



2025 Consumer Confidence Report on
Water Quality for 2024

Annual Water Quality Report

Lynbrook Operations District

Public Water Supply ID# NY2902835



Message from the President

At Liberty, our priority is providing you with safe, quality drinking water every single day. We pride ourselves on the investments we make to accomplish this – from improving infrastructure to enhancing our operations – we work around the clock to ensure your drinking water meets and exceeds all Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH).

We invest responsibly in our water infrastructure, as strong infrastructure is a key factor in delivering quality water. Additionally, we have a rigorous water quality program that ensures the water delivered to your home or business is not only tested by the Liberty team, but also by independent laboratories. We send the data from those tests to our local regulators to verify compliance with all applicable SDWA and NYSDOH water regulations.

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

If you have questions about this report, please contact us at 1-877-426-6999 TDD:711. We encourage you to visit our website at www.libertyenergyandwater.com to stay up-to-date and receive tips about water conservation which can help preserve this natural resource for future generations.

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

Sincerely,
Deborah Franco
President, Liberty New York Water

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

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Lynbrook water system serves approximately 227,658 people through 75,886 connections. Our water source is groundwater wells located in the aquifer system beneath the land surface. The water is treated as prior to distribution in six ways. Sodium hypochlorite is added to the water bacteriological disinfection. Caustic Soda (25% Sodium Hydroxide) is added to raise pH and minimize corrosivity to water mains and household plumbing (at 16 out of 20 locations). Lime (Calcium Hydroxide) is added to raise pH and minimize corrosivity to water mains and household plumbing (at 4 out of 20 locations). There is filtration to remove naturally occurring Iron at 13 out of 20 well treatment locations. Sodium Silicate is added to stabilize (sequester) iron not removed by filtration, and for corrosion control purposes, at all treatment plant locations. Lastly, there are air strippers to remove volatile organics at one location.

Communities Served

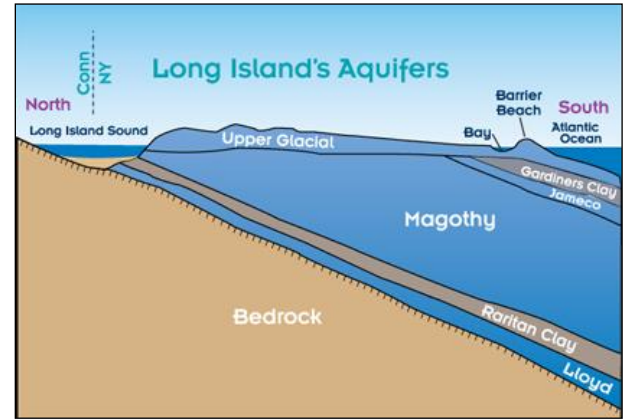
Atlantic Beach	Lawrence
Baldwin	Lynbrook
Baldwin Harbor	Malverne
Barnum Island	Malverne Park-Oaks
Bay Park	Meadowmere
Cedarhurst	North Lawrence
East Atlantic Beach	North Lynbrook
East Rockaway	North Woodmere
Harbor Isle	Oceanside
Hewlett	Roosevelt
Hewlett Bay Park	South Hempstead
Hewlett Harbor	Valley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

*community partially served



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. Lynbrook Operations has wells in the Upper Glacial, Magothy, Jameco, and Lloyd aquifers.



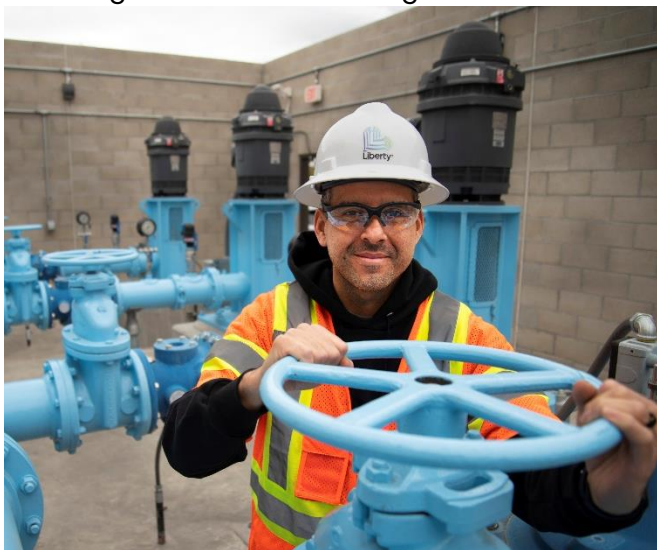
Not to scale
If you have a private well which is unregulated and untested,
you should not use the water for drinking or cooking.
(Source: NCDOH)

