2023 Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality for 2022

Annual Water Quality Report

Lynbrook Operations District

Public Water Supply ID# NY2902835

Liberty

Message from the President

Dear Liberty Customers,

At Liberty, providing customers with safe, quality drinking water is at the forefront of everything we do – day in and day out. We do this by continuously investing in our infrastructure and by constantly looking for opportunities improve our operations and seek enhancements to our daily processes.

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 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.

In the pages that follow, you will find our 2022 Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report), which outlines detailed information regarding the quality of water we provided in calendar year 2022. This report can be found on our website at www.libertyenergyandwater.com. It includes information like the source of your water, the areas we serve, information about naturally occurring substances in the water and how we get eliminate them, our complex intake and distribution system, and more.

If you have any questions about the information within this report, please don't hesitate to contact us anytime at 1-877-426-6999 TDD:711. We encourage you to visit our website at www.libertyenergyandwater.com to stay up-to-date and receive tips about water conservation and more.

On behalf of the entire Liberty family, thank you for being a valued customer and neighbor. We are proud to be your water provider and look forward to serving you for years to come.

Sincerely,
Chris Alario
President, Liberty New York Water

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

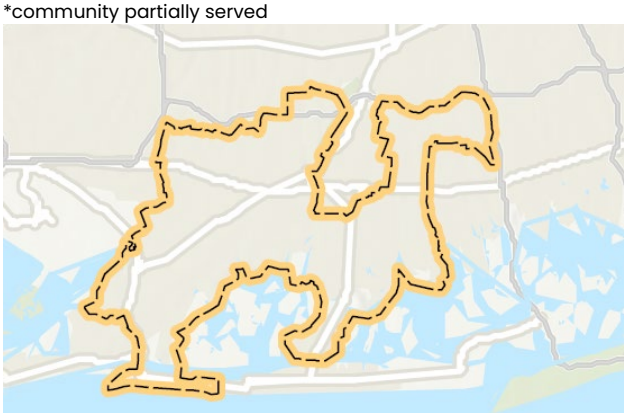
Where Does My Water Come From?

The Lynbrook water system serves approximately 220,000 people through 74,240 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 14 out of 20 locations). Lime (Calcium Hydroxide) is added to raise pH and minimize corrosivity to water mains and household plumbing (at 6 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

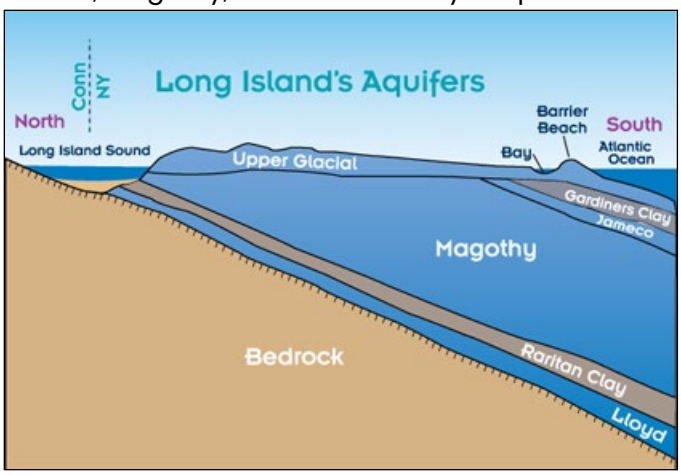
Atlantic Beach
Baldwin
Baldwin Harbor
Barnum Island
Bay Park
Cedarhurst
East Atlantic Beach
East Rockaway
Harbor Isle
Hewlett
Hewlett Bay Park
Hewlett Harbor
Hewlett Neck
Inwood
Island Park
Lakeview
Lawrence
Lynbrook
Malverne
Malverne Park-Oaks
Meadowmere
North Lawrence
North Lynbrook
North Woodmere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

*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; please call Liberty's Water Quality Manager at 516-273-5670. 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.

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.
- 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.

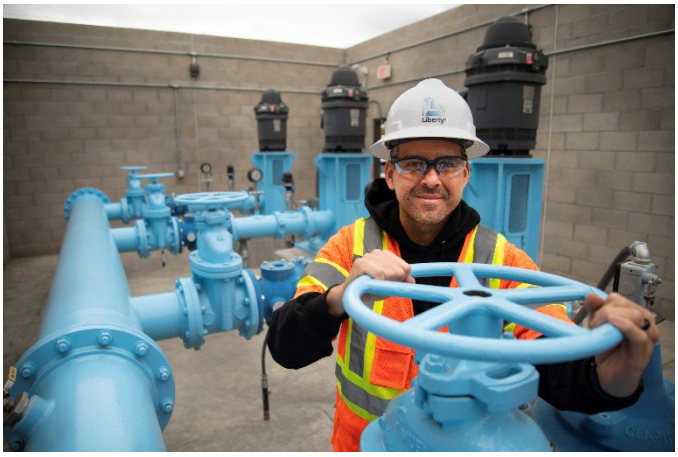
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **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.



