2017 Annual Water Quality Report

Mill Neck Estates Operations District
Public Water Supply ID# NY2902838
January 1 to December 31, 2017

NEW YORK AMERICAN WATER

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).

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 is about 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 safe, reliable water service requires significant investment to maintain and upgrade aging facilities. **In 2017 alone, we invested approximately $40 million in system improvements across the state; and plan on investing another $44 million in 2018.**

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.

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 2017.

Thanks for allowing us to serve you.
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.
Sincerely,

Carmen Tierno
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
- Responding to company requests for participation in focus groups and roundtables
- Attending open houses conducted by the company
- Responding to survey requests
- Contacting agencies such as the Nassau County Health Department at 516-227-9692.

AT LESS THAN A PENNY PER GALLON WATER IS A GREAT VALUE™

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.

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 2017, 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, Michael Nofi, at 516-632-2215, or New York American Water's Customer Service Center at 1-877-426-6999.

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 516-632-2215.

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
Administrative Office: 516-632-2232
On-line: www.newyorkamwater.com

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

Administrative Office Address:
New York American Water
60 Brooklyn Avenue
Merrick, NY 11566

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

Mill Neck Estates

Approximate Population Served: 280.

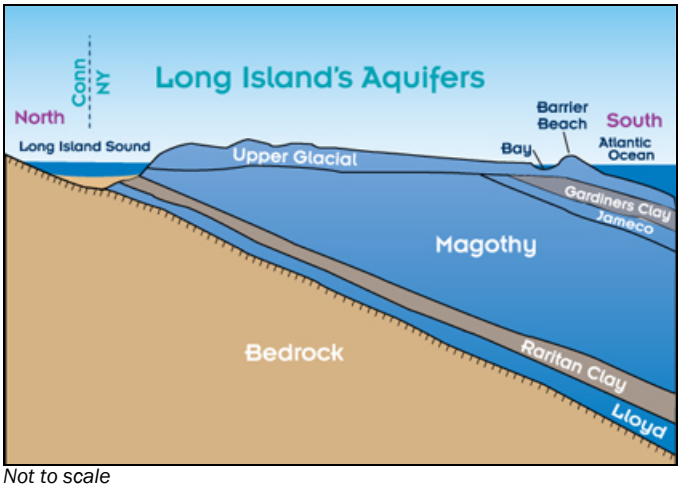
Source, Quality & Quantity

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. New York American Water – 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: 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 2 wells. 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.

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

New York American Water conducts a comprehensive testing program for the presence of hundreds of contaminants. If they are present at levels above drinking water standards, the water is either treated to remove the contaminant or the well is removed from service. We work closely with the Nassau County Department of Health to assure that water delivered to our customers meets all drinking water standards, as the test results in this pamphlet show.

For more information about this report, please contact New York American Water's Water Quality Manager, Michael Nofi, at 516-632-2215, or New York American Water's Customer Service Center at 1-877-426-6999.

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 2017 was 0.43 mg/L. The yearly average of pH readings in the distribution system in 2017 was 6.3 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:

1. Chlorination for bacteriological disinfection (using Sodium Hypochlorite)

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 maybe 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 0.3 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 2014 with similar results. 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.

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 Nassau County Health Department Laboratory, 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.

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 2017 (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 **6.7** 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.

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.
- **Total Dissolved Solids [TDS]:** An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in the water.

Water Quality Table – Table of Detected Contaminants 2017 (Mill Neck Estates)

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Contaminant (units)	Date Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Amount Detected	Range: Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm) [1]	2017	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	0.60	0.20 – 0.60	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Radiological [2]							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	06/16	15	0	1.64	0.288 – 1.64	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 and Radium-228 (pCi/L)	06/16	5	0	1.406	0.489 – 1.406	Yes	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Uranium (ppb)	06/16	30	0	0.086	0.076 – 0.086	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta particles (Pci/L) [3]	06/16	50*	0	3.08	0.317 – 3.08	Yes	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions

Lead and Copper Rule (Tap water samples were collected from 6 homes in the service area)

Contaminant (units)	Date Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th %tile)	Homes Above Action Level	Action Level Exceedance	Typical Source
Copper (ppm) [4]	09/2017	1.3	1.3	1.6*	1	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) [5]	09/2017	15	0	4.4	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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

