

2024 Annual Water Quality Report

VILLAGE OF FREEPORT WATER DEPARTMENT
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. NY2902823

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

MAY 2025

for the INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF FREEPORT

A Message from the Mayor

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. 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.

In the meantime, should you have any additional questions, please contact my office at (516) 377-2252 or the Water Department at (516) 377-2379. Thank you for your continued interest in our community and our most precious natural resource.

Sincerely,
Robert T. Kennedy
Mayor of the Village of Freeport

INTRODUCTION

The Village of Freeport is pleased to present this year's Water Quality Report. The report is required to be delivered to all residents of our village in compliance with Federal and State Regulations. We are happy to report that the Village's water quality meets or exceeds all Federal, State, and County parameters, except for iron. Iron is naturally occurring; its effects are aesthetic: occasionally a slight coloration. In 2024, no detections were observed for the 30 UCMR5 contaminants that were sampled (UCMR5: Fifth Unregulated Contaminant

Monitoring Rule). The Water Department's goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water every day of the year. We also want you to understand the efforts that we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. The Mayor, Board of Trustees, and Village Employees are committed to ensuring that you and your family always receive the highest quality of water.

SOURCE OF OUR WATER

The source of water for the Village of Freeport is ground water pumped from 11 wells located at three (3) well fields that are drilled into the Magothy aquifer to a depth of 500 to 700 ft. Generally, the water quality of the aquifer is good to excellent. The village water department has two elevated storage tanks with a capacity of 1.5 million gallons and has not experienced any water shortages or water pressure issues in 2024.

In general, 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has completed a source water

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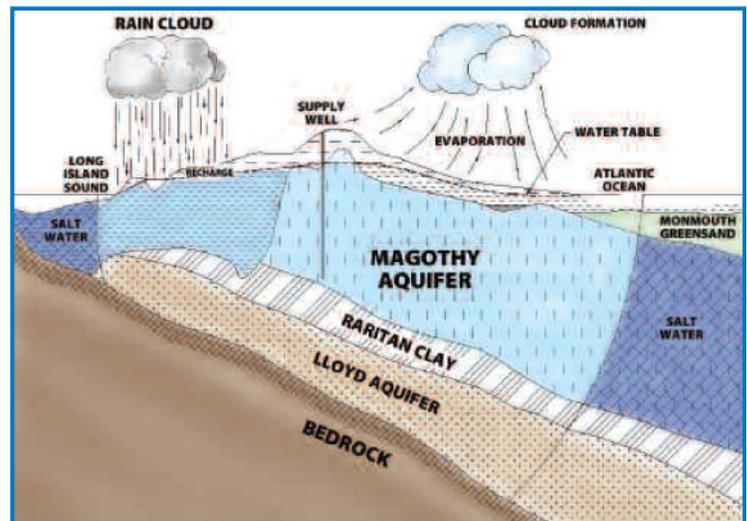
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assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination 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.

The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and nitrates. The elevated 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 nitrates is due to residential land use and related practices, such as fertilizing lawns, as well as the historical use of cesspools and agricultural activities in the assessment area.

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



WATER TREATMENT

The pH of the untreated water is low (acidic), and some of the wells have high iron levels prior to treatment. With the exception of Iron, the water obtained from the Village's active wells meets all water quality criteria established by Federal and State agencies after treatment.

The Village of Freeport provides several types of treatment at all wells to improve water quality prior to distribution of water to the consumer. Raw water treatment employed by the Village Water Department includes pH adjustment, disinfection, and iron sequestering as a method to maintain optimum water quality. The Northeast and Northwest facilities utilize 50 percent sodium

hydroxide for pH adjustment; sodium hypochlorite for disinfection, taste and odor control; sodium hexametaphosphate for iron sequestering; and tray aeration within the elevated storage tanks for taste and odor control through air stripping of hydrogen sulfide. The Prince Avenue wells use calcium hypochlorite for disinfection, sodium hexametaphosphate for iron sequestering, and 25 percent sodium hydroxide for pH adjustment.

