2015 Annual Water Quality Report

Sea Cliff Operations District
Public Water Supply ID# NY2902853
January 1 to December 31, 2015

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 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 2015 alone, we invested approximately $44 million in system improvements across the state; and plan on investing another $44 million in 2016.**

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 2015.

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
- Responding to company requests for participation in focus groups and roundtables
- Attending open houses conducted by the company
- Responding to survey requests

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

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

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 2015, 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 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

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 (formerly Long Island 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

Founded in 1886, American Water (NYSE: AWK) is the largest and most geographically diverse publicly traded U.S. water and wastewater utility company. Marking its 130th anniversary this year, the company employs approximately 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

Village of Sea Cliff
Glenwood Landing*
Glen Head*
Glen Cove*
Old Brookville*
Roslyn Harbor*
*community partially served

Average Residential Usage & Cost

In 2015, the average residential household used approximately 98,305 gallons of water at a cost of $503, or $1.38 a day. With an average of 3.0 persons per household, the cost of water was about 46¢ a day per person.

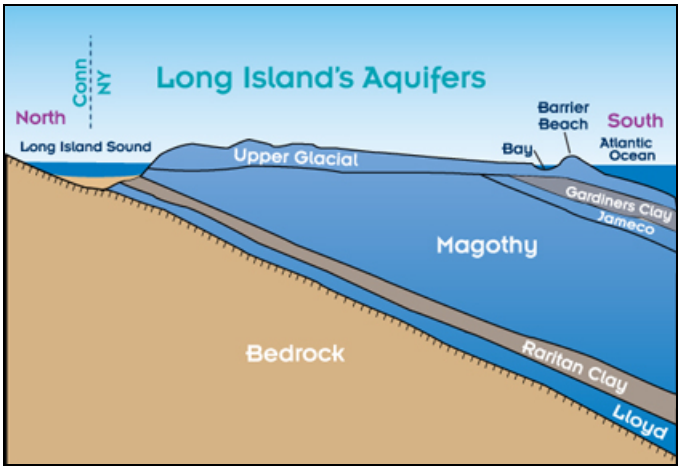
Source, Quality & Quantity

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 – Sea Cliff Operations has wells in the Magothy and Lloyd aquifers.

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 New York State Department of Health has issued Source Water Assessments for each well on Long Island to evaluate the susceptibility to possible contamination by microbials, nitrates, pesticides and volatile organic contaminants (VOC's) based on current land uses and water pumping patterns.

The report concluded that the majority of wells had high susceptibility for nitrates and VOCs, but were not highly susceptible to contamination by microbials or pesticides.

It is important to note that high susceptibility does not mean that the well will become contaminated. However, it does indicate that the contaminant is likely to be present above ground within the area of the well, and if released into the ground could travel down through the aquifer and reach the well.

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 at 516-632-2215.

How is Your Water Treated?

Our water supply is obtained from two wells located throughout our service area. One well is 610 feet deep (in the Lloyd aquifer), while the other is 310 feet deep (in the Magothy aquifer).

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 Calcium Hypochlorite)
2. Caustic Soda (Sodium Hydroxide) to raise pH and minimize corrosivity to water mains and household plumbing

3. Calciquest (Phosphate compound) to maintain optimum treatment and inhibit the corrosion of plumbing materials; and to stabilize naturally-occurring iron and manganese that can cause discolored water conditions.

System Improvements

In 2015, we continued to make *significant upgrades* to our system and infrastructure. Those improvements include:

- Replaced 1,600 feet of water main
- Replaced 4 fire hydrants
- Replaced 56 service lines
- Completed construction activities on mechanical and electrical system upgrades at the Sea Cliff Pumping Station
- Continued with evaluation, siting, and permitting of new water supply well for Sea Cliff service area.
- Continued with engineering design and planning for replacement of an elevated potable water storage tank.
- Started evaluation and design activities on rehabilitation of the Glen Head pumping station

Improvements planned for 2016 include:

- Replacement of 1,200 feet of water main located throughout the service territory
- Replacement of 20 service line connections
- Replacement of 5 fire hydrants
- Start rehabilitation of chemical treatment controls at the Glen Head pump station
- Continue with engineering planning, design, and apply for permits for new water supply well in Sea cliff service area
- Continue with engineering design and start construction of replacement of elevated potable water storage tank in Glen Head

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.