Contaminant (units)	Date Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Amount Detected	Range: Low-High	Typical Source
Barium (ppb)	2017	2,000	2,000	6.7	5.5 – 6.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorides (ppm)	2017	250	N/A	4.2	3.5 – 4.2	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Chromium (ppb)	2017	100	100	8.6	ND – 8.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	2017	100	N/A	1.4	ND – 1.4	Naturally occurring
Nitrates as N (ppm)	2017	10	N/A	1.5	1.3 – 1.5	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizers and septic tanks
Sodium (ppm) [6]	2017	None	N/A	5.1	4.5 – 5.1	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners
Iron (ppb)	2017	300	N/A	190	ND - 190	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	2017	5	N/A	0.057	ND – 0.057	Naturally occurring

Physical Parameters & Unregulated Substances

Contaminant (units)	Date Sampled	Maximum Amount Detected	Range: Low-High	Typical Source
Alkalinity (ppm)	2017	12.4	10.2 – 12.4	N/A
Calcium Hardness (ppm)	2017	8.5	8.0 – 8.5	N/A
Calcium (ppm)	2017	3.4	3.2 – 3.4	N/A
Corrosivity (Langelier Index) [7]	2017	(-3.84)	(-3.58) – (-3.84)	N/A
Color (units)	2017	5	ND - 5	N/A
Hardness, Total (ppm)	2017	14.5	13.5 – 14.5	N/A
Magnesium (ppm)	2017	1.4	1.3 – 1.4	N/A
Odor (units)	2017	1	ND - 1	N/A

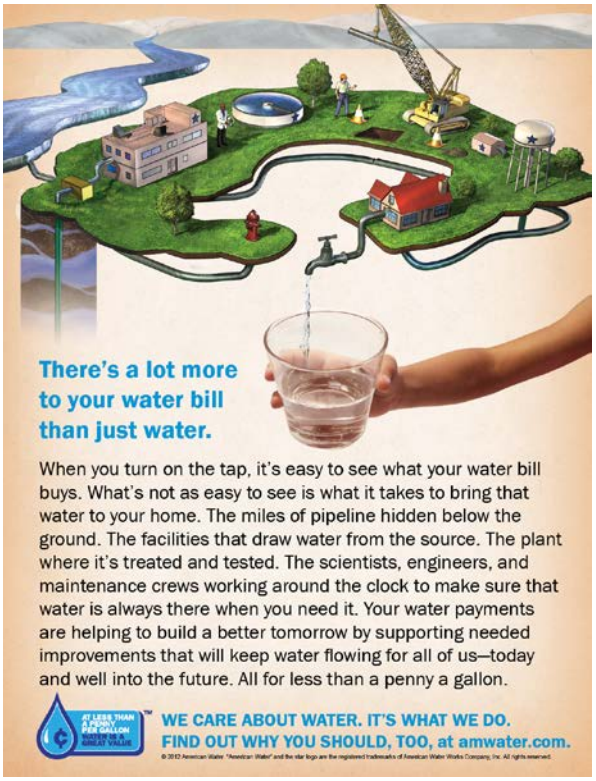
pH (units) [8]	2017	6.3	6.2 – 6.3	N/A
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2017	76.0	25.0 – 76.0	N/A

Footnotes:

[1] The running annual average of all Chlorine Residual readings in the distribution system was **0.43 ppm** for 2017.
[2] Radiological results are from raw water wells, and not distribution locations, as required by the Nassau County Dept. of Health (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 6 sites tested. The "action level" for copper was exceeded at 1 of 6 sites tested. The range of Copper sampling results was a low of 0.07 ppm to a high of 2.90 ppm. The one copper sample above the Action Level (AL) was high enough to calculate the 90th percentile to above the Action Level (AL).
[5] The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 6 sites tested. The "action level" for lead was not exceeded at any of 6 sites tested. The range of Lead sampling results was a low of "none detected" to a high of 4.4 ppb..
[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 Nassau County Dept. of Health (NCDOH) recommends that the Langelier Saturation Index (for corrosivity) be as close to zero as possible.
[8] Nassau County Dept. of Health (NCDOH) guidelines recommend a pH range of 7.5 – 8.5. No pH treatments at Mill Neck Estates.

*Copper Health Effects Language:

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.



Listing of Non-Detected (ND) Contaminants – 2017 (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
Cyanide, free
Fluoride
Nitrite as N
Perchlorate
Surfactants (as MBAS)
Sulfate
Turbidity

Metals:
Antimony
Arsenic
Beryllium
Cadmium
Manganese
Mercury
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 Unregulated and Emerging Contaminants (Not Detected):
1,4-Dioxane

Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpS)
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)