Very few chemicals are utilized to accomplish water treatment. The following table lists all of the treatment methods used by the Village:

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WATER TREATMENT METHODS

METHOD	PURPOSE	CHEMICALS ADDED
Chlorination	Disinfection	Sodium Hypochlorite, Calcium Hypochlorite
Iron Sequestering	Improve Aesthetics & Reduce Staining	Sodium Hexametaphosphate; Blend of Poly & Ortho Phosphates
Corrosion Control	Reduce Metals Leaching From Household Plumbing	Caustic Soda (sodium hydroxide); Blend of Poly & Ortho Phosphates

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Village of Freeport provides water to an official population of 44,472 full time residents (2020 Census) through 10,200 metered service connections. The water system includes 126.4 miles of water mains to serve an area of 4.93 square miles located within the village boundaries. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2024 was 1,455,352,500 gallons, of which approximately 83.4 percent was billed directly to consumers. The unbilled water was used for well and water main flushing, firefighting, services to Village buildings, and losses due to leaks, inaccurate meters and water main breaks. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 3,987,267 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 6,254,800 gallons on July, 28, 2024.

The Village of Freeport billed its consumers through a minimum quarterly base rate plus a three-tier step schedule to encourage water conservation as follows:

2024 Water Rates (Effective August 1, 2024)	
Consumption (gallons per billing period)	Billing Rate
0-9,000	\$2.08/1000 gallons
50,001-100,000	\$4.27/1000 gallons
Over 1,000,000	\$5.50/1000 gallons

In 2024 the annual average water charge per household was approximately \$640

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As New York State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total and fecal coliform bacteria; turbidity, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, and other inorganic compounds; total Trihalomethanes, volatile organic compounds; and synthetic organic compounds; radiological contaminants. The table presented below depicts which compounds are detected in your drinking water. A list of the contaminants tested for but not detected is contained in later sections of this report. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

In addition to testing the treated drinking water delivered to your tap, the village also tests the quality of the raw water prior to treatment.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled water, might 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) or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9697.

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2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Health Effects
Lead & Copper								
Copper ¹	No	Jun - Sept 2023 ¹ 1/31/2024	0.0058 - 0.3 ¹ 0.0062 - 0.013	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Lead ¹	No	June - Sept 2023 1/31/2024	1.0 - 2.7 <1.0	ug/l	0.0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
pH								
pH ⁷	No	01/31/24	7.7	Standard Units	n/a	7.5 – 8.5	Naturally Occuring	n/a
Inorganic Contaminants								
Sodium ²	No	02/01/24	18.5 - 24.5	mg/l	n/a	No MCL ⁽²⁾	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.	Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.
Chloride	No	2/2/2024 2/6/2024	6.2 - 9.2	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250.0	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.	Chloride is essential for maintaining good health. Research has not conclusively demonstrated that human exposure to chloride itself causes adverse health effects, although exposure to high levels of certain chloride salts has been associated with adverse health effects in humans. For example, high dietary intake of sodium chloride can be a contributing factor to high blood pressure, but this has been attributed mainly to the presence of sodium. The New York State standard for chloride is 250 milligrams per liter, and is based on chloride's effects on the taste and odor of the water.
Calcium	No	02/01/24	0.78 - 1.5	mg/l	None	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a

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2024 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS (CON'T)

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Health Effects
Iron	Yes	02/01/24	0.33 - 0.54	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 0.3	Naturally occurring	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. The New York State standard for iron in drinking water is 0.3 milligrams per liter, and is based on iron's effects on the taste, odor and color of the water.
LSI	No	02/09/24	-2.33 - -2.11		n/a	No MCL	Chemical Parameter used as a measure of corrosivity or scale - forming tendency	
Magnesium	No	02/01/24	0.28 - 0.44	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a
Barium	No	01/31/24	<0.0020 - 0.0022	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Nickel	No	01/31/24	0.0014 - 0.0020	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a
Total Alkalinity	No	2/5/2024 2/8/2024	33.5 - 38.9	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a
Calcium Hardness	No	02/01/24	1.9 - 3.7	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a
Total Hardness	No	02/01/24	3.7 - 4.8	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a
Odor	No	1//30/2024	1		n/a	MCL= 3.0	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.	Odor as measured by this standard procedure has no health effects; although several contaminants exert odors when they are present at levels near their MCLs. Odor is an important quality factor affecting the drinkability of water.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	02/02/24	120 - 124	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a