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 2015 (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 **26 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. In fact, New York American Water has never violated a primary maximum contaminant level standard.

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

2015 STATISTICS AT-A-GLANCE

Wells Closed/Restricted	None
Violations of Standards	None
Typical Well Depth	310 and 610 Feet
Aquifers	Magothy and Lloyd
Pumping Stations	2
Service Area	4.4 Square Miles
Total Water Withdrawn	528,699,860 Gal
Total Water Delivered to System	445,264,040 Gal.
Total Water Lost from System*	83,435,820 Gal.
Population Served (approx.)	13,400
Customers Served (approx.)	4,342
Miles of Mains	55

* Total Water Lost from System, includes "accounted for" and "unaccounted for" water. Non-revenue water is approximately 18.7% of total water delivered to system.

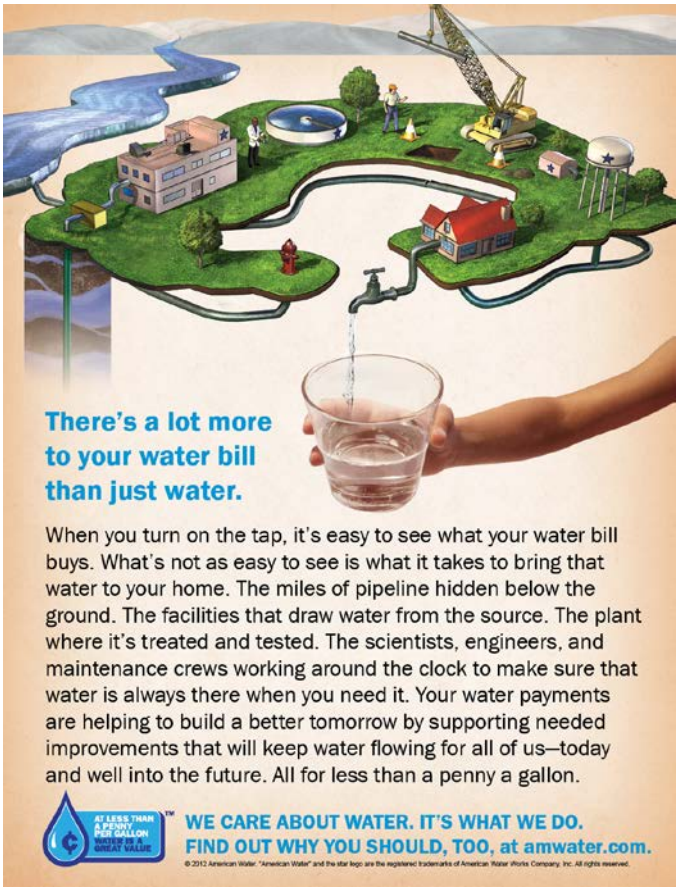
Water Quality Facts

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.



Water Quality Table – Table of Detected Contaminants 2015 (Sea Cliff Operations)

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Contaminant (units)	Date Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Amount Detected	Range: Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Disinfection By-Products							
TTHM's [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) [1]	2015	80	0	3.9	ND – 3.9	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5's [Total Haloacetic acids] (ppb) [2]	2015	60	0	2.0	ND – 2.0	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm) [3]	2015	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	0.90	0.25 – 0.90	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Radiological [4]							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	6/13	15	0	2.63	1.08 – 2.63	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Activity (pCi/L)	6/13	50	0	2.65	1.16 – 2.65	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226 (pCi/L)	6/13	5	0	0.234	ND – 0.234	Yes	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	6/13	5	0	0.613	0.226-0.613	Yes	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions

