



SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

www.scwa.com

2020 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

For the period January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019

(Including data for Fair Harbor, Riverside, Brentwood, Stony Brook, Dering Harbor and East Farmingdale Water Districts)

Dear Suffolk County Water Authority Customer:

We're pleased to present you with the Suffolk County Water Authority's 2020 Drinking Water Quality Report. This report contains comprehensive, detailed information about the water quality in wells that serve your home or business.

SCWA provides drinking water that meets or surpasses rigorous state and federal regulations - we hold ourselves to a much higher standard than regulators require. This is true even during the COVID-19 pandemic. Health experts have made it clear that the airborne virus has no impact on drinking water.

SCWA's laboratory, one of the most sophisticated in the United States, tested for 400 chemicals in 2019 - 251 more than required by regulators - and analyzed approximately 75,000 samples that produced roughly 181,000 test results to make sure your drinking water is safe. No one tests more than SCWA.

Our commitment to you is to provide the highest quality drinking water that is tested around the clock.

We're also extremely proud of the proactive measures we've taken to protect your drinking water from emerging contaminants such as the perfluorinated compounds PFOS and PFOA and the synthetic compound 1,4-dioxane. Imminently, New York State will be approving the toughest regulations for these chemicals in the country. And for all three, SCWA has for years been testing, developing and installing innovative treatment technology to remove these chemicals from groundwater.

This report is available online in an interactive design that allows you to find water quality information quickly and easily. If you have any questions about this report, please call us at 631-698-9500 and our customer service professionals will assist you.

Patrick G. Halpin, Chairman,
Suffolk County Water Authority

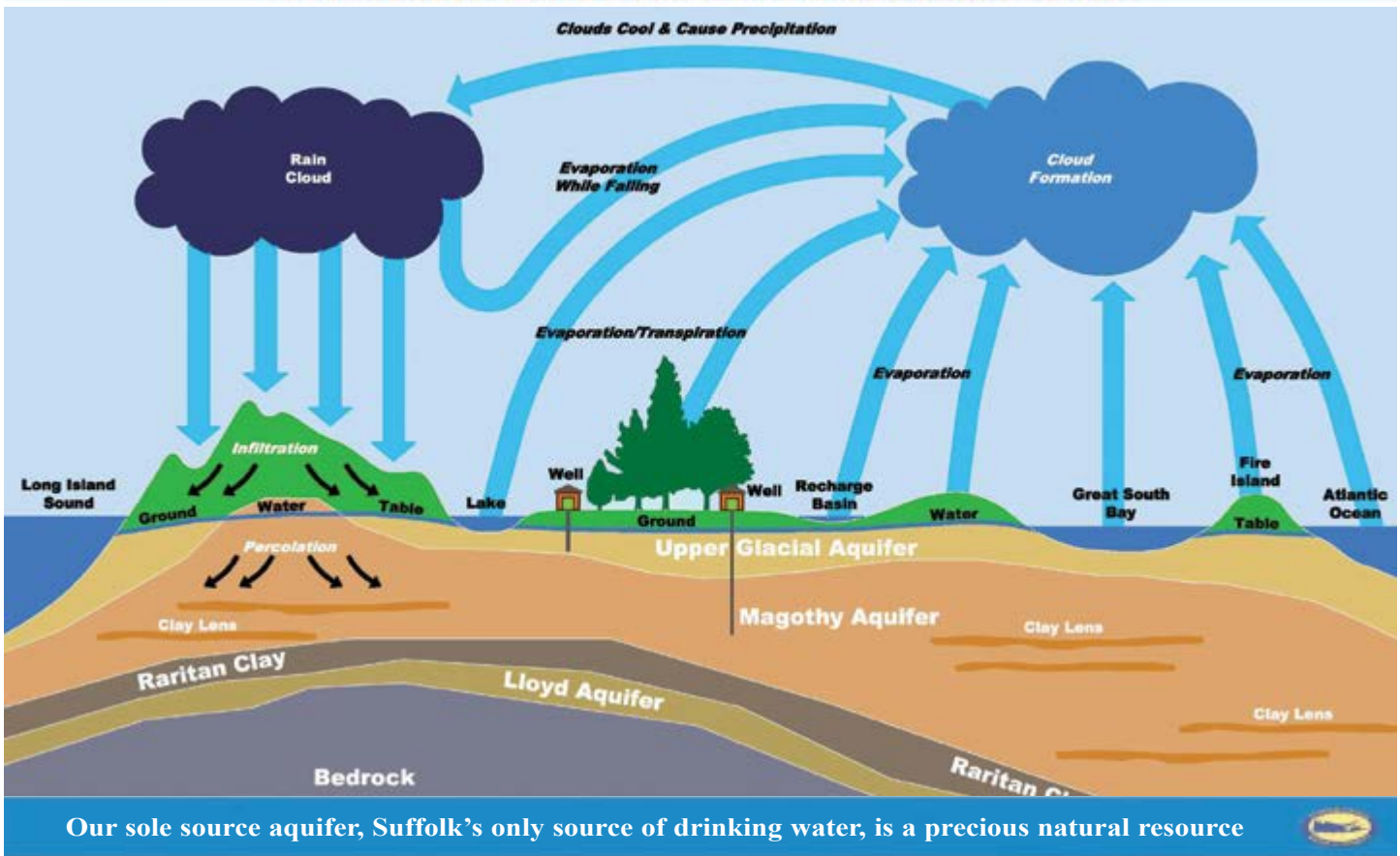
Here's What's Inside:

- Pages 2-3: how our water cycle works and information on the Suffolk County Source Water Assessment Program
- Pages 4-5: information on protecting our groundwater and the value of water and conservation
- Pages 6-7: a message from our Laboratory Director and a list of compounds not detected in our drinking water
- Pages 8-9: lists of SCWA wells placed in service and taken out of service and water treatment information
- Pages 10-27: educational information about the different constituents in drinking water, including various tables with our test results for UCMR4, NYS Drinking Water Council recommends MCLs for emerging contaminants, PFAS Monitoring, pharmaceuticals, bacteria, disinfection byproducts, lead, copper, and radionuclides as well as important information for immuno-compromised individuals and SCWA e-billing information
- Page 28: SCWA receives approval for PFOA/PFOS test that is faster and detects to a lower level
- Page 29: SCWA wins national award for sustainability
- Page 30: water main project to provide major supply boost to Westhampton Area
- Pages 31-32: how to review the water quality data for your area
- Pages 33-40: a water distribution area index to find the water quality results for your home or business
- Pages 41: notices for water districts the SCWA operates
- Page 42 and 43: a comprehensive map of our water distribution areas
- Pages 44-53: water quality data for all distribution areas
- Page 54: SCWA contact information

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

OUR WATER SOURCE

THE WATER CYCLE ON LONG ISLAND



In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) can include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and aquifers. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants.

All of the water we supply to you comes from beneath the ground and is referred to as groundwater. The water is stored beneath the ground in a sandy, geological formation known as the Aquifer System. Water in the Aquifer System originates as precipitation (such as rain and snow), which slowly percolates down through the soil and into the aquifers.

The total depth of the Long Island Aquifer System is shallowest on the north shore (approximately 600 feet) and deepest along the south shore (approximately 2,000 feet).

There are four primary formations which are layered, and make up the Long Island Aquifer System. From the shallowest to the deepest, these formations are:

Upper Glacial Aquifer — contains the newest water to the groundwater system. The Water Authority has 282 wells drawing from this portion of the aquifer. Virtually all private wells draw from the Glacial Aquifer.

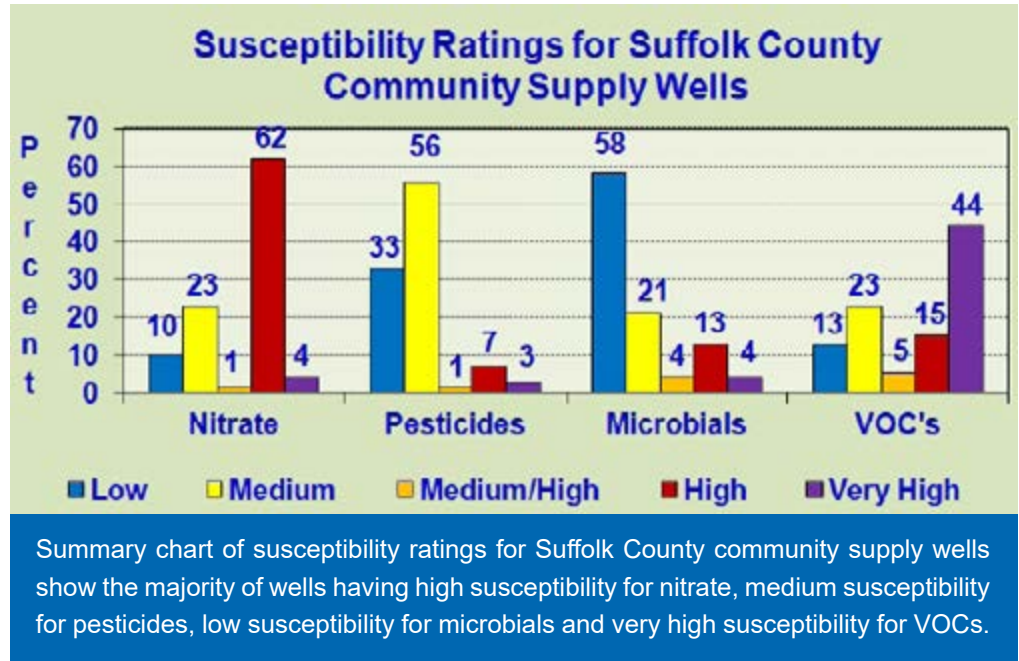
Magothy Aquifer — is the largest of the three formations and holds the most water, much of which is hundreds of years old. There are 346 SCWA wells drawing from this portion of the aquifer.

Raritan Clay — is a clay layer that separates the Magothy and Lloyd Aquifers. Some portions of the Raritan contain permeable, sandy formations that hold enough water to pump from. The SCWA has 3 wells in the Raritan.

Lloyd Aquifer — is a largely-untapped layer which contains the oldest water, some of which has been held in the Aquifer System for more than 5,000 years. The SCWA has 3 Lloyd wells.

SUFFOLK COUNTY SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY REPORT

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments of 1996 created a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to evaluate existing and potential threats to the quality of public drinking water supplies throughout the U.S. To carry out this program in New York, the Bureau of Water Supply Protection of the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) developed the New York State SWAP plan, with input from a variety of interested parties. Source water assessments were performed for all public water supplies in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, in accordance with the final New York State SWAP plan



prepared by the NYSDOH and approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in November 1999. The chart above and summary below apply to **all** Suffolk County community supply wells.

It is important to remember that the source water assessments only indicate the **potential** for contamination of a supply well, based upon the likelihood of the presence of contaminants above ground in the source water recharge area and upon the **possibility** that any contaminants present can migrate down through the aquifer to the depth at which water enters the well screen. In most cases, the susceptibility, or potential, for contamination **has not** resulted in actual source water contamination. If contamination of a well source is identified, the Suffolk County Water Authority can either provide treatment or withdraw the well from service, so that all applicable drinking water standards are met.

Nitrate

Almost 70 percent of Suffolk County community supply wells were rated as high, or very high, for susceptibility to nitrate, with the lower population density accounting for reduced contaminant prevalence ratings in the central and eastern parts of the county.

Pesticides

The susceptibility of approximately 10 percent of community supply wells were rated medium-high, high, or very high for pesticides, largely where significant tracts of agricultural land exist in eastern Suffolk County.

Microbials

Almost 60 percent of community supply wells in Suffolk County have a low susceptibility to contamination by microbials. Over 20 percent of the community supply wells were rated medium-high, high, or very high for microbials. This is a result of the presence of microbial sources in unsewered areas and the relatively short travel times from the water table to shallow well screens, particularly in the central and eastern parts of the county.

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)

Almost 65 percent of the community supply wells in Suffolk County have susceptibility ratings of medium high, high or very high for VOCs, while over 35 percent of the wells are rated medium or low. If you would like detailed information regarding the source water assessment results for the source water that is supplied to your distribution area, please contact our laboratory at (631) 218-1112.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION



To ensure that Suffolk residents will continue to have a pure and safe source of drinking water, our groundwater, the SCWA is at the forefront of aquifer protection measures. Maintaining, safeguarding, and improving the quality of our groundwater are critical for our public health, our economy and our environment. Source water protection also helps avoid costs associated with treating, monitoring and remediating contamination. Pollution prevention is always preferable to remediation.

Open Space Preservation

SCWA took a very active leadership role in working towards the enactment of the legislation that protected the Central Pine Barrens. This legislation has resulted in the preservation of more than 100,000 acres of land in central Suffolk, which overlies one portion of Long Island's federally designated sole source aquifer. We continue to provide resources to protect this unique resource.

Hydrological Research

We have partnered with the Long Island Groundwater Research Institute (LIGRI) at SUNY Stony Brook to study groundwater hydrology and chemistry, and the impacts that certain practices have on our groundwater quality and quantity. The focus of this scientific research is Long Island's aquifer system, and the goal is to utilize the results in practical applications to resolve groundwater related problems.

