	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turbidity	N	10/2021	ND – 10	NTU	N/A	N/A	N/A
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid- (PFBS)	N	10/2021	ND – 2.1	ng/L	N/A	N/A	N/A
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid- (PFHxS)	N	10/2021	ND – 8.1	ng/L	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Notes:**

- 1- 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.
- 2- 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.
- 3- 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.
- 4- TTHM's mean the sum of: Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, and Chloroform. The highest 'Locational Running Annual Average' was 2.15 pbb 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 <2.0 pbb in 2021. The running annual average of all Chlorine Residual readings in the distribution system was 0.80 ppm for 2021.
- 5- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 32 sites tested. The "action level" for copper was not exceeded at any of 32 sites tested. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 32 sites tested. The "action level" for lead was not exceeded at any of the 32 sites tested.
- 6- The NCDOH recommends that the Langelier Saturation Index (for corrosivity) be as close to zero as possible.
- 7- NCDOH guidelines recommend a pH range of 7.5 – 8.5. The running annual average of all pH readings in the distribution system was 7.56 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](http://www.libertyenergyandwater.com).

### Liberty – New York Water

60 Brooklyn Avenue  
Merrick, NY 11566

## Listing of Non-Detected (ND) Contaminants – 2021 (Sea Cliff 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:

Ammonia as N  
Cyanide, free  
Fluoride  
Nitrite  
Odor  
Perchlorate  
Surfactants (as MBAS)

#### Metals:

Antimony  
Arsenic  
Beryllium  
Cadmium  
Chromium  
Iron  
Mercury  
Selenium  
Silver  
Thallium

#### 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)  
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)  
n-Propylbenzene  
Styrene  
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  
Trichloroethene (TCE)  
Trichlorofluoromethane  
1,2,3-Trichloropropane  
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene  
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene  
M-Xylene  
O-Xylene  
P-Xylene  
Vinyl Chloride

#### Synthetic 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:

Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)  
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**  
Deferral Issued for PFOA and PFOS at Liberty New York Water – Sea Cliff

**Why are you receiving this notice/information?**

You are receiving this notice because testing of our public water system found the chemical perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) in your drinking water above the New York State's maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 parts per trillion (ppt). Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) was also detected at levels below the MCL of 10 ppt. The MCL is set well below levels known or estimated to cause health effects. Consuming drinking water with PFOA and PFOS at or somewhat above the MCL does not pose a significant health risk. Your water continues to be acceptable for all uses.

Liberty – Sea Cliff is working on a strict timetable to reduce levels below the MCL. Liberty – Sea Cliff has submitted, and the New York State Department of Health (Department) has issued, a deferral to Liberty – Sea Cliff. 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 district is meeting the established deadlines. We are required to update the Department and the Nassau County Department of Health each calendar quarter on the status of our projects. If we do not meet the agreed upon deadlines, the Department can resume enforcement.

**What are the health effects of PFOA/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 New York State Department of Health (NYS DOH) has adopted a drinking water regulation that requires all public water systems to test for PFOA, 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?**

The Water Authority will make every effort to operationally minimize the concentration of PFOA and PFOS in the distribution system at any given time. 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 June 25, 2022.

**Where can I get more information?**

For more information, please contact Natasha Niola at 516-273-5670 or [Natasha.Niola@libertyutilities.com](mailto:Natasha.Niola@libertyutilities.com). You can also contact the Nassau County Health Department at (516) 227-9692.

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# NY2902830  
Date January 28, 2022

For quarterly updates, please go to <https://new-york-water.libertyutilities.com/all/residential/safety/glen-head-public-notification.html>