Table of Detected Parameters — 2016 Annual Water Quality Report

Parameter	Violation Yes/No	Date Of Sample	Maximum Level Detected	Range Detected	Unit Level	MCLG Measured	Limit	Likely Source
MICROBIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS								
Total coliform bacteria	No	5/5/16	2.3%	N/A	N/A	0%	MCL=<5%	Naturally occurring
INORGANIC PARAMETERS								
Iron*	Yes	Numerous	390	70–390	ug/l	N/A	MCL=300	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	Numerous	1.5	0.23–1.5	mg/l	N/A	NO MCL	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	Numerous	17.8	2.7–17.8	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring
Copper	No	Numerous	0.044	0.002–0.044	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of internal plumbing
Sodium**	No	Numerous	11	2.5–11	mg/l	N/A	NO MCL	Naturally occurring
Calcium	No	Numerous	1.9	0.36–1.9	mg/l	N/A	NO MCL	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	No	Numerous	16.2	7.16–16.2	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	Numerous	0.060	ND–0.060	mg/l	N/A	MCL=5	Naturally occurring
Hardness, calcium	No	Numerous	4.7	0.9–4.7	mg/l	N/A	NO MCL	Naturally occurring
Total hardness	No	Numerous	10.9	1.8–10.9	mg/l	N/A	NO MCL	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity	No	Numerous	2.7		mg/l	N/A	NO MCL	Naturally occurring
Total dissolved solids	No	Numerous	44	10–44	mg/l	N/A	NO MCL	Naturally occurring
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Dibromochlormethane	No	Numerous	<0.5	ND	ug/l	N/A	MCL=50	By-product of chlorine
Bromoform	No	Numerous	0.5	ND–0.5	ug/l	N/A	MCL=50	By-product of chlorine
Total trihalomethanes	No	Numerous	2.0	ND–2.0	ug/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of chlorine

** Iron is a naturally occurring parameter in the Magothy Aquifer below Freeport. Iron has no negative health effects. 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.*

***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.*

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, BERYLIUM, CADMIUM, CHROMIUM, MANGANESE, NICKEL, SILVER, ZINC, ARSENIC, ANTIMONY, SELENIUM, THALLIUM, MERCURY, FREE CYANIDE, COLOR, FLOURIDE, DETERGENTS, NITRITE, NITRATE, ODOR, TURBIDITY.

DICHLOROFLUORMETHANE, 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, 1-1-2 TRICHLOROETHANE, TETRACHLOROETHENE, 1-3- DICHLOROPROPANE, DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE, 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-ISOPROPYLTOLUNE, SEC-BUTYLBINZENE, N-BUTYLBENZENE, CHLOROFORM, BROMODICHLOROMETHANE, DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE, BROMOFORM, TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES. PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES.

1-2-DIBROMOETHANE, 1-2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE, ALDRIN, LINDANE, HEPTACHLOR, HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE, DIELDRIN, ENDRIN, METHOXYCHLOR, CHLORDANE, TOTAL PCB'S, TOXAPHENE, DICAMBA, PENTACHLOROPHENAL, 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-ETHYLHIXYL) ADIPATE, 2-4 D, BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE, BENZOAPYRENE, ENDOTHALL, DIOXIN, 1,4 DIOXANE.

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-DINITROTLUENE, 2-6-DINITROTOLUENE, 4-4 DDE, ACETOCHLOR, EPTC, MOLINATE, TERBACIL, METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER, NITROBENZENE, PERCHLORATE, DCPA-MONOAND DI-ACIDS.

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.

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

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

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).

Village of Freeport

Robert T. Kennedy	Mayor
Jorge Martinez	Deputy Mayor
Carmen Piñeyro	Trustee
Ronald Ellerbe	Trustee
Debra Mulé	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

2016 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 2016 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.

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Freeport Water

Village of Freeport
46 North Ocean Avenue
Freeport, NY 11520
Visit our website at www.freeportny.com

Public Water Supply ID #2902823

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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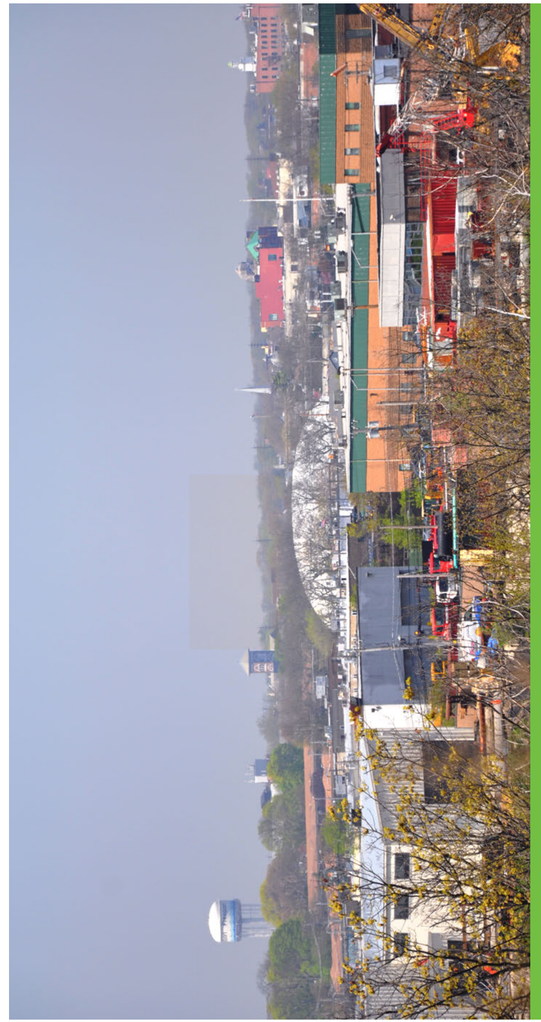

FREEPORT WATER QUALITY REPORT 2016

Dear Freeport Residents and Businesses:

As we continue our commitment to providing residents with a safe, economic and dependable source of drinking water, I strongly encourage each of you to take a few minutes to read the important information contained in our Water Department's annual statement. This report describes some of the work on our water infrastructure that will help provide clean water to Freeporter's for generations to come.