We also support local research and data collection by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to assess the water quality and quantity of Suffolk's groundwater reservoir. The USGS performs on-going environmental and hydrologic surveillance and investigations including a long-term groundwater monitoring program, data collection on emerging contaminants and nitrate trends, geophysical surveys, and aquifer characterization. The USGS also maintains a database of this information, allowing for trend analyses.

Public Education and Outreach

Public education is an essential ingredient in maintaining the quality of our water resources. We provide an educational outreach program for students in the 4th through 8th grades that covers the water cycle and protection of our drinking water. We also have useful information on our website (scwa.com), in our Annual Report, and in billing inserts.

Occasionally SCWA will distribute information to the public through newspaper ads, TV and radio announcements, and posters or plaques on our vehicles.

Additionally, group tours of our state-of-the-art water quality testing laboratory or one of our pump stations can be arranged, or we'll gladly make a special presentation to your civic organization.



The SCWA would like you to take an active part in preserving our local water supply by becoming a Groundwater Guardian.

The Groundwater Guardian program, an international effort by the Groundwater Foundation to educate the public about the nature and value of groundwater, is run locally by a group of dedicated individuals representing government, the business community, education, agriculture, and Suffolk citizens. The SCWA recently rejuvenated the program in Suffolk with the help of these local leaders, and is looking for volunteers to help raise awareness about the importance of preserving our groundwater. Potential public education campaigns may include poster and video contests in schools and the creation of a Suffolk County Groundwater Guardians website, among other efforts.

What You Can Do to Protect our Groundwater

- *Don't pour any hazardous or toxic household materials down the drain or toilet - old paint, cleaners, degreasers, oils, etc.*
- *Properly dispose of all expired or unused medications by dropping them off at your local Suffolk County police department precinct's drop box, available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.*
- *If you use any chemicals on your lawn and gardens (pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers) do so sparingly. In this case, more is not better.*
- *Don't overwater your lawn during the summer. Instead, irrigate less frequently and for longer durations to promote deep root growth and reduce runoff of any chemicals into the groundwater.*
- *Support open space preservation initiatives in your community.*

For further information, visit our website at www.scwa.com.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

The Value of Water

How often do you think about the value of your tap water? And yet it provides many things that no other water can.

- It delivers public health.
- It delivers fire protection.
- It delivers economic development.
- It delivers quality of life.

Water services are delivered to you 24/7/365. A day without water can mean:

- No drinking, flushing or brushing.
- No showers, laundry, or dish washing.
- No putting out fires or watering lawns and gardens.
- Increased risk of waterborne diseases.

Drinking water services are not free. Tap water costs less than a penny per gallon – a true bargain considering the energy and expertise it takes to treat and deliver clean and reliable water to homes and businesses day in and day out. But like many basic services, the cost of treating and delivering water is going up for several reasons:

Rising treatment costs – increasingly stringent drinking water regulations add to the cost of providing water.

Aging water infrastructure – repairing and upgrading aging pipelines, pumps and other facilities accounts for a significant portion of your water bill.

Increasing energy costs – it takes a lot of electricity to pump, treat and deliver water. Rising costs for energy directly affect the cost of delivering water to you.

Cost of developing new supplies – water bills reflect the cost of developing new wells and well fields to meet peak demand periods.

Our customers get more than just a product for their money. We provide reliable service that includes ongoing maintenance, sophisticated water quality testing and treatment, and highly trained personnel. Simply put, it is one of the best deals around. To learn more, please visit our website at www.scwa.com/environment.

Conserving Water

In many parts of the U.S. water conservation is about reducing consumption to maximize a limited resource. Here in Suffolk County it isn't a matter of limited quantity, but rather a matter of using our precious natural resource efficiently. Although we have a sufficient water supply to meet present and future demands if managed properly, there are many reasons why conserving is important. Conserving water reduces the amount of electricity we use to run our wells. It reduces the need to construct new wells, water mains and tanks to meet increased demand. It ensures that there will be sufficient water pressure during peak demand periods to fight fires. Conserving water saves money and ensures that there will be an adequate supply for future generations.



Indoor Water Efficiency

Install Water-Conserving Appliances and Fixtures - They are cost effective and can greatly reduce water use.

The average home, retrofitted with water-efficient fixtures, can save 30,000 gallons per year. Installing an aerator on your faucet is one of the most cost effective means to use water more wisely in your home. You can increase the faucet's efficiency by 30% without decreasing its performance. Check for EPA's WaterSense® label when purchasing new appliances and fixtures.

Fix Leaks - Check for leaky faucets and toilets. An American home can waste, on average, more than 10,000 gallons of water every year due to running toilets, dripping faucets, and other household leaks.

Don't Let Water Run - Turning off the tap while brushing teeth, shaving, and soaping hands can save gallons a day.

Fill it Up - When running the clothes washer or dishwasher, always wash full loads.

Outdoor Water Efficiency

Irrigate Properly - Install a weather-based "Smart" irrigation controller which will ensure your irrigation system only operates when it needs to. Set timers properly and install rain shut-off devices and moisture sensors, if one isn't built in, to reduce excess watering. Regularly inspect the sprinkler heads to make sure they are not malfunctioning. Adjust sprinklers so they are not spraying water on paved surfaces such as the sidewalk, driveway, or road. These steps will also save you energy.

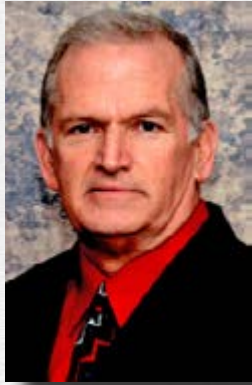
Choose Low-Maintenance Lawns - Consider using native ground cover that requires little water in place of lawn areas.

Mulch – Use mulch to prevent water loss through evaporation. It helps keep your soil moist.

Sweep vs. Hose - Sweep outdoor surfaces with a broom instead of using a hose.

Go to the Car Wash - Wash your vehicle at a car wash that recycles its water rather than doing it yourself.

HOW SCWA ENSURES THE QUALITY OF YOUR WATER



From the Director of Water Quality & Laboratory Services, Kevin P. Durk

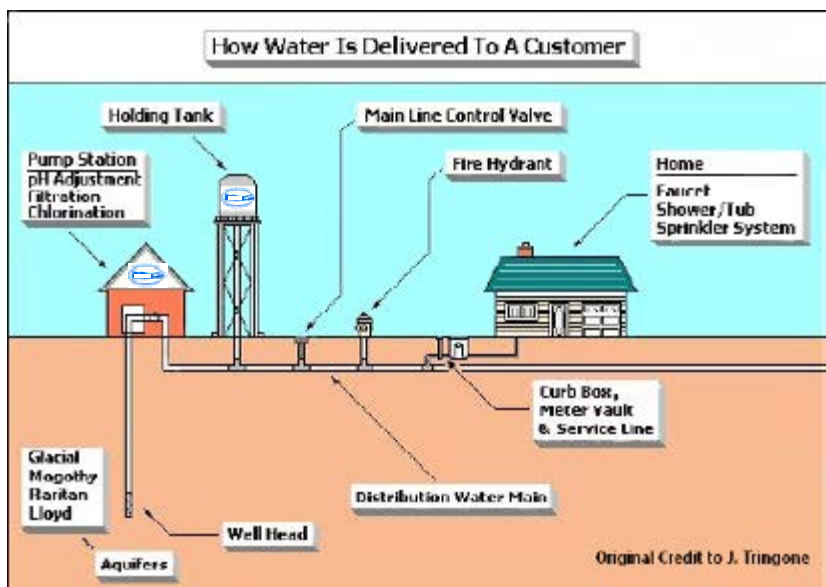
The most important information contained in this report is that the SCWA's drinking water quality continues to meet all state and federal regulations. We are committed to providing the highest quality drinking water to our customers. The SCWA laboratory is both state and federally certified, and is recognized as one of the most sophisticated water testing laboratories in the nation. Our approach to water quality testing is aggressive and comprehensive. We test our water at the wellhead, at various stages of treatment and within the distribution system for bacteria and a wide range of inorganic and organic chemicals. In fact, we test our drinking water for far more chemicals than required and at a frequency far in excess of local, state and federal regulations. In 2019, our state-of-the-art laboratory tested for 400 chemical constituents, 251 more than required by regulators, and analyzed approximately 75,000 samples that produced roughly 181,000 test results. **Because of these stringent safeguards, we can reassure all our customers that the water we deliver to them meets all drinking water standards and guidelines.**

We Would Like You To Know

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 the water poses a health risk. Water quality standards are established based upon the known health risks of the contaminants involved. In order to ensure the tap water we provide to you is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in drinking water provided in public water systems. These limits are called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

*As a point of information, the State Health Department's and the Federal Food and Drug Administration's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

This graphic illustrates how your drinking water is delivered to you. SCWA pump stations are located throughout Suffolk County. There may be only one or several wells located at each pump station. At these sites, the groundwater is pumped out of the aquifer. This water prior to treatment is usually referred to as "raw" water. In some cases, the raw water is filtered to remove contaminants. Before leaving the pump station, all raw water is treated to increase the pH and chlorinated to maintain disinfection throughout the distribution system. The distribution system connects the wells to your home or business. It consists of the water mains, fire hydrants, and storage tanks. Additional information about our water treatment can be found on page 9, and a description of our distribution system can be found on page 42.



DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT SUPPLEMENT

Additional information regarding your water supply is available in our Drinking Water Quality Report Supplement. This Supplement contains water quality data for our wells from samples that were collected before treatment and prior to being pumped to our customers. This Supplement is available to you by accessing our website at www.scwa.com and looking for "Water Quality Reports" under "Public Information".

The Supplemental Report contains raw water quality information from each of our well fields. The range of data presented shows the lowest value for a detected analyte, the highest value, the average value, and the total number of tests at each well field. These values represent an average of the individual wells at each well field.

TABLE OF UNDETECTED COMPOUNDS

In 2019 we tested our drinking water for these compounds and they were not detected.

1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	BHC (Alpha)	Ethoprop	*Pentanal
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	BHC (Beta)	Ethoprophos	Pentobarbital
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	BHC (Delta)	*Ethylene	PFBA (Perfluorobutanoic Acid)
1,1-Dichloropropene	Bisphenol A	Ethyl-Tert-Butyl Ether	PFDA (Perfluorodecanoic Acid)
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Bromacil	*Europium-152	PFHpA (Perfluoroheptanoic Acid)
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Bromobenzene	*Europium-154	PFHpS (Perfluoro-1-heptanosulfonate)
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane,Low Level	Bromochloromethane	*Europium-155	PFPeS (Perfluoro-1-pentanesulfonate)
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB),Low Level	Bromodichloroacetic Acid	Fluorene	Phenanthrene
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Bromomethane	Fluoxetine	Picloram
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Butabarbital	*Formaldehyde	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
1,3-Dichloropropane	Butachlor	Furosemide	*Potassium-40
1,7-Dimethylxanthine	*Butanal	GenX (2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(1,1,2,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropoxy)propanoic acid)	Profenofos
1-Butanol	Butylated Hydroxyanisole(BHA)	*Geosmin	Prometon
1-Naphthol	Butylated Hydroxytoluene(BHT)	Germanium-72	Propachlor
2,2-Dichloropropane	Butylbenzylphthalate	*Glyoxal	*Propanal
2,4,5-T	*Cadmium-109	Heptachlor	Propoxur
*2,4,6-Trichloroanisole	Caffeine	Heptachlor Epoxide	Quinoline
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Carbaryl	*Heptanal	Ronstar
2,4-D	Carbazole	Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	*Ruthenium-103
2,4-DB	Carbofuran	Hexachlorobenzene	S-Ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate (EPTC)
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Carbon Tetrachloride	Hexachlorobutadiene	*Scandium-46
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	*Cerium-139	alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	Sec-Butylbenzene
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	*Cesium-134	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Secobarbital
2-Chlorotoluene	*Cesium-137	*Hexanal	Selenium
2-Isobutyl-3-methoxypyrazine (IBMP)	Chloramben	Hydrocodone	Silver
2-Isopropyl-3-methoxypyrazine(IPMP)	Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	*Iron-59	Silvex (2,4,5-TP)
2-Methoxyethanol	Chloroethane	Isophorone	Simazine
*2-Methylisoborneol	Chloromethane	Isopropylbenzene	*Sodium-22
2-Propen-1-ol	Chloropyrifos	*Lead-210	Styrene
3,5-Dichlorobenzoic Acid	Chlorothalanil	Lindane (Gamma-BHC)	Tebuconazole
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Chrysene	Lisinopril	Tebuthiuron
4,4' - DDD	Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Lorazepam	Terbacil
4,4' - DDE	Cis-Permethrin	Malathion	Tert-Amyl Methyl Ether
4,4' - DDT	*Cobalt-57	*Manganese-54	Tert-Butyl Alcohol
4-Chlorotoluene	*Cobalt-58	Mercury	Tert-Butylbenzene
4-Isopropyltoluene	*Cobalt-60	*Mercury-203	Thallium
4-Nitrophenol	Codeine	Methane	*Tin-113
Acenaphthene	Cotinine	Methiocarb	o-Toluidine
*Acetaldehyde	*Crotonaldehyde	Methomyl	Toxaphene
Acetaminophen	Cyanazine	Methoxychlor	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
Acetic Acid	Cyanide-Free	*Methyl Glyoxal	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Acetochlor	*Cyclohexanone	Methylene Blue Active Substance (MBAS)	Trans-Permethrin
Acifluorfen	Dacthal (DCPA)	Methylene Chloride	Tribromoacetic Acid
*Actinium-227	Dalapon	Metolachlor	Tribufos
Alachlor	*Decanal	Metribuzin	Triclocarban
Albuterol	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate	Molinate	Triclosan
Aldicarb	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	Monochloroacetic Acid	Trifluralin
Aldrin	Diazepam	Naphthalene	Trimethoprim
Alprazolam	Diazinon	Napropamide	*Tritium
*Americium-241	Dibromomethane	Naproxen	Uranium
*Americium-243	Dicamba	*N-Butylbenzene	*Uranium-235
Amobarbital	Dichlobenil	*Niobium-94	Venlafaxine
Anthracene	Dichloroprop	*N-Nitrosodiethylamine	Vinclozolin
Antimony	Dieldrin	*N-Nitrosodimethylamine	Vinyl Chloride
*Antimony-124	Diethylphthalate	*N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	Warfarin
*Antimony-125	Diethyltoluamide (DEET)	*N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	*Yttrium-88
Asbestos	Di-Isopropyl Ether	*N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	*Zinc-65
Atenolol	Diltiazem	*N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	*Zirconium-95
Atrazine	Dimethipin	*N-Nitrosopiperidine	
Azobenzene	Dimethylphthalate	*N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	
*Barium-133	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	N-Propylbenzene	
Bentazon	Dinoseb	Odor	
Benz[a]anthracene	Diphenhydramine	*Oxalic Acid	
*Benzaldehyde	Endosulfan I	Oxamyl	
Benzene	Endosulfan II	Oxybenzone	
Benzo[a]pyrene	Endosulfan Sulfate	Oxyfluorfen	
Benzophenone	Endrin	Pentachlorophenol	
Benzotriazole	Endrin Aldehyde		
Beryllium	*Ethane		
*Beryllium-7	Ethofumesate		

