

FREEPORT

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2019

**FREEPORT
WATER DECLARED
“BEST TASTING IN NY”
AT THE LATEST
STATE FAIR!**

COVID-19 MESSAGE

- Your drinking water is safe and not affected by the COVID-19 outbreak
- There is no need to sterilize your tap water or stock up on bottled water
- There are no known COVID-19 detections in any water source anywhere in the world

Foremost, we hope that everyone is staying safe and abiding by all health recommendations from the World Health Organization and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention. While this COVID-19 outbreak has changed much of our daily lives, it will not hinder our unbreakable spirit to better serve the communities we love.

Both the Long Island Water Conference (LIWC) and Nassau Suffolk Water Commissioners Association (NSWCA) reassure every Long Islander that your drinking water is and will remain unaffected by the COVID-19 outbreak. There is no need to be stocking up and hoarding bottled water.

Aside from standard treatment measures that would inactivate the virus, our organizations have worked in tandem with one another to quickly put in place necessary precautions to promote the health and safety of our residents and employees.

Like doctors, nurses, EMS personnel, police officers and firefighters, employees of water providers are essential and we do not have the luxury of staying away from the field. Well pumps and treatment facilities need to be checked daily, water samples from the distribution systems are continually tested to ensure quality, and water main breaks must be fixed expeditiously to minimize any service impacts.

To the men and women of the water industry who continue to show up to provide Long Islanders the stability of an uninterrupted supply of water in these uncertain times, thank you!

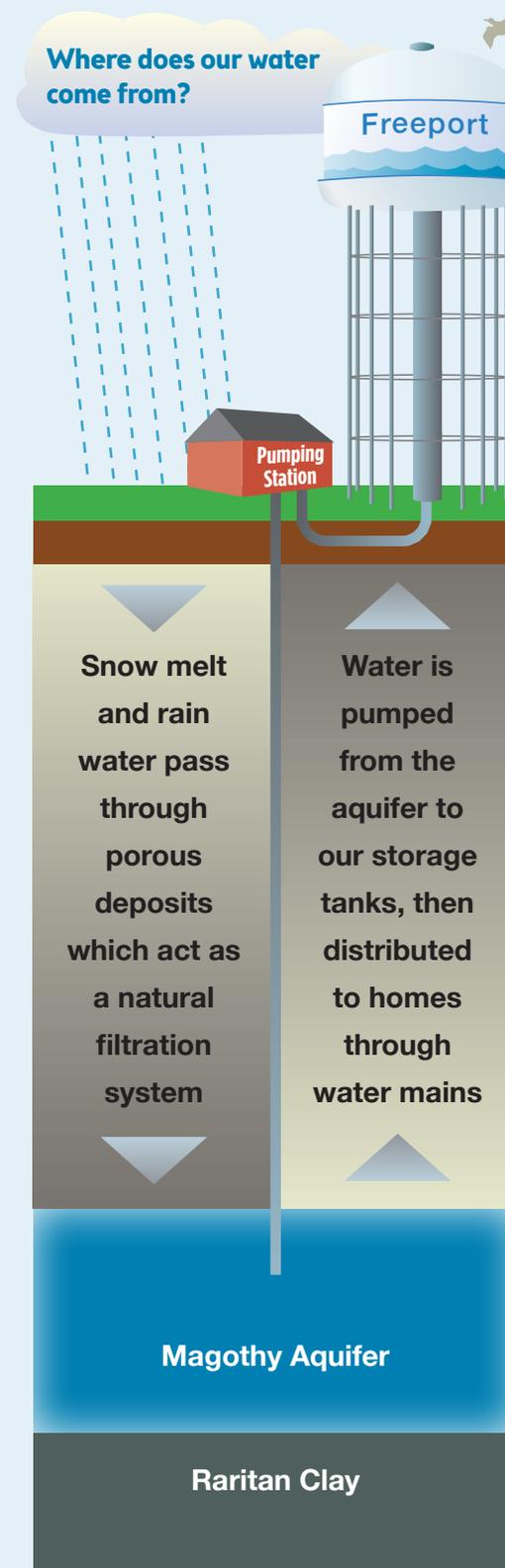
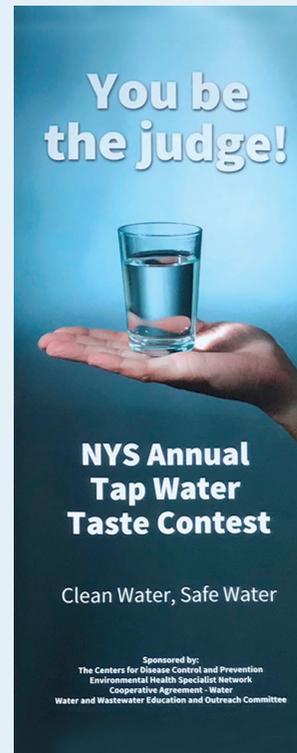
Condensed from a communication released by the Long Island Water Conference and the Nassau Suffolk Water Commissioners Association.