Cryptosporidiosis & Giardiasis

Although there have been no cases of Cryptosporidiosis in Nassau County attributable to the water supply, we thought you should be aware of the risks to people with severely weakened

immune systems. Cryptosporidiosis and Giardiasis are intestinal illnesses caused by microscopic parasites that can be transmitted several ways including through drinking water. Cryptosporidiosis can be very serious for people with weak immune systems, such as transplant patients; individuals receiving chemotherapy or dialysis, and people with Crohn's disease or HIV infection. Individuals who think they may have been exposed to Cryptosporidiosis or Giardiasis should contact their health care providers immediately.

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

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

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

Lead & Copper Rule Statements

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

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Liberty 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 2022, we continued to make significant upgrades to our system and infrastructure. These improvements include.

- Replaced approximately 26,622 feet of water main throughout the service territory.
- Replaced 38 fire hydrants.
- Replaced 446 service lines.
- Replaced approximately 1,866 water meters.
- Complete media replacement and plant/well startup at Plant 24 in Lynbrook.
- Complete filter backwash and water handling improvements at Plant 6 in Atlantic Beach and return to service.

Capital Improvements planned for 2023 include:

- Replace approximately 18,311 feet of water main throughout the service territory.
- Replace approximately 25 fire hydrants.
- Replace approximately 305 service lines.
- Replace approximately 3,530 water meters.

2022 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	9,888,577,000 Gal.
Total Water Sales	7,865,447,000 Gal.
Population Served (approx.)	220,000
Customers Served (accounts)	74,240
Miles of Mains	723

Average Residential Usage & Cost

In 2022, the average residential household used approximately 103,943 gallons of water at a cost of $896, or $2.45 a day. With an average of 3.0 persons per household, the cost of water was about 82¢ a day per person.

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. Liberty New York Water 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 New York 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. www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Combined radium 226 and 228

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

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

During 2022, 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; our last meeting was October 2022. 2023 meetings 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 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 2022 Annual Water Quality Report

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Health Based

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Disinfectant Residuals	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	MRDL	MCLG	Range of Detection	RAA	Typical Source of Constituent
Chlorine (ppm) [1]	No	2022	4	N/A	0.16 – 1.91	0.96	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	Quarterly 2022	80	N/A	3.7 – 6.0 Highest RAA- 5.73	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	09/2020	1.3	1.3	0 of the 32 samples collected exceeded the action level.	ND – 0.46	0.21	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	No		15	0		ND – 6.2	3.2	

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	03/2021	5	0	ND – 3.7	Erosion and decay of natural deposits.
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	No	03/2021	50 [a]	0	0.36 – 4.38	
Uranium (ppb)	No	03/2021	30 [b]	0	ND – 0.18	
Gross Alpha activity (pCi/L)	No	03/2021	15	0	ND – 4.3	Erosion and decay of natural deposits.

Inorganic Constituents	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Primary MCL	MCLG	Range of Detections	Typical Source of Constituent
Barium (ppm)	No	04/2022	2	2	ND – 0.019	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
Nitrate (ppm)	No	03/2022	10	10	ND – 0.05	Erosion of natural deposits, fertilizers, sanitary waste systems.
Copper (ppm)	No	08/2022	1.3	1.3	ND – 0.18	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	No	05/2022	15	0	ND – 11.4	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic [5]	No	08/2022	10	N/A	ND – 1.6	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

Thallium (ppb)	No	04/2022	2	0.5	ND – 0.32	Leaching from ore processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
Chloride (ppm)	No	11/2022	250	N/A	6.1 – 59.6	Natural occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Sulfate (ppm)	No	08/2022	250	N/A	5.3 – 56.5	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Cyanide (ppb) [6]	No	08/2022	200	200	ND - 54	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Turbidity (NTU)	No	08/2022	5	N/A	ND – 4.9	Soil runoff.
Zinc (ppm)	No	04/2022	5	N/A	ND – 0.09	Naturally occurring.
Fluoride (ppm) [7]	No	08/2022	2.2	N/A	ND – 1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Organic Constituents	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Primary MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Constituent
1,4 dioxane (ppb)	No	04/2022	1	N/A	ND – 0.25	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) [8]	No	07/2022	10	N/A	ND – 4.0	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) [8]	No	08/2022	10	N/A	ND – 3.0	
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) (ppb) [9]	No	03/2022	10	N/A	ND – 3.0	Releases from gasoline storage tanks.
Chlorodifluoromethane (ppb)[10]	No	02/2022	5	N/A	ND – 0.82	Industrial discharges.

SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetics

RAW WELLS

Constituent	Violation? (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Secondary MCL	MCLG	Average/ Range	Typical Source of Constituent
Sodium (ppm) [11]	No	03/2022	N/A	N/A	4.4 – 49.8	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners.
Iron (ppm) [12]	No	08/2022	0.3	N/A	ND – 4.9	Naturally occurring.
Manganese (ppm) [13]	No	08/2022	0.3	N/A	ND – 0.34	Naturally occurring.
Color (units)	No	11/2022	15	N/A	ND - 13	Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter.
Odor (units) [14]	No	03/2022	3	N/A	ND - 8	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	04/2022	N/A	ND – 0.01	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	06/2022	N/A	ND – 102	N/A
Calcium Hardness (ppm)	N/A	10/2022	N/A	1.4 – 29.2	N/A
Calcium (ppm)	N/A	10/2022	N/A	0.6 – 11.7	N/A
Corrosivity (LSI) [15]	N/A	11/2022	N/A	(-6.83) – (-0.92)	N/A
Total Hardness (ppm)	N/A	10/2022	N/A	2.8 – 59.0	N/A

Magnesium (ppm)	N/A	10/2022	N/A	0.4 – 7.2	N/A
pH (units) [16]	N/A	12/2022	N/A	6.7 – 9.0	N/A
TDS (ppm)	N/A	10/2022	N/A	24 - 276	N/A
Dacthal (ppb) [17]	N/A	11/2022	50	ND – 3.8	Agricultural herbicide.
Perchlorate (ppb)	N/A	06/2022	18.0	2.0	Oxygen additive in solid fuel propellant for rockets, missiles, and fireworks.
Perflurorbutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppt)	N/A	07/2022	N/A	2.5	N/A
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	N/A	07/2022	N/A	4.3	N/A
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	N/A	07/2022	N/A	3.0	N/A
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppt)	N/A	07/2022	N/A	3.1	N/A
Germanium (ppb)	N/A	07/2020	N/A	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 5.73 pbb in 2022. HAA5's includes the sum of: Monochloroacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid, Bromoacetic acid, and Dibromoacetic acid. HAA5's were not detected in 2022.

3- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 52 sites tested. The "action level" for copper was not exceeded at any of 52 sites tested. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 52 sites tested. The "action level" for lead was not exceeded at any of 52 sites tested.

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- Arsenic was detected in 2 out of 25 raw water wells tested in 2022 but was Not Detected in distribution system sampling.

6- Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid. The wells where cyanide was detected, were resampled, and found to be not detected.

7- Fluoride was detected in two wells.

8- PFOA was detected in 1 out of 25 wells tested. PFOS was detected in 1 out of 25 wells tested.

9- 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

10- 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.

11- 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.

12- 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.

13- 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.

14- The odor result of 8 units was in one well. That well was removed from service and resampled. There was 2 units of odor in the resample.

15- The NCDOH recommends that the Langelier Saturation Index (for corrosivity) be as close to zero as possible.

16- NCDOH guidelines recommend a pH range of 7.5 – 8.5. The running annual average of all pH readings in the distribution system was 7.60 units in 2022.

17- Dacthal also known as Dimethyl Tetrachloroterephthalate (DCPA) was analyzed on raw water wells, and not sampled on distribution locations, as per NCDOH requirements. Dacthal is detected in 7 of the 24 wells tested. These 7 wells are sampled quarterly.

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.
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.

What Does This Information Mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no sample limit violations in 2022. 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 이것의 보고는 귀하께서 드시는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역은 해석되지 아니면 이보고를 읽고 이해하시는 분과 말씀하시기를 바랍니다.	***Chinese*** 這份報告含有非常重要有関飲喝的水的資料 請找能讀這份報告的人翻譯或解釋給你聽。

Listing of Non-Detected (ND) Contaminants – 2022 (Lynbrook Operations)

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

Microbiological:
E.coli

Inorganics & Physical:
Nitrite as N
Surfactants (as MBAS)

Metals:
Antimony
Beryllium
Cadmium
Chromium
Mercury
Silver

Miscellaneous:
Asbestos fibers

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's):
Benzene
Bromobenzene
Bromochloromethane
Bromomethane
n-Butylbenzene
sec-Butylbenzene
tert-Butylbenzene
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chloroethane
Chloromethane
2-Chlorotoluene
4-Chlorotoluene
Dibromomethane
1,2-Dichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene
1,4- Dichlorobenzene (Meta)
Dichlorodifluormethane
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
Hexachlorobutadinene
Isopropylbenzene
4-Isopropyltoluene
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)
n-Propylbenzene
Styrene
1,1,2-trichloro 1,2,2-trifluoroethane
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)
Toluene
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Trichlorofluoromethane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
M-Xylene
O-Xylene
P-Xylene
Vinyl Chloride

Synthetic (Specific) Organic Compounds (SOC's)
Regulated Group #1:
Alachlor
Aldicarb
Aldicarb Sulfone
Aldicarb Sulfoxide
Atrazine
Carbofuran
Chlordane, Total
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP)
2,4-D
Endrin
1,2-Dibromomethane (EDB)
Heptachlor
Heptachlor Epoxide
Lindane
Methoxychlor
PCB's
Pentachlorophenol
Toxaphene
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)

Regulated Group #2:
Aldrin
Benzo(a)pyrene
Butachlor
Carbaryl
Dalapon
Di (2-Ethylhexyl) adipate
Di (2-Ethylhexyl) phthalalte
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:
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
Perfluoronononoic Acid (PFNA)
Perfluorodeconoic Acid (PFDA)
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA)
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA)
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA)
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)
4:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)
6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)
8:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)
HFPO-DA (Gen-X)
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulphonic acid (PFEESA)
Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid (PFHpS)
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)
Perfluoropentane sulfonic acid (PFPeS)