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.



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.

Be Water Smart – Think Conservation

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) 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. More conservation tips and leak detection tools can be found at www.libertyenergyandwater.com.

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.
- Follow our irrigation guidelines to avoid over watering your lawn and to ensure there is adequate water pressure for your neighborhood and for firefighting emergencies during the summer months.
- 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.

- 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.



Substances That Could be in Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These substances are also called contaminants.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 2023 with similar results. The next round of homeowner monitoring for the Lead and Copper Rule will be completed semiannually in 2025.

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 Utilities 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 2024, we continued to make significant upgrades to our system and infrastructure. These improvements include.

- Replaced approximately 15,000 feet of water main throughout the service territory.
- Replaced 38 fire hydrants and added 6 new fire hydrants.
- Replaced 135 service lines.
- Replaced approximately 15,496 water meters.
- Replaced pump and rehabilitated Well 1-13 (Roosevelt) and 18-1 (South Hempstead).
- Rehabilitated well 1-17 (Roosevelt).

Capital Improvements planned for 2025 include:

- Replace approximately 25,000 feet of water main throughout the service territory.
- Replace approximately 35 fire hydrants and add 4 new fire hydrants.
- Replace approximately 100 service lines.
- Replace approximately 20,000 water meters.
- Construction of a new well at Plant 3 (Lakeview).

2024 STATISTICS AT-A-GLANCE

Wells Closed/Restricted	Nine
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	9,865,185,000 Gal.
Total Water Sales	8,481,744,125 Gal.
Total Water Lost*	1,383,440,875 Gal.
Population Served (approx.)	227,658
Customers Served (accounts)	75,886
Miles of Mains	723
Daily Average Usage	27,027,904 Gal.

*Total Water Lost is water that was used/lost to flush mains, fight fires, and unexpected leaks/main breaks.

Average Residential Usage & Cost

In 2024, the average customer usage (residential and commercial) used approximately 111,769 gallons of water at a cost of \$1,397, or \$3.83 a day. With an average of 3.0 persons per household, the cost of water was about \$1.28 a day per person.



Important Health Information

Lead

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Lynbrook Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. 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 <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> Pg 19 (22 for PDF) and Pg 35 (38 for PDF) of "Preparing Your Drinking Water Annual Water Quality Report, Guidance For Water Suppliers."

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by <https://new-york-water.libertyutilities.com/all/residential/safety/lead-in-drinking-water-new-york-water.html>. Our water system has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) as required. We have found some Lead lines, Galvanized lines requiring replacement and services where the line material is unknown. Please report your unknown service line at the website above.

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 2024, Lynbrook water system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

How Might I Become Actively Involved?

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

- Reading the information provided in bill inserts and special mailings
- Contacting the company directly with questions or to discuss issues
- Responding to survey requests
- Attending presentations by the company made to local community and civic associations. Dates in 2025 TBD.
- Contacting agencies such as the Nassau County Health Department (NCDOH) at 516-227-9692.

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.