Lead and Copper Rule (Tap water samples were collected from 20 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) [5]	2014	1.3	1.3	0.41	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) [6]	2014	15	0	1.0	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)	2015	2,000	2,000	26	ND – 26	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorides (ppm)	2015	250	N/A	33.4	ND – 33.4	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Iron (ppb)	2015	300	N/A	24	ND - 24	Naturally occurring
Nickel (ppb)	2015	100	N/A	1.1	ND – 1.1	Naturally occurring
Nitrates as N (ppm) *	2015	10	10	5.14	0.08 – 5.14	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizers and septic tanks
Sodium (ppm) [7]	2015	None	N/A	35	12 - 35	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners
Perchlorate (ppb) [8]	2015	18 [9]	5 [9]	1.3	ND – 1.6	By-product of fertilizer; fireworks; rocket fuel; explosives
Sulfate (ppm)	2015	250	250	18.3	ND – 18.3	Naturally occurring

Organic Substances

Contaminant (units)	Date Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Amount Detected	Range: Low-High	Typical Source
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) (ppb) [10]	2015	10	N/A	0.91	ND – 0.91	Gasoline additive

Physical Parameters & Unregulated Substances

Contaminant (units)	Date Sampled	Maximum Amount Detected	Range: Low-High	Typical Source
Alkalinity (ppm)	2015	69.3	27.1 – 69.3	N/A
Calcium Hardness (ppm)	2015	42.0	7.6 – 42.0	N/A
Corrosivity (Langelier Index) [11]	2015	(-2.03)	(-1.05) - (-2.03)	N/A
Hardness, Total (ppm)	2015	64.8	12.1 – 64.8	N/A
Magnesium (ppm)	2015	5.5	1.0 – 5.5	N/A
pH (units) [12]	2015	7.6	7.2 – 7.6	N/A
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2015	187	25 - 187	N/A

Footnotes:

[1] 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.
[3] The running annual average of all Chlorine Residual readings in the distribution system was **0.52 ppm** for 2015.
[4] Radiological results are from raw water wells, and not distribution locations, as required by the Nassau County Dept. of Health (NCDOH).
[5] The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 sites tested. The "action level" for copper was not exceeded at any of 20 sites tested.
[6] The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 sites tested. The "action level" for lead was not exceeded at any of 20 sites tested.
[7] 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.
[8] Perchlorate testing results as collected from raw water wells, and not in the distribution system, as per NCDOH regulations.
[9] There are no MCL's for Perchlorate, as it is not currently regulated by the USEPA. Guidelines shown are "Action Levels" as per NYSDOH regulations.
[10] MTBE test results shown as collected from the Glen Head Well (one of two wells in use for the system).
[11] The Nassau County Dept. of Health (NCDOH) recommends that the Langelier Saturation Index (for corrosivity) be as close to zero as possible.
[12] 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 **7.42 units** in 2015.

* 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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

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 (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
Chromium (ppb)	2014	0.9	0.3 – 0.9	Naturally-occurring; steel manufacturing; metal plating
Chromium VI (ppb)	2014	0.76	0.20 – 0.76	Naturally-occurring; steel manufacturing; metal plating
Strontium (ppb)	2014	123.1	18.5 – 123.1	Naturally-occurring
Vanadium (ppb)	2014	0.3	ND – 0.3	Naturally-occurring
Chlorate (ppb)	2014	33	ND – 33	Naturally-occurring
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	2014	0.10	ND – 0.10	Manufacturing solvent
1,1-Dichloroethane (ppb)	2014	0.05	ND – 0.05	Manufacturing solvent

Listing of Non-Detected (ND) Contaminants – 2015 (Sea Cliff 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
Surfactants (as MBAS)
Turbidity

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

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)
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
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
Vinyl Chloride
Metribuzin
Oxamyl (Vydate)
Picloram
Propachlor
Simazine
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)

** Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC's) are mainly Pesticides and Herbicides, and are required on raw water wells, and not 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):

Metals Group:

Cobalt
Molybdenum

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) Group:

1,2,3-Trichloropropane
1,3-Butadiene
Bromochloromethane (halon1011)
Bromomethane
Chlorodufluoromethane
Chloromethane

Perfluorinated Compounds Group (all ND):

Perfluorooctanesulfonin acid (PFOS)
Perfluorooctonoic acid (PFOA)
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)