*Selected monitoring at specific wellfields in distribution areas 12, 15, 20, 23 and 39.

SCWA STATISTICS and WELL INFORMATION

How Much Water Did We Supply in 2019?

In 2019, we pumped 73.2 billion gallons of water. Of that total, 89% was used to meet the demands of our customers and 2% was used for flushing water mains, fire fighting, street cleaning and other purposes. The remaining 9% represents water loss and is attributed to main breaks, leaks and unauthorized usage.



SCWA Statistics for Calendar Year Ended December 31, 2019

Customers	387,956
Population Served	1.2 million
Miles of Main	6,013
Fire Hydrants	35,273
Water Pumped (billion gallons)	73.2
Total Wells in System	634
Active Wells in System	593
Pump Stations	241
Storage Facilities	67
Water Storage Capacity (million gallons)	70.7
Average Annual Water Rates (159,395 gallons/customer)	\$426

Wells Placed in Service in 2019

In 2019, we added 9 new wells to our water system and replaced 4 wells. In addition, this table lists the 9 wells placed in service with treatment to remove the contaminant(s) noted.

Well Name(s)	Location	Contaminant(s)	Treatment Type
West Prospect St #1	Southampton	PFOA/PFOS	GAC Filtration
South Spur Dr #3	East Northport	Tetrachloroethene	GAC Filtration
Wheeler Rd #5	Hauppauge	PFOA/PFOS	GAC Filtration
Foxcroft Lane #1A	East Patchogue	PFOA/PFOS	Resin
Bridgelyhampton Rd #2A	Jericho	PFOA/PFOS	GAC Filtration
North Magee St #2	Tuckahoe	Chlorodifluoromethane	GAC Filtration
Chestnut St #3	Port Jefferson	Tetrachloroethene	GAC Filtration
Capitol Ct #1A	Hauppauge	Trichloroethene	GAC Filtration
Spring Close Highway #4	Pantigo	Alachlor	GAC Filtration

Wells Taken Out of Service in 2019

In 2019, we retired 6 wells. In addition, the 7 wells listed in this table were removed from service because they had elevated levels of the contaminant(s) noted.

Well Name(s)	Location	Contaminant(s)
North Magee St #1	Tuckahoe	Chlorodifluoromethane
Carlson Ave #5	Kings Park	1,4-Dioxane
Barton Ave #2A	Patchogue	1,4-Dioxane
Gazza Blvd #2	East Farmingdale	1,4-Dioxane
Great Neck Rd #1	North Amityville	1,4-Dioxane
Lawrence Ave #3	Kings Park	1,4-Dioxane
Sy Ct #3	Lake Grove	PFOA

WATER TREATMENT INFORMATION

As most of our groundwater already meets all state and federal water quality standards, it generally does not receive extensive treatment. Before the water leaves the pump station, minute traces of chlorine are routinely added according to the specifications of the state health department to prevent bacterial growth that could occur in our water mains and tanks. Our bacteriological test results can be found on pages 19 and 20. Information regarding the disinfection byproducts formed from the addition of chlorine can be found on pages 21 through 24.

We also adjust the pH level of the water we deliver to you because the water, which we pump from the ground, is naturally acidic (pH can range from 4.5 to 6.8). To prevent corrosion of home plumbing, our water is chemically “buffered” by adding a hydrated lime product to increase the pH level. Soda ash is sometimes used instead of hydrated lime in certain portions of our system. This greatly reduces or eliminates the leaching of lead and copper from customers’ interior plumbing. Our test results for lead and copper can be found on page 24.



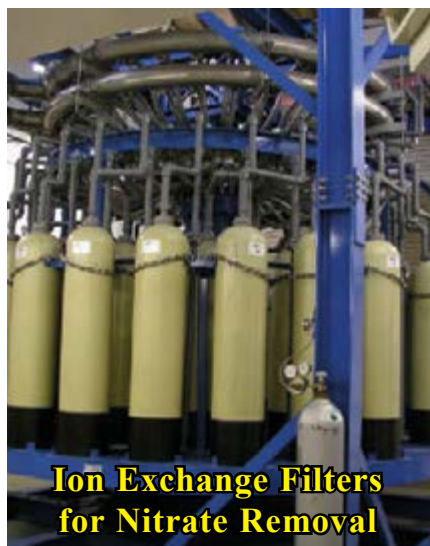
**Typical Pump Station
with Elevated Storage Tank**



**Iron and Manganese
Removal Filters**

In areas where the groundwater naturally contains iron or manganese levels higher than the standard, sequestering agents such as polyphosphates may be added to control the iron and keep it in solution. We also use specialized iron and manganese removal filters, and employ strategies such as systematic flushing of water mains to reduce these naturally occurring metals. If any well exceeds the standard and does not have treatment, it is removed from service.

Approximately 27% of our wells receive treatment using granular activated carbon filtration to remove pesticides/herbicides, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances such as PFOS/PFOA, and volatile organic compounds. Packed Tower Aeration (PTA) units also called air strippers, ion exchange, perchlorate resin filters and Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) are also used as needed. In some cases wells are blended together at the pump station to lower the amount of contaminants, such as nitrate and 1,4-Dioxane, in the water we serve.



**Ion Exchange Filters
for Nitrate Removal**



**Granular Activated
Carbon**



**Advanced Oxidation Process
for 1,4-Dioxane Removal**

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4)

Every five years the EPA issues a regulation called the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), which lists 20 to 30 unregulated contaminants that must be monitored for by large public water systems. Used as a tool to find unregulated contaminants of concern in drinking water, the EPA can then determine whether to set drinking water standards or to require water providers to use certain treatment systems to reduce or eliminate these contaminants.

The UCMR4 monitoring, which started in January 2018 and will continue through 2020, contains sampling and testing requirements for 26 chemicals:

- EPA Method 200.8 Rev. 5.4, Determination of Trace Elements in Waters and Wastes by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry: Germanium and Manganese
- EPA Method 525.3, Determination of Semi-volatile Organic Chemicals in Drinking Water by Solid Phase Extraction and Capillary Column Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS): alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlorpyrifos, Dimethipin, Ethoprop, Oxyfluorfen, Profenofos, Tebuconazole, Total permethrin (cis & trans), and Tribufos
- EPA Method 530, Determination of Select Semi-volatile Organic Chemicals in Drinking Water by Solid Phase Extraction and Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS): Butylated hydroxyanisole, o-Toluidine, and Quinoline
- EPA Method 541, Determination of 1-Butanol, 2-Methoxyethanol, and 2-Propen-1-ol in Drinking Water by Solid Phase Extraction and Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry
- EPA Method 552.3, Determination of Haloacetic Acids in Drinking Water by Liquid-Liquid Microextraction, Derivatization, and Gas Chromatography with Electron Capture Detection: Bromochloroacetic Acid, Bromodichloroacetic Acid, Chlorodibromoacetic Acid, Tribromoacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Monochloroacetic Acid, and Trichloroacetic Acid

The UCMR4 test results for each chemical detected, or found above the reporting level, are listed in the chart found on page 11 for each distribution area tested in 2019.



EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

UCMR4 Test Results for 2019

Detected Compound	Inorganics - Manganese			
Likely Source	Naturally Occurring			
MCL	300			
MCLG	N/A			
Unit of Measure	ug/L			
	Range of Readings			
Distribution Area	Low Value	High Value	Annual Average	No. of Tests
1	ND	9.25	5.00	55
4	NA	NA	NA	0
5	0.66	1.00	0.79	4
6	0.55	5.99	1.43	10
7	0.99	1.35	1.17	2
8	1.12	1.23	1.18	2
9	0.52	5.38	2.03	8
10	0.48	2.71	1.42	6
11	0.66	7.80	2.06	17
12	0.46	11.95	9.99	55
14	NA	NA	NA	0
15	ND	53.20	6.76	27
20	1.18	8.18	4.10	7
23	ND	5.98	8.30	15
26	66.60	127.00	96.80	2
30	ND	6.59	4.36	24
32	NA	NA	NA	0
34	2.63	2.63	2.63	1
35	NA	NA	NA	0
39	5.22	8.58	6.90	2
44	NA	NA	NA	0
53	NA	NA	NA	0
54	NA	NA	NA	0
57	NA	NA	NA	0
64	NA	NA	NA	0
EFWD	0.66	0.67	0.67	2
RSWD	NA	NA	NA	0
SBWD	NA	NA	NA	0



EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Drinking Water Quality Council Recommends Nation's Most Protective Maximum Contaminant Level for Three Unregulated Contaminants in Drinking Water

In 2018 the New York State Departments of Health and Environmental Conservation announced that the New York State Drinking Water Quality Council has recommended that the Department of Health adopt the nation's most protective maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for PFOA, PFOS, as well as the nation's first MCL for 1,4-Dioxane. All three contaminants have been detected in drinking water systems across the country, yet remain unregulated by the federal Environmental Protection Agency, which is responsible for setting regulatory limits under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. In the absence of federal leadership, the New York State Drinking Water Quality Council was enacted as part of the FY2018 Budget to identify strategies to protect the quality of New York's drinking water. The 12-member Council is chaired by New York State Health Commissioner Dr. Howard Zucker and includes State Environmental Conservation Commissioner Basil Seggos and 10 other individuals appointed for their expertise in water system operations, risk assessment, toxicology, microbiology, and environmental engineering. The Council was formed to address emerging drinking water contaminants, and initially tasked with recommending MCLs for PFOA, PFOS, and 1,4-Dioxane to the Commissioner of Health. An MCL is the maximum level of a contaminant allowed in public drinking water, which, once established, creates a legally enforceable standard that requires water systems to monitor, report findings and keep the contaminant below the level set. Exceedances must be reported to the public and require mitigation once enacted.

Council Recommends Nation's Most Protective MCLs for PFOA/PFOS - The Drinking Water Quality Council recommended that the Department of Health adopt an MCL of 10 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and 10 ppt for PFOS. These levels, which would be the lowest in the nation, take into consideration the national adult population's "body burden," or the fact that all adults already have some level of exposure to these and other related chemicals. PFOA is a chemical that has been used to make non-stick, stain resistant, and water repellent products and PFOS is a chemical that has been used in fire-fighting foam. The State has invested millions through the State Superfund program to install granular activated carbon filtration (GACs) systems that are successfully removing PFOA and PFOS from impacted water supplies. Ultimately, as with any environmental remediation, the State is holding the responsible polluters accountable for expenses incurred at state and local levels.

Council Recommends First in the Nation MCL for 1,4-Dioxane - The Drinking Water Quality Council recommended that the Department of Health adopt a first in the nation MCL of 1.0 part per billion (ppb) for 1,4-Dioxane. 1,4-Dioxane is a chemical that has been used as a stabilizer in solvents, paint strippers, greases and wax. The State approved an effective new treatment technology for 1,4-Dioxane called Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP), which is already being utilized by the Suffolk County Water Authority on Long Island.

Regulatory Process, Public Comment and MCL Adoption - The Drinking Water Quality Council recommendations will now be considered by the Commissioner of Health, who has authority to either accept the recommended MCLs or to propose alternate MCLs, through the notification of a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the New York State Register. Publication will be followed by a 60-day public comment period. Following assessment of public comments, the proposed regulation will either be revised or submitted for adoption by the Public Health and Health Planning Council, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Health. The regulation would go into effect upon publication of a Notice of Adoption in the New York State Register. Once adopted, public water systems of all sizes would need to test their water within the specified time frames in the regulations and comply with the adopted MCLs.

Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Monitoring

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 1					Distribution Area 4					Distribution Area 5				
					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances - Analysis Performed by EPA Method 537																			
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	PFOA (or, PFOS) can get into drinking water through releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	21	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	21	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorononanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	21	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorooctanoic Acid		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	21	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	21	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances - Analysis Performed by NYS Approved SCWA PFAAS Method																			
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	PFOA (or, PFOS) can get into drinking water through releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.025	ND	153	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	ND	ND	ND	8
Perfluoro-n-hexanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.013	ND	153	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	ND	ND	ND	8
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.019	ND	153	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	ND	0.020	ND	8
Perfluorononanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	153	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	ND	ND	ND	8
Perfluorooctanoic Acid		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.009	ND	153	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	ND	ND	ND	8
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.039	0.002	153	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	ND	0.010	0.002	8	

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Monitoring (Continued)

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 6					Distribution Area 7					Distribution Area 8				
					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances - Analysis Performed by EPA Method 537																			
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	PFOA (or, PFOS) can get into drinking water through releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorononanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorooctanoic Acid		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances - Analysis Performed by NYS Approved SCWA PFAAS Method																			
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	PFOA (or, PFOS) can get into drinking water through releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	24	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Perfluoro-n-hexanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	24	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	24	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Perfluorononanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	24	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Perfluorooctanoic Acid		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	24	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	24	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	4	

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 9					Distribution Area 10					Distribution Area 11				
					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances - Analysis Performed by EPA Method 537																			
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	PFOA (or, PFOS) can get into drinking water through releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	1
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	1
Perfluorononanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	1
Perfluorooctanoic Acid		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	1
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	1
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances - Analysis Performed by NYS Approved SCWA PFAAS Method																			
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	PFOA (or, PFOS) can get into drinking water through releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12	No	ND	ND	ND	21	No	ND	ND	ND	28
Perfluoro-n-hexanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12	No	ND	ND	ND	21	No	ND	ND	ND	28
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12	No	ND	ND	ND	21	No	ND	ND	ND	28
Perfluorononanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12	No	ND	ND	ND	21	No	ND	ND	ND	28
Perfluorooctanoic Acid		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.003	ND	12	No	ND	ND	ND	21	No	ND	0.005	ND	28
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12	No	ND	0.007	ND	21	No	ND	0.004	ND	28	

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 12					Distribution Area 14					Distribution Area 15				
					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances - Analysis Performed by EPA Method 537																			
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	PFOA (or, PFOS) can get into drinking water through releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	31	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	ND	ND	ND	20
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	31	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	ND	ND	ND	20
Perfluorononanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	31	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	ND	0.068	0.014	20
Perfluorooctanoic Acid		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.023	0.011	31	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	ND	ND	ND	20
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	31	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	ND	ND	ND	20
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances - Analysis Performed by NYS Approved SCWA PFAAS Method																			
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	PFOA (or, PFOS) can get into drinking water through releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.074	ND	158	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	98
Perfluoro-n-hexanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.011	ND	158	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	0.013	ND	98
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.016	ND	158	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	0.025	ND	98
Perfluorononanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	158	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	0.010	ND	98
Perfluorooctanoic Acid		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.011	0.002	158	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	0.008	0.002	98
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.021	0.003	158	No	ND	0.002	ND	8	No	ND	0.013	0.003	98	

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 20					Distribution Area 23					Distribution Area 26				
					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances - Analysis Performed by EPA Method 537																			
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	PFOA (or, PFOS) can get into drinking water through releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12	No	ND	ND	ND	7	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12	No	ND	ND	ND	7	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorononanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12	No	ND	ND	ND	7	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorooctanoic Acid		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12	No	ND	ND	ND	7	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12	No	ND	ND	ND	7	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances - Analysis Performed by NYS Approved SCWA PFAAS Method																			
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	PFOA (or, PFOS) can get into drinking water through releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.020	ND	83	No	ND	ND	ND	77	No	ND	ND	ND	18
Perfluoro-n-hexanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.011	ND	83	No	ND	ND	ND	77	No	ND	ND	ND	18
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.015	ND	83	No	ND	ND	ND	77	No	ND	0.012	ND	18
Perfluorononanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	83	No	ND	ND	ND	77	No	ND	ND	ND	18
Perfluorooctanoic Acid		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.004	ND	83	No	ND	0.004	ND	77	No	ND	0.004	ND	18
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.012	ND	83	No	ND	0.005	ND	77	No	ND	0.005	ND	18	

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Monitoring (Continued)

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 30					Distribution Area 32					Distribution Area 34				
					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances - Analysis Performed by EPA Method 537																			
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	PFOA (or, PFOS) can get into drinking water through releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	1	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	1	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorononanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	1	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorooctanoic Acid		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	1	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	1	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances - Analysis Performed by NYS Approved SCWA PFAAS Method																			
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	PFOA (or, PFOS) can get into drinking water through releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.013	ND	70	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Perfluoro-n-hexanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	70	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	70	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Perfluorononanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	70	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Perfluorooctanoic Acid		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.003	ND	70	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.003	ND	70	No	0.002	0.022	0.012	5	No	ND	ND	ND	4	

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 35					Distribution Area 39					Distribution Area 44				
					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances - Analysis Performed by EPA Method 537																			
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	PFOA (or, PFOS) can get into drinking water through releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills	50	n/a	ug/L	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorononanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorooctanoic Acid		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances - Analysis Performed by NYS Approved SCWA PFAAS Method																			
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	PFOA (or, PFOS) can get into drinking water through releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	1	No	ND	ND	ND	2
Perfluoro-n-hexanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	1	No	ND	ND	ND	2
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	1	No	ND	ND	ND	2
Perfluorononanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	1	No	ND	ND	ND	2
Perfluorooctanoic Acid		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	1	No	ND	ND	ND	2
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	1	No	ND	ND	ND	2	

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 53					Distribution Area 54					Distribution Area 57				
					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances - Analysis Performed by EPA Method 537																			
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	PFOA (or, PFOS) can get into drinking water through releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills	50	n/a	ug/L	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorononanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorooctanoic Acid		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances - Analysis Performed by NYS Approved SCWA PFAAS Method																			
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	PFOA (or, PFOS) can get into drinking water through releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	15	No	ND	ND	ND	17	No	ND	ND	ND	3
Perfluoro-n-hexanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	15	No	ND	ND	ND	17	No	ND	ND	ND	3
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	15	No	ND	ND	ND	17	No	ND	ND	ND	3
Perfluorononanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	15	No	ND	ND	ND	17	No	ND	ND	ND	3
Perfluorooctanoic Acid		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.005	ND	15	No	ND	ND	ND	17	No	ND	ND	ND	3
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.004	ND	15	No	ND	ND	ND	17	No	ND	ND	ND	3	

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 64					Distribution Area EFWD					Distribution Area RSWD					Distribution Area SBWD				
					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances - Analysis Performed by EPA Method 537																								
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	PFOA (or, PFOS) can get into drinking water through releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorononanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorooctanoic Acid		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances - Analysis Performed by NYS Approved SCWA PFAAS Method																								
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid	PFOA (or, PFOS) can get into drinking water through releases from fluoropolymer manufacturing or processing facilities, wastewater treatment plants and landfills	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	ND	ND	ND	1	No	ND	ND	ND	2
Perfluorononanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	ND	ND	ND	1	No	ND	ND	ND	2
Perfluorooctanoic Acid		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	ND	ND	ND	1	No	ND	ND	ND	2
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate		50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	ND	ND	ND	1	No	ND	ND	ND	2
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	ND	ND	ND	1	No	ND	ND	ND	2
Perfluoro-n-hexanoic Acid		0.07	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	ND	ND	ND	1	No	ND	ND	ND	2

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

2019 Nitrosamine Test Results for Distribution Area 12*

Two wells, located in Distribution Area 12, have nitrosamines. Currently granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment is being used at these wells for nitrosamine removal. Nitrosamines can be formed as a byproduct of the disinfection of drinking water or found as a contaminant in drinking water from manufacturing processes such as for rubber and latex products. Additionally, nitrosamines are found in tobacco smoke, cosmetics and food products such as cured meats and fish, beer and smoked products, and they also form in the body from the nitrosation of dietary amines. EPA has classified several nitrosamines as probable human carcinogens, but has not set an MCL. The nitrosamines were measured at extremely low levels, in parts per trillion or ppt. A summary of the 2019 test results for Distribution Area 12 is shown in the chart below.

Detected Nitrosamine Compounds	Unit of Measure	Low Value	High Value	Average Value	No. of Tests
N-Nitrosomorpholine	ppt	ND	3.10	ND	16

** Please see map on pages 42 and 43 for the location of Distribution Area 12*

2019 Propane Test Results for Distribution Area 23*

One well in Distribution Area 23 has concentrations of propane. The propane results ranged from non-detect (ND) or no propane found to 11.0 ppb. Currently granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment is being used at this well for propane removal. Propane, normally a gas, can be compressed to a liquid, and is the main component of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). Commonly used as a fuel, it is also used to manufacture other chemicals, as a refrigerant, solvent and aerosol propellant. Propane in drinking water has no health effects. The state defines propane as an unregulated organic compound and assigns an MCL of 50 ppb.

Detected Compounds	Unit of Measure	Low Value	High Value	Average Value	No. of Tests
Propane	ppb	ND	11.0	1.45	14

** Please see map on pages 42 and 43 for the location of Distribution Area 23*

2019 AOP Byproduct Test Results for Commercial Blvd - Distribution Area 12*

At one well located in Distribution Area 12 the Suffolk County Water Authority utilizes an AOP (Advanced Oxidation Process) to treat for an emerging contaminant, 1,4-Dioxane. The New York State Department of Health required the SCWA to perform additional testing for specific Aldehydes and Carboxylic Acids. These compound are potential by-products of the treatment process and are indicators of the effectiveness of the AOP system. The table below shows any positive detects.

Detected Carboxylic Acid Compounds	Unit of Measure	Low Value	High Value	Average Value	No. of Tests
Formic Acid	ppb	ND	23.0	11.3	4

** Please see map on pages 42 and 43 for the location of Distribution Area 12*

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products (PPCPs) Monitoring (Continued)

PPCPs are a diverse collection of thousands of chemical substances, including prescription and over the counter therapeutic drugs, veterinary drugs, fragrances, cosmetics, lotions such as sunscreen and insect repellents, diagnostic agents and vitamins. PPCPs from bodily excretion, bathing, and disposal of unwanted medications to septic systems, sewers or trash have the potential to enter our drinking water. Information on how to properly dispose of unwanted pharmaceuticals can be found at www.epa.gov/ppcp.

The detection and quantification of these chemicals has only recently been possible due to advances in laboratory testing technology. Presently the EPA has no health standards or guidelines for PPCPs in drinking water and does not require testing. In 2019 all of our wells were tested for 41 PPCPs, Butalbital, Carbamazepine, Dilantin, Gemfibrozil, Ibuprofen, Meprobamate, Phenobarbital, 5-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-5-Phenylhydantoin, Lamotrigine, Imidacloprid, Primidone, and Sulfamethoxazole were detected. The concentrations found are at levels far below medical doses, and have no known health effects.

Wherever possible, we are using granular activated carbon filtration and blending wells to remove these trace levels from the water we provide to you. Information on these pharmaceutical drugs and the results for each distribution area can be found in the tables below and on pages 16-18.

