



2016 Annual

Water Quality Report

Merrick Operations District

Public Water Supply ID# NY2902840

January 1 to December 31, 2016



NEW YORK
AMERICAN WATER

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

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

本报告与您的饮用水有关。
如果您不了解其内容，应请别人为您翻译解说。

이 보고서에는 귀하께서 사용하고 계시는 식수에 관한 정보가 들어있습니다. 만약에 이해를 못하시면 누군가에게 번역을 의뢰하십시오.

A Message from the New York American Water President

To Our Valued Customer:

New York American Water is proud to be your local water service provider, and I am pleased to share some very good news about the quality of your drinking water. As you read through our Annual Water Quality Report, you will see that we continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. **Better yet, the price you pay for this high-quality water service remains less than a penny per gallon.**

This is an exceptional value when you consider 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. What's more, our plant operators, water quality experts, engineers and maintenance crews work around the clock to make sure that quality water is always there when you need it.

Delivering reliable, high-quality water service also requires significant investment to maintain and upgrade

aging facilities. **In 2016 alone, we invested approximately \$44 million in system improvements across the state; and plan on investing another \$40 million in 2017.**

Because water is essential for public health, fire protection, economic development and overall quality of life, New York American Water's employees are committed to ensuring that quality water keeps flowing not only today but well into the future. We hope you agree that your water service is worth every penny.

Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water using the data from water quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2016.

Thanks for allowing us to serve you.

Sincerely,



Brian K. Bruce
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
- Contacting agencies such as the Nassau County Health Department at 516-227-9692.



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WE CARE ABOUT WATER. IT'S WHAT WE DO.®

What is a Water Quality Report

To assure that water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 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 New York State Health Department 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 2016, 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 516-632-2215.

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 direct customers of New York American Water. Additional copies of this report are available by contacting us at 516-632-2215.

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:*

New York American Water:

Customer Call Center: 1-877-426-6999 (M-F; 7am-7pm)

Emergencies: 1-877-426-6909 (24 hours)

Automated Meter Reading Line: 1-800-672-1095

TDD (Hearing/Speech impaired): 1-800-300-6202

Merrick Administrative Office: 516-632-2232

On-line: www.newyorkamwater.com

Billing Payment Address:

New York American Water

PO BOX 371332

Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7332

Water Information Sources :

New York State Department of Health

1-518-473-8600 • www.health.state.ny.us

Nassau County Health Department

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

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 New York American Water

New York American Water, 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 (NYSE: AWK) is the largest and most geographically diverse publicly traded U.S. water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,700 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to an estimated 15 million people in 47 states and Ontario, Canada. More information can be found by visiting www.amwater.com.

Communities Served

Bellmore

East Massapequa*

Levittown*

Massapequa*

Merrick

North Bellmore

North Merrick

North Seaford

North Wantagh

Seaford

Wantagh

**community partially served*

Average Residential Usage & Cost

In 2016, the average residential household used approximately 112,012 gallons of water at a cost of \$570, or \$1.56 a day. With an average of 3.0 persons per household, the cost of water was about 52¢ a day per person.



Be Water Smart – Think Conservation

Our system has more than enough water to meet present and future demands. However, saving water helps the environment by preserving our natural resource, and reducing the cost of pumping and treating the water. Saving water can also help lower your water bill and your hot water heating bill.

The following suggestions will help you make your home “water efficient” without sacrificing comfort or changing lifestyles:

- 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 516-632-2215 to order.
- Water your lawn only on odd/even days according to your address, and only before 10:00am or after 4:00pm, as per **mandatory** Nassau County Dept. of Health ordinance.
- Install a moisture sensor on your lawn sprinkler system to prevent wasteful watering during or just after a rain.
- 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.

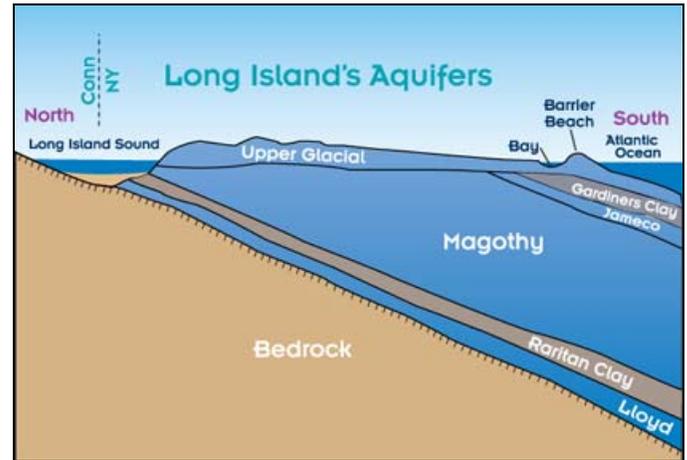
Source, Quality & Quantity

Groundwater is the source of your drinking water supply. It is drawn from 16 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. New York American Water – Merrick Operations Center has wells in the Magothy aquifer.