Lynbrook 2024 Annual Water Quality Report						
PRIMARY STANDARDS – Health Based						
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Disinfectant Residuals	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	MRDL/ MCL	MCLG	Average/ Range	Typical Source of Constituent
Chlorine (ppm) ¹	No	02/2024	4	N/A	0.94 0.12 – 1.91	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Disinfection By-Products ²	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Primary MCL	MCLG	Detection	Typical Source of Constituent
TTHMs (ppb)	No	08/2024	80	N/A	2.7 – 6.4 Highest RAA- 5.25	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead & Copper ³	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	AL	MCLG	Sample Data	Range of Detection	90th % Level	Typical Source of Constituent
Copper (ppm)	No	01-06/2024	1.3	1.3	0 of the 103 samples collected exceeded the action level	0.003 – 1.2	0.20	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	No		15	0	5 of the 103 samples collected exceeded the action level.	ND – 119	7	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains.
Copper (ppm)	No	07-12/2024	1.3	1.3	0 of the 104 samples collected exceeded the action level	0.009 – 0.3	0.18	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	No		15	0	1 of the 104 samples collected exceeded the action level.	ND – 39	3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains.

RAW WELLS						
Radiological Constituents ⁴	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Primary MCL	MCLG	Range of Detections	Typical Source of Constituent
Combined Radium-226 & 228 (pCi/L)	No	07/2024	5	0	ND – 3.36	Erosion and decay of natural deposits.
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	No	03/2024	50 ^a	0	ND – 2.78	
Uranium (ppb)	No	04/2024	30 ^b	0	ND – 0.23	
Gross Alpha activity (pCi/L)	No	06/2024	15	0	ND – 3.74	

Inorganic Constituents	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Primary MCL	MCLG	Range of Detections	Typical Source of Constituent
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Barium (ppm)	No	06/2024	2	2	ND – 0.016	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosions of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	No	06/2024	1.3	1.3	ND – 0.20	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	No	12/2024	15	0	ND – 4.0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb)	No	06/2024	10	N/A	ND – 1.6	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Chloride (ppm)	No	06/2024	250	N/A	3.5 – 41.8	Natural occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Sulfate (ppm)	No	06/2024	250	N/A	8.8 – 52.6	Naturally occurring.
Turbidity (NTU) ⁵	No	06/2024	5	N/A	ND – 5.2	Soil runoff.
Zinc (ppm)	No	06/2024	5	N/A	ND – 0.09	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.

Organic Constituents	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Primary MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Constituent
1,4 dioxane (ppb) ⁶	No	01/2024	1	N/A	ND – 0.4	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) ⁷	No	01/2024	10	N/A	ND – 9.87	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	No	01/2024	10	N/A	ND – 9.87	
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) (ppb) ⁸	No	05/2024	10	N/A	ND – 4.3	Releases from gasoline storage tanks. MTBE is an octane enhancer in unleaded gasoline. Atmospheric deposition.
Chlorodifluoromethane (ppb) ⁹	No	10/2024	5	N/A	ND – 1.2	Industrial discharges.
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	No	04/2024	5	N/A	ND – 2.9	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills.

SECONDARY STANDARDS – Aesthetics						
RAW WELLS						
Constituent	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Secondary MCL	MCLG	Average/ Range	Typical Source of Constituent
Sodium (ppm) ¹⁰	No	06/2024	N/A	N/A	6.2 – 69.8	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners.
Iron (ppm) ¹¹	No	06/2024	0.3	N/A	ND – 3.1	Naturally occurring.
Manganese (ppm) ¹²	No	06/2024	0.3	N/A	ND – 0.12	Naturally occurring.
Color (units) ¹³	No	06/2024	15	N/A	ND - 35	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; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter.
Odor (units)	No	06/2024	3	N/A	ND - 2	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.