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Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Health Effects
Sulfate	No	2/2/2024 2/6/2024	<5.0 - 6.0	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring	Drinking water containing high concentrations of sulfate can cause short-term intestinal effects in humans. The effects can range from a laxative effect (loose stools) to diarrhea (unusually frequent and liquid bowel movements). Diarrhea is of particular concern in infants, because it can lead to more serious effects such as dehydration. Travelers or new residents, who may change from drinking water with low sulfate concentrations to drinking water with high sulfate concentrations, may experience short term intestinal effects due to sulfate. The New York State standard for sulfate is 250 milligrams per liter, and is based on sulfate's effects on the taste and odor of the water.
Silver	No	01/31/24	0.0010 - 0.0011	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 0.1	Naturally occurring, discharge from photographic and radiographic processing; Manufacturing of electronic products; Jewelry making; Plating and soldering.	Some people who drink water containing silver in excess of the MCL over many years could experience argyria or argyrosis, a permanent blue-gray discoloration of the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes.
Disinfection By-Products								
Bromodichloromethane	No	2/1/2024 8/14/2024 9/19/2024	<0.5 - 0.69	ug/l	n/a	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. Formed when source water contains organic matter.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dibromochloromethane	No	2/1/2024 8/14/2024 9/19/2024	<0.5 - 0.95	ug/L	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.	
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2/1/2024 8/14/2024 9/19/2024	<0.5 - 1.6	ug/L	0	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Health Effects
Disinfectants								
Chlorine ⁸	No	1/2/2024 - 12/26/2024	0.2 - 0.9	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 1.5	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Radionuclides								
Gross Alpha	No	6/23/2021	ND ± 5.72	pCi/L	0	MCL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Gross Beta	No	6/23/2021	ND ± 4.56	pCi/L	0	MCL = 50	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions	Certain materials are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Radium 226 & 228 Combined ⁴	No	6/23/2021	ND ± 4.35	pCi/L	0	MCL = 5 ⁽⁴⁾	Erosion of natural deposits	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.
Uranium	No	06/23/21	ND - 0.194	ug/l	0	MCL = 30	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
1,4-dioxane* ⁹	No	2/7/2024 - 12/23/2024	<0.020 - 0.065	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 1	Industrial/Commercial discharge	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.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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

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disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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.

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).

Nanograms per liter (ng/l) - Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Signifies that the instrument is measuring scattered light from the sample at a 90-degree angle from the incident light.

Non-Detects (ND) - Not detected at the reporting limit (RL) or Method detection limit (MDL) or Estimated detection limit (EDL).

pCi/L - pico Curies per Liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.

⁽¹⁾ - During 2020, we collected and analyzed 30 samples for lead and copper. The 90th percentile level is presented in the table. The action levels for lead (15 ug/L) and copper (1.3 mg/L) were not exceeded at any site. 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⁾ - No MCL has been established for sodium. However, 20 mg/l is a recommended guideline for people on high restricted sodium diets and 270 mg/l for those on moderate sodium diets.

⁽³⁾ - TT (Treatment Technique) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

⁽⁴⁾ - MCL is for Combined Radium 226 & 228.

⁽⁵⁾ - Perchlorate is an unregulated contaminant. However, the NYS Dept. of Health has established an action level of 18.0 ug/l.

⁽⁶⁾ - UCMR5 - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 is a Federal water quality sampling program where water suppliers sample and test their source water for 1 year. Results will be used by the USEPA to determine if the contaminants need to be regulated in the future.

⁽⁷⁾ - Nassau County Department of Health guidelines

⁽⁸⁾ - Nassau County Public Health ordinance

⁽⁹⁾ - NYS established an MCL of 1 ug/L for 1,4-Dioxane on August 26, 2020.

