2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Mill Neck Estates
Operations District
Public Water Supply ID# NY2902838

This report complies with Part 5-1.72, New York State Sanitary Code (10 NYCCR) and federal Consumer Confidence Report regulations (40 CFR Part 141, Subpart O).

A Message from the New York American Water President

To Our Valued Customer:

Thank you for the opportunity to serve you. I am pleased to share our **Annual Water Quality Report** with you – this is our report card on the quality of the drinking water delivered to our customers. The report shows that we continue to supply you with water that meets or surpasses all county, state, and federal water quality standards. We encourage our customers to review this report as it provides important details about the source and quality of your drinking water between January and December 2020.

New York American Water (NYAW) invests in our infrastructure to ensure the delivery of quality drinking water. This includes the facilities and technology needed to draw water from the source and treat it, along with miles and miles of pipeline hidden below the ground to bring water to your tap. In addition, our plant operators, water quality experts, engineers and maintenance crews work around the clock to provide you with quality water.

Delivering safe, reliable water service requires significant investment to maintain and upgrade aging facilities. **In 2020, we invested approximately $62 million in system improvements across the state.** NYAW is also making important investments in water treatment technology to comply with New York State Department of Health's (NYSDOH) new drinking water standards for emerging compounds, specifically 1,4-Dioxane, PFOA, and PFOS.

The COVID-19 public health emergency highlighted how essential water is for public health. We remain steadfast in our commitment to delivering safe and reliable water service while maintaining a safe environment for our employees and customers. NYAW extends our sincerest gratitude to our field employees as well as all frontline workers and essential employees who are on the job and keeping life flowing. Thank you!

Sincerely,

Lynda DiMenna
President, New York American Water

Public Participation – How You Can Get 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
- Attending open houses conducted by the company
- Responding to survey requests
- Attending presentations by the company made to local community and civic associations
- Contacting agencies such as the Nassau County Health Department (NCDOH) at 516-227-9692

Be Water Smart – Think Conservation

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 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 NYAW 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. Call our customer call center or 516-632-2236 to order.
- 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.

What is a Water Quality Report?

To assure that water is safe to drink, the USEPA, and the Health Departments of New York State and Nassau County, set regulations for water quality and indicate the levels of various substances that are acceptable in public drinking water. This report explains how our water measures up to those standards. As you can see by the results, our water quality is excellent. The NYSDOH and the U.S. Food & Drug Administration regulate and set limits for substances in bottled water, which must also provide protection for public health.

During 2020, our system was in compliance with applicable NYS drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements. If you have questions about this report, please contact our Water Quality Manager at 516-632-2239.

Share This Report:

Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals, and others are encouraged to share this important water quality information with water users at their location who are not customers of New York American Water. Additional copies of this report are available by contacting us at 516-632-2239.

How to Contact Us

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our Customer Call Center toll-free if you have questions.

NYAW:

Customer Call Center: 1-877-426-6999 (M-F; 7am-7pm)
Emergencies: 1-877-426-6909 (24 hours)
TDD (Hearing/Speech impaired): 1-800-300-6202
On-line: www.newyorkamwater.com
Merrick Administrative Office:
New York American Water
60 Brooklyn Avenue, Merrick, NY 11566
516-632-2232

Billing Payment Address:
New York American Water
PO BOX 371332, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7332

Water Information Sources

NYSDOH
1-518-473-8600 • www.health.state.ny.us
NCDOH
516-227-9692 • www.co.nassau.ny.us/health
New York State Department of Public Service
1-800-342-3377 • www.dps.state.ny.us
US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
www.epa.gov/safewater
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791
American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org
Water Quality Association
www.wqa.org

About NYAW

NYAW, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), is the largest investor-owned water company in New York, providing high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to approximately 350,000 people.

About American Water

With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,800 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water,

wastewater, and other related services to more than 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable, and reliable water services to our customers to make sure we keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.