UNREGULATED CHEMICAL MONITORING					
RAW WELLS					
Constituent	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Notification Level	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Constituent
Nickel (ppm)	N/A	06/2024	N/A	ND – 0.008	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	06/2024	N/A	ND – 110	N/A
Calcium Hardness (ppm)	N/A	06/2024	N/A	2.1 – 41.0	N/A
Calcium (ppm)	N/A	06/2024	N/A	0.86 – 11.1	N/A
Corrosivity (LSI) ¹⁴	N/A	06/2024	N/A	(-6.79) – (-1.03)	N/A
Total Hardness (ppm)	N/A	06/2024	N/A	4.3 – 56.0	N/A

Magnesium (ppm)	N/A	06/2024	N/A	0.53 – 7.0	N/A
pH (units) ¹⁵	N/A	06/2024	N/A	4.3 – 8.0	N/A
TDS (ppm)	N/A	04/2024	N/A	ND – 202	N/A
Dacthal (ppb) ¹⁶	N/A	08/2024	50	ND – 4.1	Released to the environment through its use and application as an agricultural herbicide used on a wide range of vegetable crops.
Perchlorate (ppb)	N/A	06/2024	18.0	ND – 2.5	Oxygen additive in solid fuel propellant for rockets, missiles, and fireworks.
Silver (ppb)	N/A	06/2024	100	ND – 1	Naturally occurring, discharge from photographic and radiographic processing; Manufacturing of electronic products.
Ammonia (ppb)	N/A	06/2024	N/A	ND – 0.13	Naturally occurring.
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppt)	N/A	01/2024	N/A	ND – 4.5	See footnote ¹⁷
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	N/A	01/2024	N/A	ND – 11.7	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	N/A	01/2024	N/A	ND – 6.2	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppt)	N/A	01/2024	N/A	ND – 6.9	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	N/A	01/2024	N/A	ND – 10.7	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	N/A	01/2024	N/A	ND – 2.4	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ppt)	N/A	01/2024	N/A	ND – 4.5	
6:2-Fluorotelomersulfonic acid (6:2 FTS) (ppt)	N/A	05/2024	N/A	ND – 4.3	
Perfluoropentane sulfonic acid (PFPeS) (ppt)	N/A	01/2024	N/A	ND – 2.7	
Germanium (ppb)	N/A	07/2020	N/A	ND - 0.69	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- TTHM's mean the sum of: Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, and Chloroform. The highest 'Locational Running Annual Average' was 5.25 pbb in 2024. HAA5's includes the sum of: Monochloroacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid, Bromoacetic acid, and Dibromoacetic acid. There were no detections of HAA5s in 2024.
- 3- The Lynbrook water system performed two rounds of semiannual lead and copper sampling. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 100+ sites tested.
- 4- 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
- 5- Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
- 6- Laboratory studies show that 1,4 dioxane caused liver cancer in animals exposed at high levels throughout their lifetime. Whether 1,4 dioxane causes cancer in humans is unknown. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers 1,4 dioxane as likely to be carcinogenic to humans based upon studies of animals exposed to high levels of this chemical over their entire lifetimes.
- 7- 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 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 as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOA in animals.
- 8- MTBE- Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) was detected in 2 out of 24 raw water wells tested but was not detected in distribution system samples. These two wells are sampled monthly.
- 9- Chlorodifluoromethane (Freon-22) was detected in 2 out of 24 raw water wells tested but was not detected in distribution system samples. These two wells are sampled monthly.
- 10- 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.
- 11- 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.

- 12- 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.
- 13- Color has no health effects. In some instances, color may be objectionable to some people at as low as 5 units. Its presence is aesthetically objectionable and suggests that the water may need additional treatment.
- 14- The NCDOH recommends that the Langelier Saturation Index (for corrosivity) be as close to zero as possible.
- 15- NCDOH guidelines recommend a pH range of 7.0 – 9.0. The running annual average of all pH readings in the distribution system was 7.64 units in 2024.
- 16- Dacthal also known as Dimethyl Tetrachloroterephthalate (DCPA) and Dalapon was analyzed on raw water wells, and not sampled on distribution locations, as per NCDOH requirements. Dacthal is detected in 9 wells and Dalapon is detected in 0 wells. These wells are all sampled quarterly for these constituents.
- 17- 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 range of detections at the raw water wells.



Definitions, Terms and Abbreviations

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

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

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di- and tri-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, a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter.

RAA: Running Annual Average, or the average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous

four calendar quarters.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in the water.

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) as a group.

What Does This Information Mean?

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

Why Save Water? How To Avoid Wasting It.