* - Samples were taken from raw water, not distribution.

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TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS NEVER DETECTED DURING 2024

Microbiological Contaminants			
E. Coliform	Total Coliform		
Primary (Health Related) Inorganic Parameters			
Arsenic	Cadmium	Chromium	Fluoride
Mercury	Selenium	Zinc	Color
Silver	Manganese	Nitrate	Turbidity
Secondary (Aesthetic) & Other Inorganic Parameters			
Antimony	Beryllium	Free Cyanide	Nitrite
Nitrogen, Ammonia	MBAS (Foaming Agents)	Turbidity	
Primary (Health Related) Volatile Organic Parameters			
Benzene	Carbon tetrachloride	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,2-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Vinyl Chloride	Trichloroethene
Tetrachloroethene	Chlorodifluoromethane (Freon-22)		
UCMR5 Parameters			
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid	Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	Perfluorononanoic Acid	
Other Volatile/Semi-Volatile/Non-Volatile Organic Parameters			
Bromobenzene	Bromochloromethane	Bromomethane	n-Butylbenzene
sec-Butylbenzene	tert-Butylbenzene	Chlorobenzene	Chloroethane
Chloroform	Chloromethane	2/4-Chlorotoluene	Dibromomethane
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,1-Dichloroethane	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,2-Dichloropropane	1,3-Dichloropropane
2,2-Dichloropropane	1,1-Dichloropropene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Ethylbenzene	Trichlorofluoromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
4-Isopropyltoluene (p-Cymene)	Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	n-Propylbenzene
Styrene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Perchlorate
Toluene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	m,p-Xylene
o-Xylene	Bromoacetic acid	Dibromoacetic acid	Chloroacetic acid
Dichloroacetic acid	Trichloroacetic acid	Total Haloacetic Acid	

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TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS NEVER DETECTED DURING 2024 (CON'T)

Specific Organic Chemicals / Pesticides			
Alachlor	Aldicarb	Aldicarb Sulfone	Aldicarb Sulfoxide
Atrazine	Carbofuran	Chlordane, Total	2,4-D
DBCP (1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane)	Endrin	1,2-Dibromomethane (EDB)	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Heptachlor	Heptachlor Epoxide	Lindane	Methoxychlor
Pentachlorophenol	Toxaphene	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Aldrin
Benzo(a)pyrene	Butachlor	Carbaryl	Dalapon
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Dicamba	Dieldrin
Dinoseb	Diquat	Endothall	Glyphosate
Hexachlorobenzene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Methomyl
Metolachlor	Metribuzin	Oxamyl (Vydate)	Picloram
Propachlor	Simazine	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	

2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

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IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

The Village of Freeport water system is required to collect and analyze samples to demonstrate compliance with all state and federal water quality standards. 155 different contaminants, elements or compounds are routinely monitored for their presence throughout the year from all our wells, treatment facilities and the distribution system.

The Village of Freeport did not receive any violations from the Nassau County Department of Health (NCDOH) during 2024. The water system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements, with the exception of Iron.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

For more information contact the Superintendent of Water & Sewer, Mark Quinton at 516-377-2379 or the Nassau County Health Department 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 and or mail.

PRECAUTIONS

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially for 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. The Village of Freeport is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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, please contact the Freeport Water Department at (516)377-2379. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

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INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Our water system is required by the Environmental Protection Agency to participate in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule program. This program acts as a tool for the EPA to find unregulated contaminants of concern in the nation's drinking water. The Safe Drinking Water Act gives EPA the responsibility to protect public health and to set minimum standards for drinking water. The EPA identifies contaminants that may be harmful to human health and that may be present in drinking

water. The EPA works with local water systems to periodically test the water for contaminants that are not regulated to determine whether or not these contaminants occur often enough at high enough concentrations to warrant further attention.