Communities Served

Mill Neck Estates
Approximate Population Served: 280

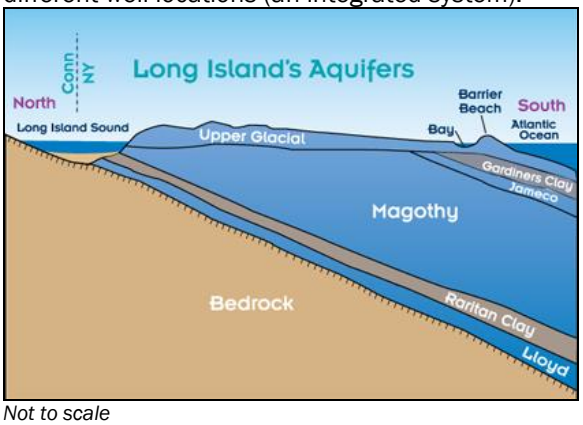
Source, Quality & Quantity

Groundwater is the source of your drinking water supply. It is drawn from two wells located in the aquifer system beneath the land surface.

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. NYAW– Mill Neck Estates Operations district has two wells in the Lloyd Aquifer, which are located north of Beach Pass West on the Mill Neck Creek Beach.

Not all wells are operating at the same time, which means that the water you receive is a blend of treated water from different well locations (an integrated system).



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 2 wells in the Lloyd Aquifer. The source water assessment has both wells as having a low susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. However, due to the highly sensitive characteristics of the aquifer, continued vigilance in compliance with water quality protection and pollution prevention programs as well as continued monitoring and enforcement will help to continue to protect groundwater quality.

How is Your Water Treated?

Our water supply is obtained from two wells located within the distribution system area. One well is 340 feet deep, while the other is 360 feet deep. The water is pumped directly from the wells, with chlorination, to over 3,400 feet of water mains in the distribution system, and ultimately, into our 50,000-gallon elevated storage tank. The yearly average of chlorine residual readings in the distribution system in 2020 was 0.42 mg/L. The yearly average of pH readings in the distribution system in 2020 was 6.2 units. Bacteriological pollutants are usually not present in wells at these depths, and consequently, water directly from the well is drinkable. However, water treatment is required to protect the water flowing through the distribution system.

Treatment consists of:
Chlorination for bacteriological disinfection (using Sodium Hypochlorite)

System Improvements

In 2020, we continued to make significant upgrades to our system and infrastructure. Those improvements include:

- Substantially completed construction of the new treatment facility on Soundview Road which will relocate the treatment system off the beach and up the hill to protect against tidal flooding.
- Constructed improvements to fortify both existing wells located on the beach and in a flood plain location.
- Constructed a new safe walkway from Soundview Road down to the well site on the shore.

Improvements planned for 2021 include:

- Completion and startup of the new treatment facility on Soundview Road. The facility will be will provide safe easy access for operation, be protected against tidal flooding, and continue to have a natural gas emergency generator which will allow continuous reliable service during power outages.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations limiting the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Although our drinking water meets all state and federal regulations, 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.
If you have questions, contact the NCDOH at 516-227-9692. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia* and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

In general terms, the sources of drinking water (both tap 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities.
Substances that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbiological Contaminants:** Such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife.
- **Inorganic Contaminants (IOC's):** Such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides (SOC's):** Which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants (VOC's):** Including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants:** Which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the EPA's 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. NYAW 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.

How do I read the Water Quality Table?

The Water Quality Table – "**Table of Detected Contaminants**" is the most important section in this report, containing details on New York American Water's comprehensive testing program for drinking water at the tap. It compares the results from tests we performed in 2019 (and earlier) with the health standards established by federal, state, and local health authorities.

To review the quality of your drinking water, compare the result in the "**Maximum Amount Detected**" column with the **Standard** in the "**MCL**" column. That **Standard** is the highest level that is considered safe for drinking water. To be in compliance, the **High** result in the "**Range: Low-High**" column should be lower than the **MCL Standard**. For example, under **Metals & Inorganic Substances**, the "**MCL**" standard for **Barium** is **2000 ppb** and the "**Maximum Amount Detected**" result is **6.2** ppb, well below the maximum allowed level (or "**MCL**") of 2,000 ppb.
Also review the "**Compliance Achieved**" and "**Violation**" columns to determine if New York American Water violated any standards. As you can see, our system had no violations.