In 2017, we look forward to the replacement of 4,315 linear feet of undersized water mains. We will also be conducting an installation of an automatic blow off at well #7. As we look to the future, our plans for 2018 include continuing to replace undersized water mains at more locations to be determined. We also plan to upgrade our village SCADA system and replace our chlorinators.

I hope you will find that this Consumer Confidence Report answers any concerns and increases your understanding of the village's water supply treatment and distribution system. If you have any questions, please contact the Water Department or my office.

Sincerely,
Robert T. Kennedy
Mayor

Freeport's Cooler When It's Warmer

Climate change is all over the news these days. While people dispute the causes and remedies, the data do demonstrate a warming trend over the period for which we have exact measurements. What are the potential affects on our water supply?

Municipalities that draw their water from surface sources such as rivers, lakes and reservoirs have cause for concern. Warmer temperatures promote evaporation, and may impact snow and rainfall patterns in particular locations. Less than 1% of the earth's fresh water is contained in streams, lakes and rivers, so these sources are particularly susceptible to changing weather patterns and seasonal shortages.

However, Freeport's water is drawn from acquifers deep below the Village. Because this water source is replenished steadily over long periods of time, it is far less dependent upon seasonal rainfall and snowmelt, and it's protected from evaporation by layers of rock and sediment. The earth's groundwater and aquifers hold at least 100 times more fresh water than surface sources. (Mountain snow and polar ice store the rest of the planet's fresh water.) That's a lot of H_2O that's not going anywhere soon!

But wait, there's more: Using water from aquifers eliminates the need to maintain watershed collection systems and expensive holding reservoirs. Likewise, it's not necessary to build long distance transportation pipelines. (For example, New York City's latest water tunnel has been almost 50 years in construction to date.) Freeport's water is already in storage, so to speak, right below us.

Water in aquifers is also ready to use now. Aquifers are replenished through a slow filtration process where water passes through layers of rock and soil – a natural purification system – removing all sorts of contaminants, including bacteria. And we closely monitor water quality at the pump through extensive testing that ensures delivery of the purest and safest "product" whenever you turn on the tap.

Bottled Water: It's Not As "Green" as You May Think

- Only 1 in 5 plastic bottles are actually recycled. The rest end up in landfill.
- Plastic water bottles can take between 400 and 1,000 years to decompose.
- Most tap water is more heavily tested and regulated than bottled water.
- It requires 3 times the amount of water to produce a plastic bottle than it does to fill it.
- In many taste tests, tap water was preferred over bottled water.
- It takes 17 million barrels of oil to produce plastic bottles yearly. This could fuel 1 million cars for a year.

What can I do to help protect the water supply?

Dispose of hazardous household waste in an environmentally safe manner, according to local town government guidelines, most of which have drop-off dates and locations. Prevent items such as used motor oil and household chemicals from seeping into the aquifer by never placing them in the trash or dumping them down the drain, into the storm sewer or onto the ground.

The Stop Throwing Out Pollutants (S.T.O.P.) Program is designed to provide area residents with a safe, environmentally sound method of disposal of the many hazardous materials found in the average home. Bring toxins such as antifreeze, drain cleaners, pesticides, motor oil and household chemicals on any of the scheduled S.T.O.P. collection days, and you and your family will make a significant contribution to protecting our groundwater supply and preserving our shoreline.

Remember to protect yourself when handling any pollutants: Wear rubber gloves. Wrap leaking containers in newspaper and place in a bag or larger container. Do not smoke around chemicals, or leave them in an unventilated vehicle.

For complete handling information and recycling schedules, please visit **http://www.freeportny.com/index.aspx?nid=521**

Federal Mandatory Health Advisory

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some parameters. The presence of a parameter does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about parameters and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 the immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advise from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CPA guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giarda, and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 land and 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. Parameters that may be present in source water include: microbial parameters, inorganic parameters, pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical parameters; and radioactive parameters.

2017 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.

Backflow? Here's What You Need To Know

Water systems rely on pressure to allow sufficient flow from the supply system to household plumbing fixtures: taps, showers, appliances, etc. If this pressure is reduced – which can happen when a water main breaks, or during a fire when several hydrants need to be opened at the same time – water can flow backward from household pipes into the water supply system.

While we regularly flush sediment from the Village water mains, water in private homes may have been sitting for long periods, as when owners are on vacation or outdoor pipes aren't used in the winter. So, a reduction in pressure could draw any sediment in household pipes into the supply system. To avoid this many homes have backflow prevention systems, and the Village requires them to be inspected regularly – which is why you may get a notice about it. Just follow the instructions in the letter, and don't hesitate to contact us with any questions.

Municipal workers flush the water mains regularly

2016 Monthly Pumpage

Figures in millions

Freeport population: 43,700
Total gallons pumped: 1,501,048.40 billion gallons
Trend since last report: -4.17%
Date of highest usage: July 23: 6,912.40 million gallons