The Village continues to cooperate with EPA's nationwide sampling program. Any detections have been reflected in the table of detected contaminants.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The Village water system improvements scheduled to begin in 2025 include installation of an automatic blow off and new motor control center at Well No.9, and the water main project on North Grove Street and Pearsall Avenue. Installation of 1620 linear feet of new 8" Cement-mortar Lined Ductile Iron (CLDI)

water mains as well as four fire hydrants are also scheduled to begin in 2025. The transfer of approximately 42 water services and the restoration of disturbed pavement will be an ongoing project throughout 2025.

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

The Village of Freeport continued its water conservation program during 2024. Individual customers of the Village can implement water conservation measures such as retrofitting plumbing fixtures with flow restrictors, modifying automatic lawn sprinklers to include rain sensors, repairing leaks in the home, installing water conserving fixtures and appliances, and maintaining a daily awareness of water conservation in their personal habits. Besides protecting the limited underground water supply, water conservation will produce a cost savings to the consumer in terms of both water and energy bills for hot water. Following these conservation tips can achieve significant savings:

Indoor

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using

appliances, and then check the meter after 15 minutes. If the register on the meter changed, you have a leak. The Village Water Department can also assist in certain cases by remotely reading your meter at a fixed interval.

- Toilets are the most common source of leaks and unnecessary use of water. Adding a few drops of food coloring to the tank will help disclose very slow leaks. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you can save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Do not use the toilet for flushing items that could go in a wastepaper basket. Water saving devices can be installed in older model tanks to use less water for flushing.
- Keep conservation in mind when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures, washing machines and dishwashers. Look for fixtures and appliances that are designed to do the job with less water.
- Always try to do full loads of dishes or laundry. Adjust the water level for smaller loads.

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- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Do not let water run when hand washing dishes, shaving or brushing teeth.
- Store water in the refrigerator to eliminate the need for running the tap for a cold drink.

Outdoor

- Nassau County Watering regulations for lawns and gardens are in effect year round. No watering is allowed between the hours of 10 AM and 4 PM. Odd numbered houses are allowed to water only on odd days of the month. Even numbered houses are allowed to water only on even days of the month.

- If your sprinkler system does not have a moisture sensor, we advise you to manually turn it off if it has rained, is raining, or is likely to start raining. According to staff at the Nassau County Cornell Cooperative Extension Center, over-watering is the cause of most lawn and garden problems. You can call them for advice at 516-292-7990 or 516-228-0426.
- Sprinkler systems should operate in the early morning hours, however make it a point to observe the operation of the system to check for faulty heads and leaking fittings. These problems waste water and cause higher bills.
- Sweep, don't wash, sidewalks; use a bucket for car washing and turn the hose on and off for rinsing.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Call us at (516)377-2379 or visit our Web site at <https://www.freeportny.gov/36/Water>. For more information on lead in drinking water, contact the Nassau County Health Department at (516) 227-9692, or the New York State Department of Health directly by calling the toll-free number (within New York State) 1-800-458-1158, extension 27650, or out of state at (518) 402-7650, or by email at bpwsp@health.state.ny.us. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, or call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD.

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 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 upon request, a copy of the inventory can be E-mailed or a hard copy can be delivered to consumers by mail.

CivicReady Emergency Notification

Freeport Village is able to send you emergency alerts via text message, E-mail, pager, or voice mail (in extreme cases), based on your preference. It is important that we collect this contact information because many households no longer utilize traditional land-based telephone lines.

If you wish to add your contact information to the Village of Freeport's CivicReady Emergency System please visit the Village website at: <https://www.freeportny.gov/720/CivicReady-Emergency-Notification>

Any resident or residents with concerns and/or comments involving Village of Freeport matters are all welcomed to join Mayor Kennedy's open house meetings every Tuesday from 12pm – 4:30 pm (no appointment necessary). For more details, call (516)377-2252.

Village Hall
46 N Ocean Avenue
Freeport, NY 11520

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CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our groundwater through proper disposal of chemicals and waste. Copies of this Annual Water Quality Report are available at the Village of Freeport, Village Hall located at 46 N Ocean Ave, Freeport, New York. In addition, a supplemental data package is available at the Village office, which includes the full water quality data, both before and after treatment, for each well utilized during 2024.

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.