The **Definition of Terms** below provides further explanation of the data.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Report

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **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 Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **90th Percentile Value:** The values reported in the "Lead and Copper Rule" section 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 percent of the lead and copper values detected in your water system.
- **N/A:** Not Applicable
- **None Detected (ND):** Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present at the method detection level.
- **Parts per Million (ppm):** Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid [Equivalent to "milligrams per liter" (mg/L)].
- **Parts per Billion (ppb):** Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid [Equivalent to "micrograms per liter" (µg/L)].
- **Parts per Trillion (ppt):** Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid [Equivalent to nanograms per liter (ng/L) or roughly one second in approx. 31,506 years].
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Total Dissolved Solids (TDS):** An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in the water
- **Healthy Advisory (HA):** EPA's health advisories are non-enforceable and non-regulatory and provide technical information to states agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies, and treatment technologies associated with drinking water contamination.

Water Quality Facts

To assure high quality water, individual water samples are taken each year for chemical, physical, and microbiological tests. Testing can pinpoint a potential problem so that preventive action may be taken.
Tests are done on water taken from the well ("raw water"), water within our treatment facilities, water exiting our treatment plants at the point-of-entry to the distribution system, and from sites located throughout our distribution system after treatment. These tests are conducted by independent state certified laboratories and by the NCDOH Laboratory, who report results simultaneously to the company and to the Health Department. NYS allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year-to-year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

For a copy of the Water Supplement containing detailed data on testing at the source water wells before treatment, call us at 516-632-2239 and request a copy.

2020 Statistics at a Glance

Total Water Withdrawn	10,813,309
Total Water Sales	10,373,370
Total Water Lost from System	439,939
Non-revenue Water (%)	4.1%

Water Quality Table – Table of Detected Contaminants 2020 (Mill Neck Estates)

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Contaminant (units)	Date Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Amount Detected	Range: Low-High	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Source
Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm) [1]	2020	MRDL = N/A	N/A	0.60	0.30 – 0.60	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Radiological [2]							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	12/2018	15	0	1.16	0.643 – 1.16	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 and Radium-228 (pCi/L)	12/2018	5	0	1.276	0.829 – 1.276	No	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Uranium (ppb)	12/2018	30	0	0.113	0.106 – 0.113	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta particles (pCi/L) [3]	12/2018	50*	0	0.808	0.612 – 0.808	No	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions

Lead and Copper Rule (Tap water samples were collected from 5 homes in the service area)

Contaminant (units)	Date Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th %tile)	Range	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Source
Copper (ppm) [4]	08/2020	1.3	1.3	1.06	0.30 – 1.20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) [5]	08/2020	15	0	5.6	1.9 – 6.0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Metals & Inorganic Substances (Sample results also include data from raw water wells 1 and 2)

Contaminant (units)	Date Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Amount Detected	Range: Low-High	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Source
Barium (ppb)	08/2020	2,000	2,000	6.2	5.0 – 6.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorides (ppm)	09/2020	250	N/A	7.8	2.6 – 7.8	No	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Nitrates as N (ppm)*	08/2020	10	N/A	1.4	0.81 – 1.80	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizers and septic tanks
Sodium (ppm) [6]	08/2020	None	N/A	41.0	4.1 – 41.0	No	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners
Iron (ppb)	08/2020	300	N/A	1300	ND – 1300	No	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	08/2020	5	N/A	0.096	ND – 0.096	No	Naturally occurring

Physical Parameters & Unregulated Substances

Contaminant (units)	Date Sampled	Maximum Amount Detected	Range: Low-High	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Source
Alkalinity (ppm)	09/2020	14.4	11.2 – 14.4	No	N/A
Calcium Hardness (ppm)	09/2020	8.8	7.9 – 8.8	No	N/A
Calcium (ppm)	09/2020	3.5	3.1 – 3.5	No	N/A
Corrosivity (Langelier Index) [7]	09/2020	(-3.84)	(-3.70) – (-3.84)	No	N/A
Hardness, Total (ppm)	09/2020	14.0	1.7 – 14.0	No	N/A
Magnesium (ppm)	09/2020	1.6	1.4 – 1.6	No	N/A
pH (units) [8]	2020	6.2	6.2 – 6.2	No	N/A
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	08/2020	72.0	ND – 72.0	No	N/A

Footnotes:

[1] The running annual average of all Chlorine Residual readings in the distribution system was **0.42 ppm** for 2020.
[2] Radiological results are from raw water wells, and not distribution locations, as required by the NCDOH.
[3] The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
[4] The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 5 sites tested for in 2020. The "action level" for copper was not exceeded at any of the five locations tested in 2020.
[5] The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 5 sites tested for in 2020. The "action level" for lead was not exceeded at any of the five locations tested in 2020.

QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.

[6] Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by persons 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.
[7] The NCDOH recommends that the Langelier Saturation Index (for corrosivity) be as close to zero as possible.
[8] NCDOH guidelines recommend a pH range of 7.5 – 8.5. There are no pH treatments at Mill Neck Estates.

*Additional Nitrate Educational and Health Language:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High Nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Copper Health Effects Language:

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper more than 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.

Special Message about new Regulations on Emerging Contaminants by NYSDOH:

On August 26, 2020, NYS adopted new drinking water standards for public water systems that set maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) of 10 parts per trillion (ppt) each for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and 1 part per billion (ppb) for 1,4-dioxane.

About Drinking Water Standards and MCLs

A MCL is the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water delivered by public water systems. They are enforceable regulatory limits. MCLs are set far below levels that cause health effects. According to the NYSDOH, because MCLs are set at levels with a large margin of protection, an exceedance of an MCL does not mean that water is unsafe for use while the public water system takes actions to reduce the levels.

The USEPA has also established guidance for the presence of PFOA and PFOS in drinking water. The USEPA has established a non-enforceable health advisory level of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for the sum of PFOA and PFOS. An MCL for 1,4-Dioxane in drinking water has not been established by the USEPA.

What Are Emerging Compounds?

1,4-Dioxane is a synthetic industrial chemical that is present in many goods, including paint strippers, dyes, greases, antifreeze, and aircraft deicing fluids, and in some consumer products such as deodorants, shampoos, and cosmetics.

PFOA/PFOS are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), which are a group of man-made chemicals that can be found in food packaging; commercial household products, including stain- and water-repellent fabrics (ex: Scotchgard), nonstick products (e.g., Teflon), polishes, waxes, paints, and cleaning products; and fire-fighting foams.

Emerging compounds can enter our water resources after being landfilled, spilled, discharged as waste, or by seepage and infiltration into the water table, eventually entering water supplies.

NYAW's Water's Action Plan

In advance of the adoption of these new standards by the State, NYAW tested its entire water supply to determine the presence of these emerging compounds.

NYAW determined that, of the 55 sites that supply water across NYAW's service areas in Long Island and upstate New York. There are no detections of emerging compounds, 1,4 Dioxane or perfluoro-compounds, above the NYS MCLs in your water district.

NYAW is pursuing the appropriate treatment where needed. While new treatment will take time to fully install, NYAW's proactive approach has significantly reduced the time needed to install the right treatment system for our customers.

Listing of Non-Detected (ND) Contaminants – 2020 (Mill Neck Estates Operations)

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

Microbiological:
E. coli
Total Coliform

Inorganics & Physical:
Ammonia as N
Color
Cyanide, free
Fluoride
Nitrite as N
Odor
Perchlorate
Sulfate
Turbidity

Metals:
Antimony
Arsenic
Beryllium
Cadmium
Chromium
Manganese
Mercury
Nickel
Selenium
Silver
Thallium

Disinfection By-Products:
Total Trihalomethanes
(Includes the following parameters):
Bromoform
Bromodichloromethane
Dibromochloromethane
Chloroform)

Total Haloacetic Acids
(Includes the following parameters):
Monochloroacetic acid
Dichloroacetic acid
Trichloroacetic acid
Bromoacetic acid
Dibromoacetic acid)

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
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)
n-Propylbenzene
Styrene
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
Trichloroethene (TCE)
Trichlorofluoromethane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
M-Xylene
O-Xylene
P-Xylene

Synthetic 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)

* SOC's are mainly pesticides and herbicides, and were collected on raw water wells, as per NCDOH regulations.

Special Monitoring for Emerging Contaminants (Not Detected):
1,4-Dioxane

PFAS Compounds:
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
Perfluorononononoic Acid (PFNA)
Perfluorodeconoic Acid (PFDA)
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA)
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA)
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA)
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)