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

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

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less. More efficient water use protects our valuable natural resource and conservation is easy. Useful tips for conserving include:

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

Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and save more than 30,000 gallons a year. More conservation tips and leak detection tools can be found at www.libertyenergyandwater.com.

Closing

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources. For questions concerning this report call Liberty Customer Service at 1-877-426-6999 TDD:711; or on the web at www.libertyenergyandwater.com.

Liberty – New York Water

60 Brooklyn Avenue

Merrick, NY 11566

Spanish Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.	French Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.
Korean 아래의 보고는 귀하께서 드시는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역은 제공되지 않지만 이 보고를 읽은 이해관계는 분나 및 이해관계자를 알립니다.	Chinese 这份报告含有非常重要有关您喝的水的资料，请找懂得这份报告的人翻译或解释给您听。

Listing of Non-Detected (ND) Contaminants – 2024 (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
Total Coliforms

Inorganics & Physical:

Nitrite as N
Surfactants (as MBAS)
Nitrate as N
Beryllium
Mercury
Cyanide

Metals:

Antimony
Cadmium
Chromium
Thallium
Fluoride

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
1,1,1-trichloro 1,2,2-trifluoroethane
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
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
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)
Dalapon

Unregulated compounds:

Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA)
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA)
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTTrDA)
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA)
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)
4:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)
8:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)
4,8-dioxo-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)
HFPO-DA (Gen-X)
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulphonic acid (PFEEESA)
Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid (PFHpS)
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)
Nonfluoro-3,6-dioxahexanoic acid (NFDHA)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Liberty NY Water- Lynbrook

Our water system violated drinking water sampling requirements in 2022. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing (did) to correct these situations.

**We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. During the second quarter of 2022, we did not monitor or test for Dacthal and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. **

Please note, Dacthal, also known as Dimethyl Tetrachloroterephthalate (DCPA), is analyzed on all raw water wells every 18 months. The wells with low level detections are sampled quarterly.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during 2022, how often we are supposed to sample for this contaminant, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Dacthal	Quarterly	0	Second Quarter 2022 (April – June)	September 2022

What is being done?

DCPA is released to the environment through its use and application as an agricultural herbicide used on a wide range of vegetable crops. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) does not regulate dacthal, but New York State does. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for DPCA is 50 mg/L. Of the 9 wells we test quarterly, the highest detection since 2022 was 4.1 mg/L.

This violation is for missing a well sample during one quarter of the year 2022. All wells have been sampled quarterly since and have not missed a quarter. Liberty NY Water has a notification alert system in place to ensure all samples are taken as their frequency requires.

For more information, please contact Liberty NY Water at 1-845-878-0007 and ask to be directed to the water quality department.

**Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. **

This notice is being sent to you by the Liberty Lynbrook Water System. State Water System ID#: 2902835

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Liberty New York Water- Lynbrook Operations Failure to Meet Treatment Requirements

Liberty New York Water's (LNYW) Lynbrook water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

LNYW routinely sample water at entry points and the distribution system for pH, chlorine residual, silica, calcium, and alkalinity as part of our lead and copper water quality parameter testing. The tests show pH and silica levels in the water outside the required ranges for more than nine days during three six-month monitoring periods from 7/1/2023 to 12/31/2023, 1/1/2024 to 6/30/2024, and 7/1/2024 to 12/31/2024, which constitutes three violations.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

Below are recommended actions that you may take, separately or in combination, if you are concerned about lead in your drinking water.

- **Use your filter properly.** Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, it should be certified to remove lead. Read any directions provided with the filter to learn how to properly install, maintain, and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the

cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter. For more information on facts and advice on home water filtration systems, visit EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/home-drinking-water-filtration-fact-sheet> and EPA's Consumer Tool for Identifying Drinking Water Filters Certified to Reduce Lead.

