2024 Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality for 2023

Annual Water Quality Report

Dykeer Water System

Public Water Supply ID# NY5920065

Liberty

Message from the President

Dear Liberty Customers,

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 because 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 tested 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), you will find detailed information regarding the quality of water we provided during the calendar year 2023. The report includes information about 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.

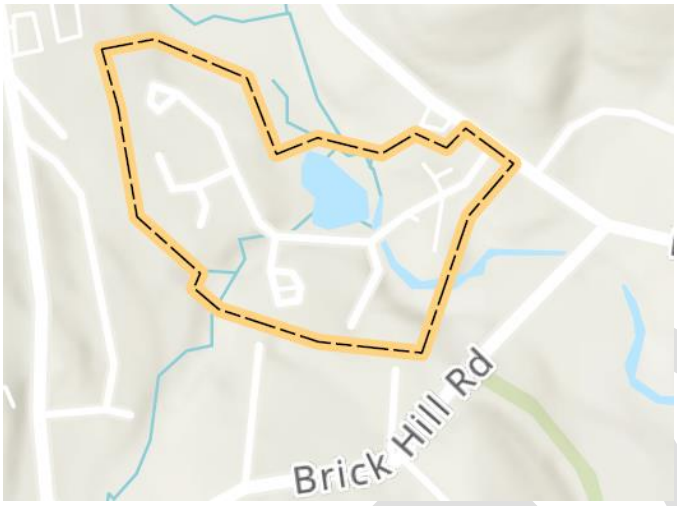
Along with the entire Liberty family, I thank you for being a valued customer. We are proud to be your water provider and look forward to serving you for years to come.

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.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Dykeer Water System serves 117 homes (550 consumers) located in the Town of Somers N.Y. The water source is groundwater drawn from five drilled rock well that are under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI). The water is treated with chlorine and UV for disinfection. 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.



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.

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. 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.

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.

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 2023, Dykeer water system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

Testing Results

During the year, Liberty collects water samples to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, or organic contaminants. 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.

Dykeer 2023 Annual Water Quality Report

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Health Based

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Disinfectant Residuals	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	MRDL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Average	Typical Source of Constituent
Chlorine (ppm) [1]	No	2023	4	N/A	1.46 – 2.50	2.06	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

Disinfection By-Products	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Primary MCL	MCLG	Detection	Typical Source of Constituent
TTHMs (ppb) [2]	No	08/2022	80	N/A	11.2 – 42.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 (ppb) [2]	No	08/2022	60	N/A	4.3 – 7.3	
TOC (ppm)	No	2023	TT	N/A	Average – 1.8 Range- ND – 4.9	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity (NTU) [3]	No	2023	5	N/A	Average- 0.51 Range- 0.36 – 1.00	Soil runoff.

Lead & Copper [5]	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	AL	MCLG	Sample Data	Range of Detection	90th % Level	Typical Source of Constituent
Copper (ppm)	No	01-03/2023 07-08/2023	1.3	1.3	0 of the 20 samples collected exceeded AL	0.07 – 0.29 0.06 – 0.70	0.28 0.60	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	No Yes	01-03/2023 07-08/2023	15	0	0 of the 10 samples exceeded AL 2 of the 10 samples exceeded the AL	ND – 2.5 ND - 60	1.7 40	

ENTRY POINT

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

Inorganic Constituents	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Primary MCL	MCLG	Detection	Typical Source of Constituent
Barium (ppm)	No	01/2023	2	2	0.10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
Chloride (ppm)	No	Quarterly 2023	250	N/A	Average- 183 140 - 220	Natural occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.

Sulfate (ppm)	No	04/2023	250	N/A	32	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Zinc (ppm)	No	04/2023	5	N/A	0.034	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
Fluoride	No	01/2023	2.2	N/A	0.85	Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU) [6]	No	04/10/2023	TT ≤ 5.0	N/A	Max – 2.0	Soil runoff.
Turbidity (NTU) [6]	No	2023	TT=95% ≤ 1.0	N/A	100% ≤ 1.0	Soil runoff.

Organic Constituents	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Primary MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Average	Typical Source of Constituent
Perfluorooctanoic acid - (PFOA) (ppt) [7]	No	Quarterly 2023 EP Well 1 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6 Well 7	10	N/A	ND – ND 7.2 – 13.0 11.0 – 15.0 9.2 – 33.0 33.0 – 37.0 6.6 – 13.0	ND 11.05 12.50 22.55 35.67 10.30	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid - (PFOS) (ppt) [7]	No	Quarterly 2023 EP Well 1 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6 Well 7	10	N/A	ND – ND 10.0 – 16.0 7.0 – 10.0 9.8 – 32.0 35.0 – 38.0 7.8 – 15.0	ND 12.25 8.70 22.20 36.0 11.70	
1,4 dioxane (ppb)	No	Quarterly 2023 Well 6 Well 7 07/2023 EP Well 1 Well 3 Well 4	1	N/A	0.16 – 0.20 0.08 – 0.11 N/A N/A N/A N/A	0.18 0.09 0.10 0.04 0.07 0.11	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	Typical Source of Constituent
Sodium (ppm) [8]	No	04/2023	N/A	N/A	56.0	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners.
Manganese (ppm)	No	04/2023	0.3	N/A	ND	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Color	No	04/2023	15	N/A	2.0	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.
Odor	No	04/2023	3	N/A	1.0	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.