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

					Distribution Area 1					Distribution Area 4					Distribution Area 5				
Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Pesticides and Pharmaceuticals																			
Butalbital	Used for the treatment of pain	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	250	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	10
Carbamazepine	Anticonvulsant, mood stabilizing drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	250	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	10
Dilantin	Antiepileptic drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	0.08	ND	250	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	10
Gemfibrozil	Lipid lowering drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	250	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	10
5-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-5-Phenylhydantoin	Used for determining drug levels in the body	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	0.24	ND	250	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	10
Ibuprofen	Anti-inflammatory drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	250	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	10
Imidacloprid	Used as a pesticide	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	250	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	10
Lamotrigine	Pharmaceutical anticonvulsant drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	0.10	ND	250	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	10
Meprobamate	Antianxiety drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	250	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	10
Phenobarbital	Anticonvulsant, mood stabilizing drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	0.14	ND	250	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	10
Primidone	Pharmaceutical anticonvulsant drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	0.13	ND	250	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	10
Sulfamethoxazole	Antibiotic	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	250	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	10

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

					Distribution Area 6					Distribution Area 7					Distribution Area 8				
Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Pesticides and Pharmaceuticals																			
Butalbital	Used for the treatment of pain	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	42	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Carbamazepine	Anticonvulsant, mood stabilizing drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	42	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Dilantin	Antiepileptic drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	42	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Gemfibrozil	Lipid lowering drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	42	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	6
5-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-5-Phenylhydantoin	Used for determining drug levels in the body	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	42	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Ibuprofen	Anti-inflammatory drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	42	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Imidacloprid	Used as a pesticide	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	42	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Lamotrigine	Pharmaceutical anticonvulsant drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	42	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Meprobamate	Antianxiety drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	42	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Phenobarbital	Anticonvulsant, mood stabilizing drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	42	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Primidone	Pharmaceutical anticonvulsant drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	42	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Sulfamethoxazole	Antibiotic	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	42	No	ND	ND	ND	3	No	ND	ND	ND	6

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

					Distribution Area 9					Distribution Area 10					Distribution Area 11				
Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Pesticides and Pharmaceuticals																			
Butalbital	Used for the treatment of pain	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	19	No	ND	ND	ND	34	No	ND	ND	ND	49
Carbamazepine	Anticonvulsant, mood stabilizing drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	19	No	ND	ND	ND	34	No	ND	ND	ND	49
Dilantin	Antiepileptic drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	19	No	ND	ND	ND	34	No	ND	ND	ND	49
Gemfibrozil	Lipid lowering drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	19	No	ND	ND	ND	34	No	ND	ND	ND	49
5-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-5-Phenylhydantoin	Used for determining drug levels in the body	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	19	No	ND	ND	ND	34	No	ND	ND	ND	49
Ibuprofen	Anti-inflammatory drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	19	No	ND	ND	ND	34	No	ND	ND	ND	49
Imidacloprid	Used as a pesticide	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	19	No	ND	ND	ND	34	No	ND	ND	ND	49
Lamotrigine	Pharmaceutical anticonvulsant drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	19	No	ND	ND	ND	34	No	ND	ND	ND	49
Meprobamate	Antianxiety drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	19	No	ND	ND	ND	34	No	ND	0.08	ND	49
Phenobarbital	Anticonvulsant, mood stabilizing drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	19	No	ND	ND	ND	34	No	ND	0.05	ND	49
Primidone	Pharmaceutical anticonvulsant drug	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	19	No	ND	ND	ND	34	No	ND	ND	ND	49
Sulfamethoxazole	Antibiotic	50	n/a	ug/l	No	ND	ND	ND	19	No	ND	ND	ND	34	No	ND	ND	ND	49

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products (PPCPs) Monitoring (Continued)

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 12					Distribution Area 14					Distribution Area 15				
					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Pesticides and Pharmaceuticals																			
Butalbital	Used for the treatment of pain	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.10	ND	272	No	ND	ND	ND	14	No	ND	ND	ND	171
Carbamazepine	Anticonvulsant, mood stabilizing drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.58	ND	272	No	ND	ND	ND	14	No	ND	0.05	ND	171
Dilantin	Antiepileptic drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.06	ND	272	No	ND	ND	ND	14	No	ND	ND	ND	171
Gemfibrozil	Lipid lowering drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.06	ND	272	No	ND	ND	ND	14	No	ND	ND	ND	171
5-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-5-Phenylhydantoin	Used for determining drug levels in the body	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	272	No	ND	ND	ND	14	No	ND	ND	ND	171
Ibuprofen	Anti-inflammatory drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.28	ND	272	No	ND	ND	ND	14	No	ND	ND	ND	171
Imidacloprid	Used as a pesticide	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.08	ND	272	No	ND	ND	ND	14	No	ND	ND	ND	171
Lamotrigine	Pharmaceutical anticonvulsant drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	1.63	ND	272	No	ND	ND	ND	14	No	ND	ND	ND	171
Meprobamate	Antianxiety drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.07	ND	272	No	ND	ND	ND	14	No	ND	0.06	ND	171
Phenobarbital	Anticonvulsant, mood stabilizing drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	272	No	ND	ND	ND	14	No	ND	0.07	ND	171
Primidone	Pharmaceutical anticonvulsant drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.07	ND	272	No	ND	ND	ND	14	No	ND	ND	ND	171
Sulfamethoxazole	Antibiotic	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.29	ND	272	No	ND	ND	ND	14	No	ND	ND	ND	171

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 20					Distribution Area 23					Distribution Area 26				
					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Pesticides and Pharmaceuticals																			
Butalbital	Used for the treatment of pain	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	82	No	ND	ND	ND	137	No	ND	ND	ND	35
Carbamazepine	Anticonvulsant, mood stabilizing drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.06	ND	82	No	ND	ND	ND	137	No	ND	ND	ND	35
Dilantin	Antiepileptic drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	82	No	ND	ND	ND	137	No	ND	ND	ND	35
Gemfibrozil	Lipid lowering drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.14	ND	82	No	ND	ND	ND	137	No	ND	ND	ND	35
5-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-5-Phenylhydantoin	Used for determining drug levels in the body	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	82	No	ND	ND	ND	137	No	ND	ND	ND	35
Ibuprofen	Anti-inflammatory drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	82	No	ND	ND	ND	137	No	ND	ND	ND	35
Imidacloprid	Used as a pesticide	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	82	No	ND	0.14	ND	137	No	ND	ND	ND	35
Lamotrigine	Pharmaceutical anticonvulsant drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	82	No	ND	ND	ND	137	No	ND	ND	ND	35
Meprobamate	Antianxiety drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	82	No	ND	ND	ND	137	No	ND	ND	ND	35
Phenobarbital	Anticonvulsant, mood stabilizing drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	82	No	ND	ND	ND	137	No	ND	ND	ND	35
Primidone	Pharmaceutical anticonvulsant drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	82	No	ND	ND	ND	137	No	ND	ND	ND	35
Sulfamethoxazole	Antibiotic	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.10	ND	82	No	ND	ND	ND	137	No	ND	ND	ND	35

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 30					Distribution Area 32					Distribution Area 34				
					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Pesticides and Pharmaceuticals																			
Butalbital	Used for the treatment of pain	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	120	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Carbamazepine	Anticonvulsant, mood stabilizing drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	120	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Dilantin	Antiepileptic drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	120	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Gemfibrozil	Lipid lowering drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	120	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	6
5-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-5-Phenylhydantoin	Used for determining drug levels in the body	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	120	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Ibuprofen	Anti-inflammatory drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	120	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Imidacloprid	Used as a pesticide	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.23	ND	120	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Lamotrigine	Pharmaceutical anticonvulsant drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	120	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Meprobamate	Antianxiety drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	120	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Phenobarbital	Anticonvulsant, mood stabilizing drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	120	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Primidone	Pharmaceutical anticonvulsant drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.07	ND	120	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	6
Sulfamethoxazole	Antibiotic	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	120	No	ND	ND	ND	5	No	ND	ND	ND	6

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 35					Distribution Area 39					Distribution Area 44				
					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Pesticides and Pharmaceuticals																			
Butalbital	Used for the treatment of pain	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	7	No	ND	ND	ND	5
Carbamazepine	Anticonvulsant, mood stabilizing drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	7	No	ND	ND	ND	5
Dilantin	Antiepileptic drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	7	No	ND	ND	ND	5
Gemfibrozil	Lipid lowering drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	7	No	ND	ND	ND	5
5-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-5-Phenylhydantoin	Used for determining drug levels in the body	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	7	No	ND	ND	ND	5
Ibuprofen	Anti-inflammatory drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	7	No	ND	ND	ND	5
Imidacloprid	Used as a pesticide	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	7	No	ND	ND	ND	5
Lamotrigine	Pharmaceutical anticonvulsant drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	7	No	ND	ND	ND	5
Meprobamate	Antianxiety drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	7	No	ND	ND	ND	5
Phenobarbital	Anticonvulsant, mood stabilizing drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	7	No	ND	ND	ND	5
Primidone	Pharmaceutical anticonvulsant drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	7	No	ND	ND	ND	5
Sulfamethoxazole	Antibiotic	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	7	No	ND	ND	ND	5

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products (PPCPs) Monitoring (Continued)

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 53					Distribution Area 54					Distribution Area 57				
					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Pesticides and Pharmaceuticals																			
Butalbital	Used for the treatment of pain	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	26	No	ND	ND	ND	31	No	ND	ND	ND	7
Carbamazepine	Anticonvulsant, mood stabilizing drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	26	No	ND	ND	ND	31	No	ND	ND	ND	7
Dilantin	Antiepileptic drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	26	No	ND	ND	ND	31	No	ND	ND	ND	7
Gemfibrozil	Lipid lowering drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	26	No	ND	ND	ND	31	No	ND	ND	ND	7
5-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-5-Phenylhydantoin	Used for determining drug levels in the body	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	26	No	ND	ND	ND	31	No	ND	ND	ND	7
Ibuprofen	Anti-inflammatory drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	26	No	ND	ND	ND	31	No	ND	ND	ND	7
Imidacloprid	Used as a pesticide	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	26	No	ND	ND	ND	31	No	ND	ND	ND	7
Lamotrigine	Pharmaceutical anticonvulsant drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	26	No	ND	ND	ND	31	No	ND	ND	ND	7
Meprobamate	Antianxiety drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	26	No	ND	ND	ND	31	No	ND	ND	ND	7
Phenobarbital	Anticonvulsant, mood stabilizing drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	26	No	ND	ND	ND	31	No	ND	ND	ND	7
Primidone	Pharmaceutical anticonvulsant drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	26	No	ND	ND	ND	31	No	ND	ND	ND	7
Sulfamethoxazole	Antibiotic	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	26	No	ND	ND	ND	31	No	ND	ND	ND	7

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 64					Distribution Area EFWD					Distribution Area RSWD					Distribution Area SBWD				
					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Synthetic Organic Compounds including Pesticides and Pharmaceuticals																								
Butalbital	Used for the treatment of pain	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Carbamazepine	Anticonvulsant, mood stabilizing drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Dilantin	Antiepileptic drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Gemfibrozil	Lipid lowering drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	4
5-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-5-Phenylhydantoin	Used for determining drug levels in the body	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Ibuprofen	Anti-inflammatory drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Imidacloprid	Used as a pesticide	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.15	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Lamotrigine	Pharmaceutical anticonvulsant drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Meprobamate	Antianxiety drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Phenobarbital	Anticonvulsant, mood stabilizing drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Primidone	Pharmaceutical anticonvulsant drug	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Sulfamethoxazole	Antibiotic	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	4

Safe Disposal of Pharmaceuticals



Pharmaceutical contamination of drinking water is an important emerging concern. Changing our practices today can prevent future pollution of our only source of drinking water. Become a part of the solution to help stop the threat of discarded pharmaceuticals finding their way into our groundwater, bays and estuaries. Simply take your unused medications to any of the safe disposal locations on Long Island: Walgreens and CVS have safe drop boxes and accept medical disposals at specific locations across Long Island. Also, most police precincts in Suffolk County will accept prescription drugs for disposal. A list can be found here:



https://www.health.ny.gov/professionals/narcotic/medication_drop_boxes/suffolk.htm

Asbestos Monitoring

Asbestos-cement water mains are made from cement with asbestos fibers added to make the pipes strong. Although drinking water can pass through these pipes without becoming contaminated with asbestos fibers, asbestos fibers may be released through the wear or breakdown of these mains. The EPA has set the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for asbestos at 7.0 million fibers per liter (MFL). Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps. Approximately 2% of the SCWA's distribution system contains asbestos-cement pipes. Although testing is required every nine years, the SCWA tests every year.

In 2019 we monitored 44 sampling station locations and 6 production wells where asbestos-cement pipes exist. All locations were non-detect (no asbestos fibers were present).

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Microbiological Testing and Monitoring Requirements

To reduce the risk of illness caused by microbial contamination the SCWA tests for total coliform bacteria, including *E. coli*. Total coliform bacteria is a conservative indicator of the potential for contamination from waste and provides a basis for investigation to determine and correct sanitary deficiencies. *E. coli* is a coliform bacteria that indicates fecal contamination and an immediate concern requiring prompt investigation. The Total Coliform Rule (TCR) and Ground Water Rule (GWR) are EPA regulations that require us to test our distribution system for total coliform bacteria. When there is a total coliform-positive result found in a distribution system sample, we are then required to test our wells in the surrounding area. This is called Triggered Source Water Monitoring. In 2019, all Triggered Source Water monitoring samples were total coliform-negative (no coliforms, including *E. coli* were found).

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) and Groundwater Rule (GWR) Monitoring

On April 1, 2016, the EPA revised its existing Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule (RTCR) establishes a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for *E. coli* and uses *E. coli* and total coliforms to initiate a “find and fix” approach to address fecal contamination that could enter the distribution system. It requires public water systems (PWSs) to perform assessments to identify sanitary defects and subsequently take action to correct them. In 2019, we collected an average of 954 total coliform samples each month, including samples from East Farmingdale, Riverside, Dering Harbor and Stony Brook Water Districts. The number of samples required is based on the population in each distribution area. Large distribution areas (40 or more total coliform samples collected monthly), shown in Table I below, must report the highest percentage of positive samples collected in any one month. Small distribution areas (40 or less total coliform samples collected monthly), shown in Table II below, must report the highest number of positive samples.

Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 & Level 2 Assessment Definitions

In 2019 we found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment (s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

- **Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

2019 Microbiological Test Results for Distribution

TABLE I – Microbiological Test Results

for Large Water Distribution Areas

Compound	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Unit Measure	Likely Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	Yes/No	Presence of Coliform in 5% of Monthly Samples	0	n/a	Naturally Present in the Environment
Distribution Area		Highest Monthly Percentage Positive	Lowest Monthly Percentage Positive	Average Monthly Percentage Positive	No. of Tests for the Year
12	No	0.6%	0%	0.1%	1933
15	No	0.8%	0%	0.1%	1542

TABLE II – Microbiological Test Results

for Small Water Distribution Areas

Compound	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Unit Measure	Likely Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	Yes/No	Two or More Positive Samples	0	n/a	Naturally Present in the Environment
Distribution Area		Highest Monthly Amount Positive	Lowest Monthly Amount Positive	Average Monthly Amount Positive	No. of Tests for the Year
30	No	1	0	0.1	436

Distribution Areas 1, 20, and 23 had no detections of total coliform in 2019.

Distribution Areas 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 26, 32, 34, 35, 39, 44, 53, 54, 57, 64, Stony Brook WD, Riverside WD, and East Farmingdale WD had no detections of total coliform in 2019.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Well Monitoring for Total Coliform

All SCWA wells prior to chlorination (source water monitoring) and the chlorinated water leaving the pump stations are tested quarterly for total coliform bacteria as required. As part of the GWR, EPA also requires reporting *E. coli* when found in source water monitoring. In 2019, all source water monitoring samples were *E. coli*-negative (no *E. coli* was found), except as noted in the chart below. Additional samples from these wells were total coliform-negative (no coliforms, including *E. coli* were found), and no sanitary deficiencies were found. In 2019, all samples collected after chlorination were total coliform-negative (no coliforms, including *E. coli* were found), except as noted in the chart below. Additional samples from these wells were total coliform-negative (no coliforms, including *E. coli* were found), and no sanitary deficiencies were found.

2019 Microbiological Test Results for Wells and Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)

Well Location	Collection Point at Pump Station	Test Results
Distribution Area 12*	Raw (prior to chlorination)	Total coliform-positive, <i>E. coli</i> -positive
Distribution Area 1*	Treated (after chlorination)	Total coliform-positive, <i>E. coli</i> -positive
Distribution Area 1*	Treated (after chlorination)	Total coliform-positive, <i>E. coli</i> -negative

*Please see map on pages 42 and 43 for the distribution area location
 **One Total coliform-positive, *E. coli*-negative tank result (Treated - after chlorination) at Yoco Rd., Dering Harbor - Distribution Area 64

SCWA's lab also tests every filtration system and water storage tank for total coliform and performs Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) measurements. Since most bacteria, including many of the bacteria associated with drinking water systems, are heterotrophs, this test can provide useful information about water quality. In 2019, the HPC results for our storage tanks were negative (no heterotrophs were found). The HPC results for our filter systems can be found in the 2019 Drinking Water Quality Report Supplement. Please see page 6 for more information on this report.



EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 2 DBPR) Monitoring

The SCWA is required to use a disinfectant to reduce the potential of microbial contamination. Minute amounts of chlorine are used to prevent bacterial growth in our distribution system. Disinfectants, such as chlorine, can react with the naturally occurring components in water to form byproducts referred to as disinfection byproducts (DBPs). DBPs, if consumed in excess of the MCL over many years, may lead to increased health risks. To increase public health protection by reducing the potential risk of adverse health effects associated with DBPs from the required chlorination of our drinking water, the SCWA tests for two types of DBPs - Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs). The MCL is 80 ppb for the sum of the four THMs, and for the sum of five HAAs the MCL is 60 ppb.

The Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR) is an EPA regulation that requires us to monitor our distribution system quarterly for four THMs (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) and five HAAs (monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid). The chart below includes the range of quarterly results for the sum of the two groups of DBPs and the highest Locational Running Annual Average as required. The SCWA also monitors the wells and storage tanks for various other DBPs, including chlorate and four additional HAAs. The 2019 disinfectant and disinfection byproducts results for each distribution area are noted on pages 21-24.

2019 Stage 2 DBPR Test Results

Detected Compound		Total Trihalomethanes				Total Haloacetic Acids			
Likely Source		Byproduct of chlorination				Byproduct of chlorination			
MCL		80				60			
MCLG		N/A				N/A			
Unit of Measure		ug/L				ug/L			
		Range of Readings				Range of Readings			
Location	Sample Site	Low Value	High Value	Annual Average	No. of Tests	Low Value	High Value	Annual Average	No. of Tests
SCWA	1	3.28	4.67	4.01	4	ND	0.57	ND	4
	2	2.87	7.95	5.81	4	ND	0.42	ND	4
	3	0.44	1.32	0.81	4	ND	ND	ND	4
	4	8.26	29.44	18.37	4	0.50	3.88	1.93	4
	5	9.94	14.54	11.83	4	1.34	2.71	2.07	4
	6	6.12	9.03	7.29	4	ND	0.79	0.56	4
	7	2.06	5.07	3.82	4	0.52	1.15	0.76	4
	8	0.32	5.79	2.24	4	0.63	5.14	1.79	4
FHWD	1	2.96	8.16	5.11	4	0.86	7.94	4.04	4
	2	1.58	7.93	4.63	4	0.51	6.42	2.59	4
EFWD	1	ND	1.49	0.57	4	ND	ND	ND	4
	2	1.69	5.27	3.25	4	ND	ND	ND	4
SBWD	1	ND	1.30	0.61	4	ND	ND	ND	4
	2	0.41	1.20	0.80	4	ND	ND	ND	4
RSWD	1	0.61	0.81	0.75	4	ND	ND	ND	4
	2	0.62	3.08	1.62	4	ND	ND	ND	4

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 1					Distribution Area 4					Distribution Area 5				
					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts (**MCL is the sum of the four starred compounds shown below)																			
Bromochloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	1.06	ND	26	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	ND	1.18	ND	4
Bromodichloromethane	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	2.21	ND	449	No	ND	1.02	0.27	9	No	ND	1.82	ND	97
Bromoform	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.76	ND	449	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	1.36	ND	97
Chlorate	Byproduct of chlorination	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	ND	0.35	0.07	270	No	ND	0.09	0.05	8	No	ND	0.09	0.04	10
Chloroform	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	3.53	ND	449	No	ND	3.84	0.82	9	No	ND	0.95	ND	97
Dibromoacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.53	ND	26	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	ND	0.82	ND	4
Dibromochloromethane	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	2.00	ND	449	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	2.86	ND	97
Dichloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	2.19	ND	26	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	ND	1.81	ND	4
Free Chlorine	Used as a disinfectant	4	n/a	mg/L	No	0.23	2.80	0.96	3049	No	0.60	1.83	1.12	45	No	0.91	1.38	0.77	120
Monobromoacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	26	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Trichloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.91	ND	26	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	ND	0.55	ND	4

(*MCL is the sum of the starred compounds shown above, including Monochloroacetic Acid not present)

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 6					Distribution Area 7					Distribution Area 8				
					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts (**MCL is the sum of the four starred compounds shown below)																			
Bromochloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	1.00	ND	6	No	ND	2.70	0.98	4	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Bromodichloromethane	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	2.67	ND	370	No	ND	4.45	0.31	26	No	ND	ND	ND	11
Bromoform	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.91	ND	370	No	ND	2.92	ND	26	No	ND	ND	ND	11
Chlorate	Byproduct of chlorination	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	ND	0.14	0.06	46	No	0.04	0.07	0.05	4	No	ND	0.06	0.04	8
Chloroform	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	2.33	ND	370	No	ND	2.52	ND	26	No	ND	0.29	ND	11
Dibromoacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.42	ND	6	No	ND	1.97	0.64	4	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Dibromochloromethane	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	2.25	ND	370	No	ND	6.69	0.40	26	No	ND	ND	ND	11
Dichloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	6	No	ND	4.87	1.67	4	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Free Chlorine	Used as a disinfectant	4	n/a	mg/L	No	0.36	1.56	0.94	601	No	0.27	1.26	0.81	154	No	0.70	1.30	1.01	62
Monobromoacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	6	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Trichloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	6	No	ND	1.03	0.41	4	No	NA	NA	NA	0

(*MCL is the sum of the starred compounds shown above, including Monochloroacetic Acid not present)

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 9					Distribution Area 10					Distribution Area 11				
					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts (**MCL is the sum of the four starred compounds shown below)																			
Bromochloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	10	No	ND	ND	ND	5
Bromodichloromethane	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.42	ND	147	No	ND	0.43	ND	206	No	ND	1.41	ND	309
Bromoform	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	147	No	ND	0.46	ND	206	No	ND	1.13	ND	309
Chlorate	Byproduct of chlorination	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	0.02	0.18	0.08	22	No	ND	0.27	0.07	38	No	ND	0.25	0.07	48
Chloroform	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	2.37	0.32	147	No	ND	0.79	0.32	206	No	ND	1.47	ND	309
Dibromoacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	10	No	ND	ND	ND	5
Dibromochloromethane	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.37	ND	147	No	ND	0.59	ND	206	No	ND	1.39	ND	309
Dichloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	10	No	ND	1.60	ND	5
Free Chlorine	Used as a disinfectant	4	n/a	mg/L	No	0.33	1.45	0.88	286	No	0.26	1.81	0.83	619	No	0.26	1.51	0.99	448
Monobromoacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	10	No	ND	ND	ND	5
Trichloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	ND	ND	ND	10	No	ND	ND	ND	5

(*MCL is the sum of the starred compounds shown above, including Monochloroacetic Acid not present)

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 12					Distribution Area 14					Distribution Area 15				
					Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts (**MCL is the sum of the four starred compounds shown below)																			
Bromochloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	1.52	ND	41	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	ND	ND	ND	10
Bromodichloromethane	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	9.05	ND	683	No	ND	0.92	ND	24	No	ND	1.13	ND	457
Bromoform	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	3.59	ND	683	No	ND	ND	ND	24	No	ND	0.86	ND	457
Chlorate	Byproduct of chlorination	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	ND	0.64	0.09	310	No	ND	0.14	0.07	15	No	ND	0.38	0.12	221
Chloroform	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	9.66	0.44	683	No	ND	1.21	0.39	24	No	ND	7.07	0.58	457
Dibromoacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.77	ND	41	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	ND	ND	ND	10
Dibromochloromethane	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	7.28	ND	683	No	ND	0.61	ND	24	No	ND	1.13	ND	457
Dichloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	2.20	ND	41	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	ND	ND	ND	10
Free Chlorine	Used as a disinfectant	4	n/a	mg/L	No	0.20	1.80	0.92	2601	No	0.25	1.40	0.83	276	No	0.22	1.77	0.93	1900
Monobromoacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	41	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	ND	ND	ND	10
Trichloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.91	ND	41	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	ND	ND	ND	10

(*MCL is the sum of the starred compounds shown above, including Monochloroacetic Acid not present)

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (Continued)

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

					Distribution Area 20					Distribution Area 23					Distribution Area 26				
Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts (**MCL is the sum of the four starred compounds shown below)																			
Bromochloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	1.04	ND	12	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Bromodichloromethane	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	3.65	0.28	136	No	ND	5.15	ND	239	No	ND	2.66	0.31	69
Bromoform	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	3.00	ND	136	No	ND	2.15	ND	239	No	ND	3.83	0.34	69
Chlorate	Byproduct of chlorination	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	ND	0.22	0.08	88	No	ND	0.51	0.12	122	No	0.09	0.66	0.17	36
Chloroform	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	5.49	0.90	136	No	ND	8.63	1.09	239	No	ND	3.37	0.84	69
Dibromoacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	1.26	0.40	12	No	ND	0.73	ND	8	No	ND	0.79	0.55	4
Dibromochloromethane	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	6.62	0.30	136	No	ND	5.54	ND	239	No	ND	3.56	0.40	69
Dichloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	1.44	ND	12	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Free Chlorine	Used as a disinfectant	4	n/a	mg/L	No	0.14	1.80	0.88	1364	No	0.20	2.20	0.87	1203	No	0.24	1.68	0.84	264
Monobromoacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Trichloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.66	ND	12	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	4

(*MCL is the sum of the starred compounds shown above, including Monochloroacetic Acid not present)

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

					Distribution Area 30					Distribution Area 32					Distribution Area 34				
Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts (**MCL is the sum of the four starred compounds shown below)																			
Bromochloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	2.30	ND	10	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Bromodichloromethane	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	4.60	0.31	213	No	ND	0.41	ND	9	No	ND	1.95	0.54	8
Bromoform	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	6.28	0.28	213	No	ND	ND	ND	9	No	ND	ND	ND	8
Chlorate	Byproduct of chlorination	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	ND	0.35	0.10	103	No	0.11	0.28	0.21	6	No	0.07	0.16	0.09	6
Chloroform	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	4.60	0.58	213	No	ND	5.08	3.37	9	No	ND	9.06	3.89	8
Dibromoacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	0.52	2.41	0.99	10	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Dibromochloromethane	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	7.48	0.40	213	No	ND	0.47	ND	9	No	ND	1.05	0.36	8
Dichloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	1.68	ND	10	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Free Chlorine	Used as a disinfectant	4	n/a	mg/L	No	0.20	1.60	0.88	721	No	0.24	1.38	0.89	60	No	0.27	1.50	0.97	59
Monobromoacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	10	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Trichloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	1.07	ND	10	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	NA	NA	NA	0