Village of Freeport Water Department Wins Annual Tap Water Taste Contest at NY State Fair!

Thirsty for a little good news right now? Well, how about Freeport's water taking top honors in the 33rd annual New York Tap Water Taste Contest? This competition was held on August 29, 2019 at the New York State Fair in Syracuse. Sponsored by the Water Education and Outreach Committee of the NY State Department of Health, the taste-off helps promote knowledge about how our municipalities deliver clean water to homes and businesses.

The Tap Water Taste Contest begins every year with local and regional competitions. Freeport first won the Nassau County competition, then beat the winner of the Suffolk County contest. Next stop was the regional competition, held at the American Museum of Natural History on August 5, 2019. After tying with New York City there, Freeport's water moved on to the finals at the State Fair, where it beat all other contestants for the award of Best Tasting Water in New York State.

How did we do it? It actually started thousands of years ago at the end of the last Ice Age. When the ice sheets covering most of North America receded, they left behind layers of rock, gravel, sand and clay. These layers of sediment filter and store trillions of gallons of water and comprise the aquifers supplying our water system. Conveniently located right under the Village, water from aquifers is naturally purified. As a bonus, it doesn't require the kind of elaborate storage, treatment and delivery facilities, like reservoirs and aqueducts, needed by surface water based systems. So, turn on your tap, fill up a glass and let's drink a toast to celebrate Freeport's championship water!



Water Quality Report Summary

The NYS DOH 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 state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. 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 the Table of Detected Parameters 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.

Freeport's water is derived from 11 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and nitrates. The very high susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to the proximity of transportation routes to the wells in the assessment area. The high susceptibility to nitrate contamination is attributable to high density residential land use practices in the assessment area, such as fertilizing lawns.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the Village.

Federal Mandatory Health Advisory

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. 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.

Lawn Sprinkling Regulations

Even numbered addresses

You may water, hose, sprinkle, or otherwise irrigate any outdoor lawn, field, garden, hedge, shrub, or flowers only during the hours of midnight to 10AM and 4PM to midnight on even-numbered days of the month.

Odd numbered addresses

You may water, hose, sprinkle, or otherwise irrigate any outdoor lawn, field, garden, hedge, shrub, or flowers only during the hours of midnight to 10AM and 4PM to midnight on odd-numbered days of the month.

Without a numbered address

You may water, hose, sprinkle, or otherwise irrigate any outdoor lawn, field, garden, hedge, shrub, or flowers only from midnight to 10AM and 4PM to midnight on odd-numbered days of the month.

- No outside irrigation from 10AM to 4PM.
- Watering, sprinkling, or otherwise irrigating any outdoor lawn, field, garden, hedge, shrub, or flowers is prohibited at all times during periods of precipitation.
- The washing or rinsing of automobiles, trucks, boats or similar vehicles is prohibited unless the hose being used is equipped with a nozzle with an automatic shut-off valve.
- The use of a hose, or any watering device whatsoever, for flushing or cleaning driveways, sidewalks or streets is prohibited at all times.

BOTTLED WATER: A BAD BARGAIN!

Did you know that tap water is far more heavily tested and regulated than bottled water? In fact, more than two thirds of bottled water is actually filled from municipal tap systems. And, the \$1-2 cost of a bottle of water will buy you nearly 1,000 gallons of fresh Freeport tap water!



Dear Freeport Residents and Businesses:

While you are taking some time to read the important information included in this Water Quality Report, let me assure you that the Village of Freeport provides the best possible water for all our customers. I am proud to say that the Bureau of Water Supply Protection, NYS Department of Health, presented Freeport with the 2019 Tap Water Taste Award for the Best Tasting Water in New York State, at the NY State Fair in Syracuse last August.

We continue to be vigilant in maintaining our water infrastructure by prioritizing and replacing additional mains as needed across the Village. Additionally, our Water Plant Operators monitor and control water production and treatment for our water supply. You will find more information and further details about these and other things within this report.