UNREGULATED CHEMICAL MONITORING

	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Notification Level	Range of Detection	Average	Typical Source of Constituent
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	01/2023	N/A	2.4	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Perfluorononanoic acid-(PFNA) (ppt)	N/A	Quarterly 2023 Well 4 Well 6	N/A	ND – 3.6 2.5 – 2.8	1.50 2.67	See footnote 9

Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid- (PFBS) (ppt)	N/A	Quarterly 2023 Well 1 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6 Well 7	N/A	6.6 – 7.8 4.8 – 6.6 5.8 – 14.0 17.0 – 21.0 ND – 9.2	7.28 5.90 10.38 18.67 5.80	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid- (PFHpA) (ppt)	N/A	Quarterly 2023 Well 1 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6 Well 7	N/A	ND – 4.5 3.6 – 4.4 3.5 – 9.9 9.5 – 13.0 ND – 3.8	3.05 3.75 7.13 10.83 2.43	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid- (PFHxS) (ppt)	N/A	Quarterly 2023 Well 1 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6 Well 7	N/A	1.9 – 2.6 ND – 2.2 2.0 – 3.8 4.9 – 5.3 ND – 2.3	2.13 0.55 3.05 4.83 1.05	
Perfluorohexanoic acid- (PFHxA) (ppt)	N/A	Quarterly 2023 Well 1 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6 Well 7	N/A	5.3 – 16.0 10.0 – 14.0 9.6 – 25.0 31.0 – 38.0 4.6 – 9.8	12.08 12.25 19.15 34.67 7.55	
Perfluorobutanoic acid- (PFBA) (ppt)	N/A	Quarterly 2023 Well 1 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6 Well 7	N/A	7.6 – 10.0 6.2 – 7.0 6.8 – 17.0 19.0 – 23.0 5.7 – 9.4	8.53 6.43 11.88 20.67 8.00	
Perfluoropentanoic acid- (PFPeA) (ppt)	N/A	Quarterly 2023 Well 1 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6 Well 7	N/A	7.2 – 16.0 10.0 – 15.0 12.0 – 29.0 35.0 – 44.0 5.8 – 12.0	12.80 12.75 22.50 38.67 9.38	
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (ppt)	N/A	Quarterly 2023 Well 4 Well 6	N/A	ND – 4.9 ND – 2.3	1.73 1.40	
Calcium Hardness (ppm)	N/A	2023 EP Distribution	N/A	180 – 280 ND - 60	238.3 5.0	N/A
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	2023 EP Distribution	N/A	150 – 180 150 - 180	167.5 165.8	N/A
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	N/A	2023 EP Distribution	N/A	620 – 1200 600 - 1200	946.4 965.5	N/A
Orthophosphate (ppm)[10]	N/A	2023 EP Distribution	N/A	0.48 – 1.30 0.54 – 2.0	0.92 1.12	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. HAA5 (haloacetic acids) include mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid).

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 (0.72 NTU) occurred in August 2023. 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. There were 2 exceedances for lead and a notification was issued to all

customers. Please see last page of this report. 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- PFOA and PFOS are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). PFAS are manmade chemicals that have been widely used in various consumer, commercial, and industrial products since the 1950s. These chemicals' unique properties make them resistant to heat, oil, stains, grease, and water and useful in a wide variety of everyday products. One of the PFAS' was widely used in fire-fighting foam. On August 26, 2020, New York State adopted new drinking water standards for public water systems that set maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) of 10 parts per trillion (10 ppt) each for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and 1 part per billion (1 ppb) for 1,4-dioxane. We detected PFOA and PFOS at levels below the USEPA Health Advisory threshold. The numbers reported here are a running annual average of the quarterly samples taken at each sampling point along with the range value. Please note, treatment is 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 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 %: For Lead and Copper testing. 10% of test results are above this level and 90% are below this level.
AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di- and tri-chloracetic acid, and mono- and di- bromoacetic acid) as a group.
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
NA: not applicable.
ND: not detectable at testing limits.
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.
ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter.
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 2023. 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 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. More efficient water use protects our valuable natural resource and conservation is easy. Useful tips for conserving include:

- 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. 본인을 위해서든지 아니면 이 보고를 읽고 이해하시는 분과 얘기하시기를 바랍니다.	***Chinese*** 這份報告含有非常重要有関您喝的水的資料 请找能理解這份報告的人翻译或解釋給您聽。

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

Public Education Material of Lead Action Level (AL) Exceedance
for the Dykeer Water System

The Dykeer Water System found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

Liberty New York Water appreciates all the customers who participated in the lead and copper sampling for the periods from January – June 2023 and July – December 2023. The first sampling period mentioned, the lead 90th percentile was less than the AL of 15 ppb. The second sampling period, however, the 90th percentile value for our system was above the lead action level.