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: Nassau County Department of Health)

Source Water Assessment

The NYS DOH, 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 16 wells. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and a high susceptibility to nitrates. The elevated susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to transportation routes and commercial/ industrial facilities and related activities in the assessment area. The high susceptibility to nitrate contamination is attributable to residential, commercial and institutional land use and related 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 our Water Quality Manager at 516-632-2215.



How is Your Water Treated?

Our water supply is obtained from wells located throughout our service area, and average about 500 feet in depth. In our area of southeastern Nassau County, the soil has a naturally high iron and mineral content. The water dissolves these naturally occurring minerals, and while they are not health hazards, they can cause discolored water issues.

Bacteriological pollutants are not usually present in wells at the average depth of 500 feet and, consequently, water directly from the well is drinkable. However, water treatment is required to protect the water in the distribution system and to minimize discolored water conditions.

Treatment consists of:

1. Chlorination for bacteriological disinfection (using Sodium Hypochlorite)
2. Caustic Soda (Sodium Hydroxide) to raise pH and minimize corrosivity to water mains and household plumbing
3. Filtration to remove iron at three well locations
4. Calciquest (Phosphate compound) to stabilize or sequester the iron not removed by filtration, and also to act as a corrosion control inhibitor.
5. Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) to remove organics at one well location (US Navy / Northrop-Grumman plume site).

System Improvements

In 2016, we continued to make *significant upgrades to our system and infrastructure*. These improvements include:

- Replaced 2.8 miles of water main throughout the service territory (over 14,700 feet of pipeline)
- Replaced 11 fire hydrants
- Replaced 116 service lines
- Installed new Sampling Stations throughout the service territory.
- Completed emergency interconnection and Pressure Sustaining Vault projects in Levittown to increase system reliability.
- Replaced booster pumps at Newbridge Road station in Bellmore.
- Completed the rehabilitation and upgrade projects at the DeMott Ave Pump Station in Wantagh
- Completed the large transmission main relining project along Merrick Road in Massapequa – 8,700 feet of 12-inch diameter pipe.
- Completed the plant upgrades at the Charles Street pump station in North Merrick and Plant #7 in Massapequa.

Improvements planned for 2017 include:

- Replace approximately 3.4 miles of water main throughout the service territory (over 17,900 feet)
- Replace 30 fire hydrants
- Replace 350 service lines
- Start electrical controls and booster pump upgrades at the Morton street storage Tank in Massapequa

- Start water main piping, valve replacement and electrical and SCADA control project at Bernard Street storage Tank in Merrick.
- Start Well piping and valve replacement projects at Newbridge Road station in Bellmore and Massapequa pump stations.
- Improvements at Seaman Neck Road plant in Levittown including redrill of well #3, new well building, treatment chemical improvements; plus replacement of backwash storage tanks.
- Finish system-wide transmission (large) water main expansion project.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount 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 Nassau County Department of Health 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 a number of 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 Nassau County Department of Health 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 0.5 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 2014 with similar results. We are on an approved reduced monitoring schedule, and the next round of homeowner monitoring for the Lead and Copper Rule will be completed in the summer of 2017.

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. New York American Water 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 2016 (and earlier) with the health standards established by federal, state and local health authorities. Of approximately 165 substances or parameters tested, detectable levels were found for only 35; and these levels are trace amounts, well below the levels set to protect public health.

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 **2,000 ppb** and the “**Maximum Amount Detected**” result is **2.2 ppb**, well below the maximum allowed level (or “**MCL**”).

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.

Further evidence of the quality of our water can be seen in the “**Listing of Non-Detected (ND) Contaminants**” — An extensive list of substances that we tested for and did not find in our distribution system and/or water sources.

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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 disinfectants to control 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
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **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)].
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Total Dissolved Solids [TDS]:** An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in the water.

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 in the company’s state certified laboratory, by the Nassau County Health Department Laboratory, and by independent, certified laboratories approved by the state, who report results simultaneously to the company and to the Health Department. New York State 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 516-632-2215 and request a copy.

2016 STATISTICS AT-A-GLANCE

Wells Closed/Restricted	None
Violations of Standards	None
Typical Well Depth	500 Feet
Aquifers	Magothy
Pumping Stations	12
Service Area	20 Square Miles
Total Water Withdrawn	5,925,637,000 Gal.
Total Water Delivered to System	5,902,121,000 Gal.
Total Water Lost from System*	485,630,000 Gal
Population Served (approx.)	135,000
Customers Served (approx.)	44,767
Miles of Mains	433

* Total water lost from the system includes “Accounted For” and “Unaccounted For” water. Non-revenue water is approx. 8.2% of total water delivered to the system; of which, 3.4% is accounted for and 4.8% is unaccounted for.