- **Clean your aerator.** Regularly remove and clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.
- **Use cold water.** Do not use hot water from the tap for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula as lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- **Run your water.** The more time water has been sitting in your home's pipes, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, as well as the length and diameter of the service line and the amount of plumbing in your home. If the water from the cold-water faucet has not been used for several hours, turn the cold water tap on and let it run for 30 seconds to 3 minutes before using for cooking or drinking. Residents may contact us at 1-877-426-6999 TDD:711 for recommendations about flushing times in their community.
- **Have your water tested.** Contact us at inquiry@libertyutilities.com to have your water tested and to learn more about the lead levels in your drinking water.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours. Typically, treatment is provided to adjust the pH levels to reduce the amount of lead that can enter the water supplies by leaching from lead or brass pipes and plumbing components. The pH level needs to be properly maintained to ensure appropriate treatment, but there were days when the pH levels were above the specified ranges.

New lead pipes and plumbing components containing lead are no longer allowed for this reason. However, many older homes may contain lead pipes. Your water is more likely to contain high lead levels if water pipes in or leading to your home are made of lead or contain lead solder. While we have not detected any evidence of lead exceedances, or other health threats to, our water, we are still committed to maintaining the required level of treatment to the water.

*Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems. *

What is being done?

LNYPW conducts biweekly sampling at entry point of all treatment plants and quarterly sampling at twenty-five distribution sites to monitor water quality parameters including pH, chlorine residual, silica, calcium, and alkalinity as part of our lead and copper corrosion control program. The parameter ranges referenced in the preceding paragraph were established in the 1990s and are no longer reflective of optimal corrosion control operations. LNYPW is actively working with the Nassau County Department of Health to establish updated, system-appropriate ranges for these parameters. Importantly, LNYPW has conducted lead and copper sampling at customers' homes for decades and have never exceeded the lead and copper 90th percentile action limits for either parameter. This consistent performance demonstrates that LNYPW's corrosion control treatment is effective and functioning optimally.

For more information, please contact LNYPW Customer Service (ask for the Water Quality Department) at 1-877-426-6999 TDD:711 or inquiry@libertyutilities.com or the Nassau County Department of Health at 516-227-9692.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/lead> or contact your health care provider.

**Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. **

This notice is being sent to you by Liberty New York Water- Lynbrook Water System. State Water System ID#: 2902835.

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Liberty New York Water- Lynbrook Water System

**Liberty New York Water (LNYPW) is required to monitor your drinking water for pH, chlorine residual, silica, calcium, and alkalinity on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not LNYPW's drinking water meets health standards. During the three 6-month monitoring periods from 07/01/2023-12/31/2023, 01/01/2024-6/30/2024, and 07/01/2024-12/31/2024, LNYPW did not complete all monitoring for Water Quality Parameters, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Please note that pH and chlorine residual are monitored continuously at all treatment plants, and silica was measured daily at all plants in service during this time. **

What This Means

This is not an emergency. There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	Number Of Samples Required	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
WQP	6 Months	0	# plant entry points that were in service	11/17/2023 - 12/1/2023	12/5/2023
WQP	6 Months	0	# plant entry points that were in service	2/16/2024 - 3/1/2024	3/7/2024
WQP	6 Months	0	# plant entry points that were in service	5/17/2024 - 5/31/2024	6/6/2024
WQP	6 Months	0	# plant entry points that were in service	7/19/2024 - 8/2/2024	8/8/2024

Steps We Are Taking

LNYW monitors your drinking water for pH, chlorine residual, silica, calcium, and alkalinity. During the time periods noted above, all active entry points were sampled on a bimonthly basis. The updated Lead and Copper regulation requires biweekly, and a few samples were collected slightly outside of that 14-day window. Please note that pH and chlorine residual are monitored continuously at all plants, and silica was measured daily at all plants in service during this time. As of now, silica is being measured three times per day at all plants in service. LNYW has also implemented corrective measures to ensure samples are taken every 2 weeks as required by the state and local county health department.

For more information, please contact LNYW Customer Service (ask for the Water Quality Department) at 1-877-426-6999 TDD:711 or inquiry@libertyutilities.com or the Nassau County Department of Health at 516-227-9692.

**Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. **

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