(*MCL is the sum of the starred compounds shown above, including Monochloroacetic Acid not present)

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

					Distribution Area 35					Distribution Area 39					Distribution Area 44				
Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts (**MCL is the sum of the four starred compounds shown below)																			
Bromochloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	50	n/a	ug/L	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Bromodichloromethane	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.55	ND	41	No	ND	1.34	ND	16	No	ND	ND	ND	9
Bromoform	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	1.00	ND	41	No	ND	ND	ND	16	No	ND	0.31	ND	9
Chlorate	Byproduct of chlorination	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	ND	0.20	0.10	10	No	0.04	0.09	0.06	7	No	0.07	0.30	0.16	5
Chloroform	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	4.70	0.39	41	No	0.40	3.05	1.04	16	No	1.90	2.29	2.09	9
Dibromoacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Dibromochloromethane	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	1.06	ND	41	No	ND	0.74	ND	16	No	ND	0.33	ND	9
Dichloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Free Chlorine	Used as a disinfectant	4	n/a	mg/L	No	0.52	1.94	0.93	68	No	0.48	1.24	0.94	97	No	0.31	1.59	1.01	58
Monobromoacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Trichloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	NA	NA	NA	0	No	ND	ND	ND	2	No	NA	NA	NA	0

(*MCL is the sum of the starred compounds shown above, including Monochloroacetic Acid not present)

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

					Distribution Area 53					Distribution Area 54					Distribution Area 57				
Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Range of Readings					Range of Readings					Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts (**MCL is the sum of the four starred compounds shown below)																			
Bromochloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Bromodichloromethane	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	1.86	0.57	36	No	ND	1.55	0.33	38	No	ND	1.21	ND	18
Bromoform	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	36	No	ND	ND	ND	38	No	ND	0.59	ND	18
Chlorate	Byproduct of chlorination	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	ND	0.72	0.10	35	No	ND	0.67	0.08	57	No	0.11	0.29	0.18	6
Chloroform	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	6.19	1.15	36	No	ND	5.72	0.91	38	No	ND	3.41	2.38	18
Dibromoacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Dibromochloromethane	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.96	0.29	36	No	ND	0.36	ND	38	No	ND	1.43	ND	18
Dichloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	3.55	1.70	8	No	ND	2.17	ND	4	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Free Chlorine	Used as a disinfectant	4	n/a	mg/L	No	0.48	1.80	1.04	100	No	0.37	1.81	0.97	152	No	0.40	1.26	0.76	58
Monobromoacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	8	No	ND	ND	ND	4	No	NA	NA	NA	0
Trichloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/L	No	0.51	4.39	1.84	8	No	0.63	2.97	1.25	4	No	NA	NA	NA	0

(*MCL is the sum of the starred compounds shown above, including Monochloroacetic Acid not present)

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (Continued)

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Distribution Area 64				Distribution Area EFWD				Distribution Area RSWD				Distribution Area SBWD			
					Range of Readings				Range of Readings				Range of Readings				Range of Readings			
					Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts (**MCL is the sum of the four starred compounds shown below)																				
Bromochloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*50	n/a	ug/l	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	12	ND	ND	ND	8	ND	ND	ND	8
Bromodichloromethane	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/l	ND	2.28	0.47	11	ND	1.88	0.33	42	ND	0.85	0.35	10	ND	0.76	0.28	12
Bromoform	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/l	ND	4.82	1.34	11	ND	0.76	ND	42	ND	ND	ND	10	ND	ND	ND	12
Chlorate	Byproduct of chlorination	n/a	n/a	mg/l	0.13	0.57	0.23	6	ND	0.12	0.06	16	0.04	0.08	0.06	10	0.03	0.09	0.06	12
Chloroform	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/l	0.59	3.39	2.07	11	ND	3.87	0.45	42	0.61	2.15	1.16	10	ND	0.77	0.43	12
Dibromoacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/l	0.45	2.23	1.34	2	ND	ND	ND	12	ND	ND	ND	8	ND	ND	ND	8
Dibromochloromethane	Byproduct of chlorination	**80	n/a	ug/l	ND	5.32	1.16	11	ND	1.16	0.27	42	ND	0.63	0.26	10	ND	0.67	0.25	12
Dichloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/l	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	12	ND	ND	ND	8	ND	ND	ND	8
Free Chlorine	Used as a disinfectant	4	n/a	mg/l	0.56	1.74	1.05	30	0.41	1.36	0.94	174	0.23	1.33	0.71	61	0.24	1.34	0.77	109
Monobromoacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/l	ND	1.00	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	12	ND	ND	ND	8	ND	ND	ND	8
Trichloroacetic Acid	Byproduct of chlorination	*60	n/a	ug/l	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	12	ND	ND	ND	8	ND	ND	ND	8

(*MCL is the sum of the starred compounds shown above, including Monochloroacetic Acid not present)

Lead

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. SCWA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but is not responsible for the variety of materials used in a homeowner's plumbing. If you haven't run your water for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by running your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. To schedule a lead test, please contact our Customer Service Center (contact information listed on back page). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) Monitoring

This EPA regulation requires public water systems to monitor drinking water at specific customers' taps every three years. To check the effectiveness of our pH treatment and to ensure the quality of our drinking water the SCWA performs this testing every year. If lead levels exceed 15 parts per billion (ppb) or copper levels exceed 1.3 parts per million (ppm) in more than 10% of these samples, we must improve our corrosion control (pH treatment). Based on our 2019 LCR results, we have optimal corrosion control. Additional information on our pH treatment can be found on page 9.

2019 Lead and Copper Test Results

The values reported below for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of samples collected in each water system. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percentage of a distribution that is equal to or below it. For Dering Harbor Water District (Distribution Area 64), the 90th percentile is found by averaging the two highest concentrations.

Compound	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Action Level	Likely Source
Lead	ug/l	0	15.0	Household plumbing

Location	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sampling	Number of Samples	Results ug/l	90th Percentile Value (ug/l) ^{1,2}	No. of Samples Over Action Level
SCWA	No	8/6-9/12	56	ND-3.95	1.28	0
Fire Island	No	7/11-8/17	22	ND-5.62	4.78	0
Stony Brook	No	8/16-9/11	20	ND-11.4	1.33	0
Riverside	No	8/13-8/22	15	ND-1.66	ND	0
E. Farmingdale	No	8/20-8/29	22	ND-8.15	1.22	0
Dering Harbor	No	8/6-8/14	07	ND-2.03	1.62	0

Compound	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Action Level	Likely Source
Copper	mg/l	1.3	1.3	Household plumbing

Location	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sampling	Number of Samples	Results mg/l	90th Percentile Value (mg/l) ^{1,2}	No. of Samples Over Action Level
SCWA	No	8/6-9/12	56	0.0250-0.633	0.400	0
Fire Island	No	7/11-8/17	22	ND-0.877	0.714	0
Stony Brook	No	8/16-9/11	20	0.0302-0.753	0.485	0
Riverside	No	8/13-8/22	15	0.0663-0.613	0.580	0
E. Farmingdale	No	8/20-8/29	22	0.0420-0.536	0.459	0
Dering Harbor	No	8/6-8/14	07	0.166-0.558	0.480	0

(1) - The 90th percentile value is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected in the water system.

(2) - In this case, 141 total samples were collected from the water systems shown above and the 90th percentile values ranged from ND to 11.4 ug/l for lead. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 141 sites tested.

(1) - The 90th percentile value is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected in the water system.

(2) - In this case, 141 total samples were collected from the water systems shown above and the 90th percentile values ranged from ND to 0.877 mg/l for copper. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 141 sites tested.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Iron and Manganese

Iron is a common metal and a dietary mineral that is essential for maintaining human health. It is used in construction materials, in drinking water pipes, in paint pigments and plastics, and as a treatment for iron deficiency in humans. Iron can be elevated in drinking water in areas where there are high concentrations of iron in soil and rocks, and where iron salts are used in the water treatment process. Iron can also get into drinking water from corrosion of cast iron, steel, and galvanized iron pipes used for water distribution. Elevated levels of iron in water can result in a rusty color and sediment, a metallic taste, and reddish or orange staining.

Although iron is essential for good health, too much iron can cause adverse health effects. For example, oral exposure to very large amounts of iron can cause effects on the stomach and intestines (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation and stomach pain). These effects occur at iron exposure levels higher than those typically found in drinking water, and usually diminish once the elevated iron exposure is stopped. A small percentage of people have a condition called hemochromatosis, in which the body absorbs and stores too much iron. People with hemochromatosis may be at greater risk for health effects resulting from too much iron in the body (sometimes called “iron overload”) and should be aware of their overall iron intake. The New York State standard for iron in drinking water is 0.3 milligrams per liter, and is based on the effects of iron on the taste, odor and appearance of the water.

Manganese is a common element in rocks, soil, water, plants, and animals. Manganese occurs naturally in water after dissolving from rocks and soil. It may also occur if manganese gets into surface or groundwater after improper waste disposal in landfills or by facilities using manganese in the production of steel or other products.

Manganese is an essential nutrient that is necessary to maintain good health. However, exposure to too much manganese can cause adverse health effects. There is some evidence from human studies that long-term exposure to manganese in drinking water is associated with nervous system effects in adults (e.g., weakness, stiff muscles and trembling of the hands) and children (learning and behavior). The results of these studies only suggest an effect because the possible influences of other factors were not adequately assessed. There is supporting evidence that manganese causes nervous system effects in humans from occupational studies of workers exposed to high levels of manganese in air, but the relevance of these studies to long term drinking water exposure is less clear because the exposures were quite elevated and by inhalation, not by ingestion.

Radionuclides and Radiological Monitoring

Gross Alpha and Gross Beta

Most drinking water sources have very low levels of naturally occurring radioactive elements called radionuclides. These levels are low enough not to be considered a public health concern. Radionuclides can be present in several forms called isotopes which emit different types of radioactive particles called alpha or beta. Radioactivity in water is measured in picoCuries per liter (pCi/L). The EPA has set the maximum contaminant level (MCL), the highest level allowed in drinking water, for gross alpha (all alpha emitters except uranium and radon) at 15 pCi/L. NYS considers 50 pCi/L of gross beta activity to be the level of concern for gross beta. The gross alpha and gross beta results for each distribution area are noted on page 26.

Tritium

Some radionuclides emit gamma (also called photon) radiation. Common byproducts from nuclear reactors and waste, such as cesium-137, emit gamma radiation (also called photon emitters). Due to differences in energy levels, the MCL in pCi/L for a particular photon emitter will depend on the type of radionuclide present. Tritium, a radioactive isotope of the element hydrogen, is a weak beta emitter. It occurs naturally in the environment in very low concentrations, and may also be produced during nuclear weapon explosions and as a byproduct from nuclear reactors. The EPA has set a 20,000 pCi/L MCL for tritium. In 2019

we monitored 29 wells near Brookhaven National Laboratory for gross alpha and beta particles, tritium, and gamma radiation. These wells are located in distribution areas 12, 20, and 39. The gross alpha and gross beta results for these areas are listed in the chart on page 26. There were no detections of tritium or gamma radiation in the 50 samples tested.

Radium-226 and Radium-228

Radium, a naturally radioactive metal, occurs at very low levels in virtually all rock, soil, water, plants, and animals. Radium-226 and radium-228 are isotopes of radium. The EPA has set a combined MCL of 5 pCi/L for radium-226 and radium-228. If radium-226 is not tested, the gross alpha measurement is substituted for radium-226 to determine compliance with the MCL. Some people who drink water containing radium-226 or radium-228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer.

From October 2007 through 2009, we monitored a well in each aquifer at all our well fields for gross alpha, gross beta and radium-228 as required, and presented the results for each year in our Drinking Water Quality Reports. Since that time, quarterly monitoring at new well fields or at new wells placed at a well field where the aquifer had not been monitored previously and continuing monitoring on existing wells as required has been performed. The results for each distribution area are noted in the chart on page 26.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Radon

Radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas found in soil and outdoor air, may also be found in drinking water and indoor air. Some people exposed to elevated radon levels from sources including drinking water may, over many years, have an increased risk of developing cancer. The main risk from radon is lung cancer entering indoor air from soil under homes. For further information, call the state radon program at (800) 458-1158 or call the EPA's Radon Hotline at (800) SOS-Radon.

In 2019 we monitored for radon at 79 locations throughout our distribution system. The results for each distribution area are noted in the chart below. The test results ranged from ND to 238 pCi/L of radon. Currently there is no MCL for radon. The EPA is proposing to require water suppliers to provide water with levels no higher than 4,000 pCi/L of radon.