Water Quality Table – Table of Detected Contaminants 2016 (Merrick Operations)

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Contaminant (units)	Date Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Amount Detected	Range: Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Microbiological							
Total Coliform (% positive samples in any given month) ¹	2016 (highest month was June 2016)	TT=>5% samples positive	0	9.7% ¹	ND (0%) - 9.7%	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfection By-Products							
TTHM's [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) ²	2016	80	0	4.86	ND - 4.86	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfection By-Products							
HAA5's [Total Haloacetic acids] (ppb) ³	2016	60	0	1.14	ND - 1.14	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm) ⁴	2016	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG=4.0	2.20	0.10 - 2.20	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Radiological ⁵							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	2016	15	0	2.61	0.014 - 2.61	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226 (pCi/L)	2016	5	0	1.22	ND - 1.22	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	2016	5	0	3.39	0.280 - 3.39	Yes	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Uranium (ug/L)	2016	30	0	0.187	0.071 - 0.187	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Rule (Tap water samples were collected from 50 homes in the service area)

Contaminant (units)	Date Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th %tile)	Homes Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm) ⁶	2014	1.3	1.3	0.61	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) ⁷	2014	15	0	1.5	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Metals & Inorganic Substances

Contaminant (units)	Date Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Amount Detected	Range: Low-High	Typical Source
Barium (ppb)	2016	2,000	2,000	2.2	ND - 2.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorides (ppm)	2016	250	N/A	10.2	5.10 - 10.2	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Iron (ppb) ⁸	2016	300	N/A	680	200 - 680	Naturally occurring
Manganese (ppb) ⁸	2016	300	N/A	2.2	ND - 2.2	Naturally occurring
Nickel (ppb)	2016	NONE	N/A	3.2	0.63 - 3.2	Naturally occurring
Nitrates as N (ppm)	2016	10	10	0.05	ND - 0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizers and septic tanks
Sodium (ppm) ⁹	2016	NONE	N/A	24	14 - 24	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners
Sulfate (ppm)	2016	250	N/A	9.27	ND - 9.27	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	2016	5	N/A	0.025	ND - 0.025	Naturally occurring

Organic Substances

Contaminant (units)	Date Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Amount Detected	Range: Low-High	Typical Source
(NONE)	2016					



Physical Parameters & Unregulated Substances

Contaminant (units)	Date Sampled	Maximum Amount Detected	Range: Low-High	Typical Source
Alkalinity (ppm)	2016	41.5	26.2 - 41.5	N/A
Calcium Hardness (ppm)	2016	11.7	1.0 - 11.7	N/A
Color Index (units)	2016	10	5 - 10	Presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese
Corrosivity (Langelier Index) ¹⁰	2016	(-3.44)	(-1.19) - (-3.44)	N/A
Hardness, Total (ppm)	2016	12.3	1.86 - 12.3	N/A
Magnesium (ppm)	2016	0.73	ND - 0.73	Naturally occurring
Odor (units)	2016	1	ND - 1	Chlorine-based as used for drinking water disinfection
pH (units) ¹¹	2016	8.2	7.0 - 8.2	N/A
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2016	123	29 - 123	N/A

Footnotes:

¹ Treatment Technique exceedance in June 2016, with 15 positive total coliform samples out of 155 total bacteriological samples taken. A "Level 1 Water System assessment" was undertaken by New York American Water, in conjunction with the Nassau County Department of Health, to identify vulnerabilities and enhance operational performance, as per NYSDOH regulations. After TT exceedance in June 2016, only one additional sample tested positive for total coliform from July - December 2016. A total of 1,489 distribution system bacteriological samples were taken in 2016; with 18 positive Total Coliform results = 1.2% positive for the year.

² Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) mean the sum of: Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, and Chloroform.

² Total Haloacetic acids (HAA5's) include the sum of: Monochloroacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid, Bromoacetic acid, and Dibromoacetic acid.

⁴ The running annual average of all Chlorine Residual readings in the distribution system was **1.59 ppm** for 2016.

⁵ Radiological results are from raw water wells, and not distribution locations, as required by the Nassau County Dept. of Health (NCDOH).

⁶ The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 50 sites tested. The "action level" for copper was exceeded at one of 50 sites tested.

⁷ The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 50 sites tested. The "action level" for lead was not exceeded at any of 50 sites tested.

⁸ Higher levels of iron (up to 1,000 ppb) may be allowed by the state when justified by the water supplier, as is the case with New York American Water - Merrick Operations district. The Total of iron and manganese should not exceed 500 ppb, unless allowed by the state, as is the case with New York American Water - Merrick Operations district.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ The Nassau County Dept. of Health (NCDOH) recommends that the Langelier Saturation Index (for corrosivity) be as close to zero as possible.