Finally, please be informed that we belong to both the LI Water Conference and the Nassau-Suffolk Water Commissioners Association, who reassures every Long Islander that your drinking water is and will remain unaffected by the COVID-19 outbreak. If you have any questions, please contact the Water Department or my office.

Sincerely,
Robert T. Kennedy, Mayor



Important Facts About Lead

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 might be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Village of Freeport 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 and 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>.

Freeport population: 45,000
Total gallons pumped: 1,325,137.20 billion gallons
Trend since last report: -1.00%
Date of highest usage:
July 21 – 6,642.00 million gallons

2019 Monthly Pumpage

Figures in millions



Table of Detected Parameters — 2019 Annual Water Quality Report

Parameter	Violation Yes/No	Date Of Sample	Maximum Level Detected	Range Detected	Unit Measured	MCLG	Limit	Likely Source
LEAD AND COPPER								
Copper ¹	No	June–September 2017	0.37	0.052–0.37	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead ¹	No	June–September 2017	5.6	< 1.0–5.6	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC PARAMETERS								
Iron ²	Yes	5/9/19	1,400	0.27–1,400	ug/l	N/A	MCL=300	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	1/31/19	2.5	0.25–2.5	mg/l	N/A	NO MCL	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	1/31/19	14.0	2.1–14.0	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring
Copper	No	1/31/19	0.066	0.012–0.066	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of internal plumbing
Sodium ³	No	1/31/19	11.3	4.2–11.3	mg/l	N/A	NO MCL	Naturally occurring
Calcium	No	1/31/19	2.7	0.27–2.7	mg/l	N/A	NO MCL	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	No	1/31/19	35.8	<50–35.8	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	1/31/19	0.086	<0.020–0.086	mg/l	N/A	MCL=5	Naturally occurring
Hardness, calcium	No	1/31/19	6.8	0.68–6.8	mg/l	N/A	NO MCL	Naturally occurring
Total hardness	No	1/31/19	17.2	1.6–17.2	mg/l	N/A	NO MCL	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity	No	1/31/19	<1.0		mg/l	N/A	NO MCL	Naturally occurring
Total dissolved solids	No	1/31/19	73.0	29.0–73.0	mg/l	N/A	NO MCL	Naturally occurring
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Total trihalomethanes	No	9/10/19	0.50	ND–0.50	ug/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of chlorine
RADIONUCLIDES								
Uranium	No	10/29/19	0.091	ND–0.091	ug/L	N/A	MCL=30	
Gross Alpha	No	10/29/19	4.95	ND–4.95	pCi/L	N/A	MCL=15	Naturally occurring or industrial discharge
Gross Beta	No	10/29/19	3.91	ND–3.91	pCi/L	N/A	MCL=50	
Radium 226 & 228 Combined	No	10/29/19	4.15	ND–4.15	pCi/L	N/A	MCL=5	Naturally occurring or industrial discharge
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 3								
1,4 Dioxane ⁴	No	2019	0.067	0.024–0.067	ug/L	N/A	1ug/L	Used as a solvent for and in textile processing, printing and detergent preparation

¹ During 2017, we collected and analyzed 30 samples for lead and copper. The 90th percentile level is presented in the table. The action levels for both lead and copper were not exceeded at any site tested. 90th Percentile Value: The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. 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.

² Iron is a naturally occurring parameter in the Magothy Aquifer below Freeport. Many multivitamins may contain 3,000 to 4,000 ug/l of iron per capsule. Its effects are aesthetic. It can cause discoloration of the water. The Freeport Water Department conducts an annual water main flushing program and adds an iron sequestering agent to keep discoloration to a minimum.

³ No MCL has been established for sodium. However, 20 mg/l is a recommended guideline for people on highly restricted diets, and 270 mg/l for those on moderately restricted diets.

⁴ NYS Department of health has proposed an MCL of 1ug/L for 1,4 Dioxane.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG as feasible.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use on disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million-ppm).

Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion-ppb).

Picocuries Per liter (pCi/l): Corresponds to picoCuries per liter of air. A Currie is a unit of radioactivity to 1 gram of radium. Pico means a trillionth.

Health Advisory (HA): An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information; a health advisory is not a legally enforceable Federal standard, but serves as technical guidance to assist Federal, State and local officials.