The ten customers who participated, had lead levels as follows (from lowest to highest); <1.0 ppb, <1.0 ppb, <1.0 ppb, <1.0 ppb, <1.0 ppb, <1.0 ppb, 2.1 ppb, 2.9 ppb, 40.0 ppb, and 61.0 ppb. The 90th percentile for lead was 40.0 ppb which exceeds the lead AL of 15 ppb.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled (90th percentile result). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is 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.

We are taking a number of steps to correct the problem. We will begin sampling for lead every six months so we can closely monitor the lead levels in our water system. Your continued participation and support in our lead tap monitoring program is very important. In addition, we will initiate a Public Education campaign to ensure our customers know about the action level exceedance, understand the health effects of lead, the sources of lead and actions they can take to reduce exposure to leads in drinking water. We will also monitor our source water, initiate controls to reduce the corrosivity of our water (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and initiate lead service line replacement.

Although we are taking action to reduce lead levels, your elevated lead level may also be due to conditions unique to your home, such as the presence of lead solder or brass faucets, fittings and valves that may contain lead. Our system works to keep the corrosivity of our water as low as possible (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and there are actions you can take to reduce exposure. We strongly urge you to take the steps below to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water.

What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. If you are concerned about lead exposure, you may want to ask your health care provider about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

What Are The Sources of Lead?

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. Drinking water is one possible source of lead exposure. The primary source of lead exposure for most children is lead-based paint. Other sources of lead exposure include lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. In addition, lead can be found in a number of consumer products, including certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food, and cosmetics. Other sources include exposure in the workplace (jobs that include house painting, plumbing, renovation, construction, auto repair, welding, electronics repair, jewelry, or pottery repair) and exposure from certain hobbies (such as stained glass or pottery, fishing, making or shooting firearms and collecting lead or pewter figurines), as lead can be carried on clothing and shoes. Children's hands or their toys can meet lead in paint, dust and soil. Therefore, washing children's hands and their toys will help reduce the potential for lead exposure from these sources

Plumbing materials, including pipes, new brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free." However, plumbing fixtures labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified may only have up to 0.25 percent lead. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

The Dykeer Water system does not have any lead in its source water or water mains in the street. When water is in contact with pipes [or service lines] or plumbing that contains lead for several hours, the lead may enter drinking water. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have plumbing containing lead. New homes may also have lead; even "lead-free" plumbing may contain some lead.

Steps You Can Take To Reduce Your Exposure To Lead In Your Water

1. ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** Run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking if it has not been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
2. ***Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.*** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap, lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
3. ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.

4. ***Replace your plumbing fixtures if they are found to contain lead.*** Plumbing materials, including pipes, new brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8% lead to be labeled as "lead free." Visit the National Sanitation Foundation Web site at: **www.nsf.org/Certified/Lead_content/** to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.
5. ***Use bottled water or use a water filter.*** If your home is served by a lead service line, and/or if lead containing plumbing materials are found to be in your home, you may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or **www.nsf.org/Certified/Lead_content/** for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Any measure you take to reduce your exposure to lead should be continued until the lead source(s) has been minimized or eliminated.

Should you test your water for lead?

If lead-containing plumbing materials are identified in your home, you may want to consider testing your water for lead to determine how much lead is in your drinking water. Call us at 877-426-6999 TDD:711 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. If you are interested in getting your water tested for free for lead, please reach out to above mentioned number. We conduct sampling for lead annually. These results are available about 1-2 months later.

Should your child be tested for lead?

New York Public Health Law requires primary health care providers to screen each child for blood lead levels at one and two years of age as part of routine well childcare. In addition, at each routine well-child visit, or at least annually if a child has not had routine well-child visits, primary health care providers assess each child who is at least six-months of age, but under six years of age, for high lead exposure. Each child found to be at risk for high lead exposure is screened or referred for lead screening.

If your child has not had routine well-child visits (since the age of one year) and you are concerned about lead exposure to your child, contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead.

For More Information

For more information call us at Liberty New York Water's Customer Call Center at 877-426-6999 TDD:711 or visit our website at www.libertyenergyandwater.com. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at http://www.epa.gov/lead or contact your health care provider.