¹¹ Nassau County Dept. of Health (NCDOH) guidelines recommend a pH range of 7.5 - 8.5. The running annual average of all pH readings in the distribution system was **7.15 units** in 2016.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3):

The following parameters were tested for as per a required USEPA monitoring program (2013 - 2015) to try to quantify the presence and amount of emerging or unregulated compounds to see if any or all of them should be regulated by the EPA in the future (No MCL's for these parameters to-date).

The following contaminants that we tested for on the treated water exiting our treatment plants ("point of entry" locations) were detected as follows:

Contaminant (units)	Date Sampled	Maximum Amount Detected	Range: Low-High	Typical Source
Cobalt (ppb)	2014	8.5	ND - 8.5	Naturally-occurring; medicines
Chromium (ppb)	2014	3.6	ND - 3.6	Naturally-occurring; steel manufacturing; metal plating
Chromium VI (ppb)	2014	0.28	ND - 0.28	Naturally-occurring; steel manufacturing; metal plating
Strontium (ppb)	2014	51.0	2.2 - 51.0	Naturally-occurring
Vanadium (ppb)	2014	0.3	ND - 0.3	Naturally-occurring
Molybdenum (ppb)	2014	1.1	ND - 1.1	Naturally-occurring
Chlorate (ppb)	2014	210	22 - 210	Agricultural defoliant
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	2014	1.35	ND - 1.35	Manufacturing solvent



Listing of Non-Detected (ND) Contaminants – 2016 (Merrick Operations):

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

Microbiological:

E. coli

Inorganics & Physical:

Ammonia as N
Cyanide, free
Fluoride
Nitrite as N
Perchlorate
Surfactants (as MBAS)
Turbidity

Metals:

Antimony
Arsenic
Beryllium
Cadmium
Chromium
Mercury
Selenium
Silver
Thallium

Miscellaneous:

Asbestos fibers

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's):

Benzene
Bromobenzene
Bromochloromethane
Bromomethane
n-Butylbenzene
sec-Butylbenzene
tert-Butylbenzene
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chloroethane
Chloromethane
2-Chlorotoluene
4-Chlorotoluene
Dibromomethane
1,2-Dichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (Meta)
Dichlorodifluoromethane
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
Hexachlorobutadiene
Isopropylbenzene
4-Isopropyltoluene
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)
Methyl Tert. Butyl Ether (MTBE)
n-Propylbenzene
Styrene
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)
Trichloroethene (TCE)
Toluene
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Trichlorofluoromethane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
M-Xylene
O-Xylene
P-Xylene
Vinyl Chloride

Synthetic (Specific) Organic Compounds (SOC's):*

Regulated Group #1:

Alachlor
Aldicarb
Aldicarb Sulfone
Aldicarb Sulfoxide
Atrazine
Carbofuran
Chlordane, Total
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP)
2,4-D
Endrin
1,2-Dibromomethane (EDB)
Heptachlor
Heptachlor Epoxide
Lindane
Methoxychlor
PCB's
Pentachlorophenol
Toxaphene
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)

Regulated Group #2:

Aldrin
Benzo(a)pyrene
Butachlor
Carbaryl
Dalapon
Di (2-Ethylhexyl) adipate
Di (2-Ethylhexyl) 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)

** Synthetic (Specific) Organic Compounds (SOC's) are mainly Pesticides and Herbicides, and are required on raw water wells, and not on distribution locations, as per NCDOH requirements.*

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3):

The following parameters were tested for as per a required USEPA monitoring program (2013 - 2015) to try to quantify the presence and amount of emerging or unregulated compounds to see if any should be regulated by the EPA in the future.

The following contaminants that we tested for on the treated water exiting our treatment plants ("point of entry" locations) were "Non-detected" (ND):

UCMR3 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) Group (all ND):

1,1-Dichloroethane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
1,3-Butadiene

Bromochloromethane (halon1011)

Bromomethane
Chlorodifluoromethane
Chloromethane

UCMR# Perfluorinated Compounds Group (all ND):

Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)

UCMR3 Hormones Group (all ND):

Estradiol (17beta-)
Equilin
4-Androstene-3,17-dione
Estrone
Ethinylestradiol (ethinyl estradiol)
Hydroxyestradiol
Testosterone





**There's a lot more
to your water bill
than just water.**

When you turn on the tap, it's easy to see what your water bill buys. What's not as easy to see is what it takes to bring that water to your home. The miles of pipeline hidden below the ground. The facilities that draw water from the source. The plant where it's treated and tested. The scientists, engineers, and maintenance crews working around the clock to make sure that water is always there when you need it. Your water payments are helping to build a better tomorrow by supporting needed improvements that will keep water flowing for all of us—today and well into the future. All for less than a penny a gallon.



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