Table of Non-Detected Parameters

All parameters listed below were tested for in the Village of Freeport Water Distribution System and were NOT detected.

Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Manganese, Nickel, Silver, Zinc, Arsenic, Antimony, Selenium, Thallium, Mercury, Free Cyanide, Color, Fluoride, Detergents, Nitrite, Nitrate, Odor, Turbidity.

Dichlorofluoromethane, Chloromethane, Vinyl Chloride, Bromomethane, Chloromethane, Trichlorofluoromethane, 1-1 Dichloroethene, Methylene Chloride, Trans-1-2 Dichloroethene, Cis-1-2 Dichloroethene, 2-2 Dichloropropane, Bromochloromethane, Chloroform, 1-1-1-Trichloroethane, Carbon Tetrachloride, 1-1 Dichloropropene, 1-2 Dichloroethane, Trichloroethene, 1-2 Dichloropropane, Dibromomethane, Bromodichloromethane, Trans-1-3-Dichloropropene, Cis-1-3-Dichloropropene, 1-1-1-2-Tetrachloroethane, Bromoform, Bromobenzene, 1-1-2-2-Tetrachloroethane, 1-2-3-Trichloropropane, 2-Chlorotoluene, 4-Chlorotoluene, 1-2-Dichlorobenzene, 1-3-Dichlorobenzene, 1-4-Dichlorobenzene, 1-2-4-Trichlorobenzene, Hexachlorobutadiene, 1-2-3-Trichlorobenzene, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, m-p-Xylene, o-Xylene, Styrene, Isopropylbenzene, n-Propylbenzene, 1-3-5-Trimethylbenzene,

Methyl tert-butyl ether, tert-butylbenzene, 1-2-4-Trimethylbenzene, 4-Isopropyltoluene, sec-butylbenzene, n-butylbenzene, chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, bromoform, total trihalomethanes, pesticides and herbicides, total coliform bacteria, ECOLI.

1-2-Dibromoethane, 1-2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane, Aldrin, Lindane, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Dieldrin, Endrin, Methoxychlor, Chlordane, Total PCB's, Toxaphene, Dicamba, Pentachlorophenol, 2-4-5-TP (Silvex), Dinoseb, Picloram, Aldicarb sulfoxide, Aldicarb sulfone, Oxamyl, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Aldicarb, Carbofuran, Carbaryl, Glphosate, Diquat, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Propachlor, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorobenzene, Simazine, Atrazine, Metribuzin, Alachlor, Metolachlor, Burachlor, Bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate, 2-4 D, Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Benzoapyrene, Endothall, Dioxin

Since 2001, the Federal Government required the Freeport Water Department to sample and analyze all of our wells twice for parameters that are presently not regulated. Each well was sampled during the peak pumping season. This would insure the most accurate results. The constituents tested for are listed below. None of these parameters were detected in Freeport's wells: 2-4-Dinitrotoluene, 2-6-Dinitrotoluene, 4-4 DDE, Acetochlor, EPTC, Molinate, Terbacil, Methyl tert-butyl ether, Nitrobenzene, Perchlorate, DCPA-Monoand Di-acids.

Village of Freeport

Robert T. Kennedy	Mayor
Jorge Martinez	Deputy Mayor
Carmen Piñeyro	Trustee
Ronald Ellerbe	Trustee
Christopher Squeri	Trustee

Contacts

Mr. Jerry Cardoso
 Superintendent of Water
 Incorporated Village of Freeport
 46 North Ocean Avenue
 Freeport, NY 11520
 Tel (516) 377-2379
 Fax (516) 378-0364
 Email jcardoso@freeportny.gov

Or any of the following agencies:
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
 (800) 426-4791

Nassau County Department of Health
 (516) 227-9692

2020 Annual Water Charges

Our water rate structure is designed to promote conservation. The more that you use, the higher rate you pay for water. Our rate schedule as of September 2018 is as follows:

Service Charge
 \$39.00 per quarterly billing cycle

First 50,000 gallons
 \$2.08 per thousand gallons

50,001 to 100,000 gallons
 \$4.27 per thousand gallons

100,001 gallons and up
 \$5.50 per thousand gallons

A consumer who averaged 125,000 gallons of water per year would be billed \$416.00 per year.

Lead & Copper Sampling

The Freeport Water Department will be conducting the next phase of its Lead and Copper Sampling between the months of June and September, 2020. If you would like to participate in this program please call Shurlene at 377-2379 for more information.