2019 Radiological Test Results (All Distribution Areas)

Detected Compound	GROSS ALPHA				GROSS BETA				RADON-222				RADIUM-226				RADIUM-228			
Likely Source	Erosion of Natural Deposits				Natural deposits, man-made emissions				Naturally occurring radioactive gas				Erosion of Natural Deposits				Erosion of Natural Deposits			
MCL	15				50				N/A				5				5			
MCLG	0				0				0				0				0			
Unit of Measure	pCi/L				pCi/L				pCi/L				pCi/L				pCi/L			
	Range of Readings				Range of Readings				Range of Readings				Range of Readings				Range of Readings			
Distribution Area	Low Value	High Value	Average Value	No. of Tests	Low Value	High Value	Average Value	No. of Tests	Low Value	High Value	Average Value	No. of Tests	Low Value	High Value	Average Value	No. of Tests	Low Value	High Value	Average Value	No. of Tests
1	ND	ND	ND	23	ND	3.28	ND	23	ND	157	ND	11	ND	1.01	ND	12	ND	ND	ND	12
4	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1
5	1.69	1.69	1.69	1	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0
6	ND	ND	ND	3	ND	ND	ND	3	ND	158	104	2	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1
7	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0
8	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1
9	ND	ND	ND	5	ND	ND	ND	5	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	3	ND	ND	ND	3
10	ND	2.64	ND	5	ND	2.66	ND	5	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	1.08	ND	3	ND	1.58	ND	3
11	ND	7.84	1.94	20	ND	4.62	2.61	20	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	2.07	1.08	18	ND	3.63	1.54	18
12	ND	9.18	ND	53	ND	2.53	ND	53	ND	163	ND	13	ND	ND	ND	19	ND	ND	ND	19
14	ND	ND	ND	3	ND	ND	ND	3	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1
15	ND	2.59	ND	17	ND	2.50	ND	17	ND	ND	ND	6	ND	ND	ND	11	ND	ND	ND	11
20	ND	8.49	ND	30	ND	2.09	ND	30	ND	ND	ND	5	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0
23	ND	ND	ND	15	ND	3.08	ND	15	ND	238	109	6	ND	ND	ND	9	ND	ND	ND	9
26	ND	ND	ND	3	ND	2.23	ND	3	ND	176	132	3	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0
30	ND	ND	ND	5	ND	3.16	2.18	5	ND	197	ND	3	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	2
32	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1
34	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	2	NA	NA	NA	0	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	2
35	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	2.19	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1
39	ND	ND	ND	3	ND	ND	ND	3	ND	ND	ND	1	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0
44	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0
53	ND	ND	ND	8	ND	3.36	2.03	8	ND	ND	ND	4	ND	ND	ND	4	ND	ND	ND	4
54	ND	ND	ND	6	ND	ND	ND	6	ND	ND	ND	5	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1
57	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1
64	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0
EFWD	ND	2.48	ND	4	ND	ND	ND	4	ND	109	ND	2	ND	1.32	ND	2	ND	1.01	ND	2
RSWD	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	1	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0
SBWD	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	116	ND	2	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0



EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION



Nitrate

Nitrate naturally occurs in a number of foods, particularly vegetables. It is also used as preservatives in meats such as bacon. Nitrate is also used to make lawn, garden and agricultural fertilizers and is found in sewage and wastes from farm animals. It generally gets into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into groundwater after application or after improper sewage or animal waste disposal. Infants are particularly sensitive to nitrate. High levels of nitrate in drinking water have caused serious illness and sometimes death in infants under 6 months of age. The serious illness occurs because nitrate is converted to nitrite in the body and nitrite reduces the ability of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms of the illness can develop rapidly and include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin (blue baby condition). Exposure to nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 milligrams per liter (10 mg/L) increases the risk of developing the illness. Because the effects of nitrate and nitrite are additive, water containing more than 10 mg/L of total nitrate/nitrite should not be used to prepare infant formula or other beverages for infants. To ensure the quality of our drinking water, we monitor more frequently than required. The 2019 nitrate results for each distribution area are noted on pages 44 - 53.

Go Green: Sign Up for e-Billing Today!



Even when you're paying bills, you can be helping the environment. The Suffolk County Water Authority now offers e-Billing, a quick, easy and environmentally-friendly way to pay your water bill.

With e-Billing, you can manage various aspects of your water account without leaving a paper trail. You can receive your bill electronically; set up automated payments from your checking or savings account; make a one-time payment; and view your current and past bills online.

For more information or to sign up, go to www.scwa.com.

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR IMMUNO-COMPROMISED INDIVIDUALS

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbiological contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Individuals who think they may have cryptosporidiosis or giardiasis should contact their health care providers immediately. New York State law requires water suppliers to notify their customers about the risks of cryptosporidiosis and giardiasis. Cryptosporidiosis and giardiasis are intestinal illnesses caused by microscopic parasites found in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. There have been no known outbreaks of cryptosporidiosis or giardiasis linked to any public water supplies in Suffolk County. For more information on cryptosporidiosis and giardiasis, please contact the Suffolk County Department of Health Services at (631) 852-5810.

WHAT'S NEW AT SCWA

SCWA Receives Approval for PFOA/PFOA Test That is Faster, Less Expensive and Detects to a Lower Level

State Department of Health Allows Method That Detects Perfluorinated Compounds at Two Parts-Per-Trillion



The Suffolk County Water Authority has received approval from the New York State Department of Health to use a test method developed in-house that will not only detect perfluorinated compounds such as PFOS and PFOA down to lower levels than current methods but will also save time and money.

SCWA received approval from the state for a testing method that bypasses the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency-approved solid phase extraction in favor of a method by which the sample collection is injected directly into a highly sensitive mass spectrometer. Eliminating solid phase extraction is not only quicker and less expensive but detects the contaminants down to two parts-per-trillion, which is significantly lower than the EPA method.

“New York State generally does not approve methodologies, so we’re very proud to have our method approved for use,” said SCWA Director of Water Quality and Laboratory Services, Kevin Durk. “We feel the method we developed will serve as a great tool in our efforts to address the contamination of Long Island’s groundwater by perfluorinated compounds.”

SCWA is not the first to use direct injection for chemical testing but is the first to receive approval for its use in New York State to test for perfluorinated compounds. In addition to testing for PFOS and PFOA, the method can also be used for approximately 10 additional perfluorinated compounds, though the additional compounds are not as potentially toxic as PFOS and PFOA.

PFOS and PFOA are fluorinated organic chemicals used to make carpets, clothing, furniture fabrics, paper packaging for food and non-stick cookware, among other products. They have also been used in various industrial processes and in firefighting foams. Both are considered to be potentially carcinogenic by the EPA.

Although there is currently no chemical specific maximum contaminant level for PFOS/PFOA, SCWA removes the chemicals from the water supply when detected with granular activated carbon or resin. “The approval of this test method is just the latest example of the extraordinary measures taken by the Suffolk County Water Authority to ensure the safety of our customers’ drinking water,” said SCWA Chairman Patrick G. Halpin. “When it comes in particular to emerging contaminants, no one is doing more to protect the public health than SCWA.” SCWA is currently pursuing a patent for its PFOS/PFOA test method.

SCWA Wins National Award for Sustainability



The Suffolk County Water Authority has been honored by the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies with the Sustainable Utility Management Award, the highest honor awarded by the organization.

SCWA Deputy Chief Executive Officer for Operations Joseph Pokorny accepted the award on SCWA's behalf at AMWA's Executive Management Conference in Newport, Rhode Island last week. The award recognizes water utilities that have made a commitment to management that achieves a balance of innovative and successful efforts in areas of economic, social and environmental endeavors.

"Sustainability is at the heart of every decision we make at SCWA, so to be recognized by AMWA for our efforts in this area was incredibly gratifying for us," SCWA Chief Executive Officer Jeffrey W. Szabo said. "Whether it's reducing our carbon footprint or taking steps to protect our sole source aquifer, we know how critical it is to ensure future generations of Long Islanders have access to the same great water we provide today."

AMWA pointed to the SCWA's new tiered-rate structure, which incentivizes customers to use water judiciously, as well as its "Water Wise" programs, which provide customers with customized water-saving plans and financial incentives for buying water-saving devices. Judges also cited SCWA's strong public outreach programs such as its education center and WaterTalk program, both of which help Suffolk residents understand the importance of protecting our precious water supply.

"AMWA awards spotlight the exceptional advances of public drinking water utilities that lead the nation toward sustainability through innovative management practices, executive leadership and employee commitment," said AMWA President Steve Schneider, General Manager of Saint Paul Regional Water Services. "Communities that rely on AMWA's 2019 award winning utilities for safe, clean drinking water can also take pride in their outstanding utility management performance."

The Sustainable Utility Management Award is the third award SCWA has received from AMWA after winning the Association's Platinum Award in 2015 and Gold Award in 2017.

WHAT'S NEW AT SCWA

Water Main Project to Provide Major Supply Boost, Central Pine Barrens Water, to Westhampton Area



The Suffolk County Water Authority is nearing the completion of the longest 24-inch diameter water main project in its history, a project that will bolster the water supply available to the Westhampton area and bring high quality water straight from the heart of the Central Pine Barrens. The project will connect the water system in the Northampton/Riverside/Flanders area to the system in the Westhampton area via a new 14,000-foot water main currently being installed on Speonk Riverhead Road. When it goes into service, which is expected to occur in July, the new pipe will connect water main on County Road 51 in Northampton to water main on Old Country Road in Speonk with the capacity to transport as much as two million gallons per day.

In addition to bringing to the Westhampton area water from the core of the Central Pine Barrens, the project will provide a tremendous supply boost that will help alleviate supply concerns during the early morning hours of hot summer days, when many residents tend to activate automated lawn watering systems. Last year, during a particularly dry stretch, SCWA requested that area residents voluntarily reduce their water use to help alleviate stress on local water infrastructure. The interconnection will also benefit residents of Northampton, Riverside and Flanders, providing increased available supply in those communities as well.

SCWA Chairman Patrick Halpin joined State Senator Kenneth LaValle, Assemblyman Fred Thiele Jr., County Legislator Bridget Fleming and Town of Southampton Supervisor Jay Schneiderman at the project site to review progress.

“This project exemplifies our mission at the Suffolk County Water Authority—to ensure that an ample supply of the highest quality water is always available to our customers,” Halpin said.

“Water is our most valuable resource and we appreciate the talents, forethought, and infrastructure of the SCWA in providing high quality water to our area,” Fleming said.

HOW TO READ YOUR WATER QUALITY DATA

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Naturally Occurring Compounds as well as Contaminants						Distribution Area 4			
Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Range Of Readings				
					Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. Of Tests	
Inorganics									
Alkalinity to pH 4.5mg CaCO ₃ /L	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	mg/L	30.4	54.2	40.1	8	
Aluminum	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	mg/L	0.02	0.09	0.06	14	
Ammonia, free	Some fertilizers, septic systems	n/a	n/a	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	8	
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits	10	0	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	14	
Barium	Erosion of natural deposits	2	2	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	14	
Boron	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	mg/L	ND	0.11	ND	43	
Bromide	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	14	
Cadmium	Natural deposits, galvanized pipe	5	5	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	14	
Calcium	Naturally occurring, pH control	n/a	n/a	mg/L	ND	1.0	0.5	43	
CO ₂ , calculated	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	mg/L	0.6	19.2	8.9	8	
Chloride	Naturally occurring, salt water intrusion	250	n/a	mg/L	2.3	3.2	3.0	14	
Chromium, total	Natural deposits	100	100	ug/L	ND	0.61	ND	14	
Cobalt-59	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	14	
Color	Naturally occurring metals or minerals	15	n/a	Color Units	ND	7	ND	8	
Copper	Household plumbing	AL=1.3	1.3	mg/L	ND	0.03	ND	14	
Dissolved Solids, total	Naturally occurring minerals and metals	n/a	n/a	mg/L	59	88	69	11	
Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits	2.2	n/a	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	14	
Hardness, total	Measure of the calcium and magnesium	n/a	n/a	mg/L	ND	2.8	ND	43	
Hexavalent Chromium	Erosion of natural deposits	n/a	n/a	ug/L	ND	0.67	0.13	12	
Iron	Naturally occurring	300	n/a	ug/L	186	495	259	43	
Lead	Household plumbing, lead solder	AL=15	0	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	14	
Lithium	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	ug/L	3.5	4.2	3.8	14	
Magnesium	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	43	
Manganese	Naturally occurring	300	n/a	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	43	
Molybdenum	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	14	
Nickel	Alloys, coatings manufacturing, batteries	100	n/a	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	14	
Nitrate	Natural deposits, fertilizer, septic tanks	10	10	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	14	
Perchlorate	Fertilizers, solid fuel propellant, fireworks	15	5	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	8	
Phosphate, total	Added to keep iron in solution	n/a	n/a	mg/L	ND	0.36	0.29	43	
pH	Measure of water acidity or alkalinity	n/a	n/a	pH Units	6.5	8.2	7.1	8	
pH, field	Measure of water acidity or alkalinity	n/a	n/a	pH Units	7.0	8.5	7.4	8	
Potassium	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	mg/L	1.04	1.44	1.23	43	
Silicon	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	mg/L	4.0	4.4	4.2	14	
Sodium	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	mg/L	11.4	39.3	19.8	43	

A **DETECTED COMPOUNDS** - compounds found during testing include naturally occurring compounds and contaminants. (On page 7 you will find the list of compounds that were not found in our drinking water).

B **LIKELY SOURCE** - where the detected compound might come from.

C **MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)** - the highest amount of a compound allowed in drinking water.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG) - there is no known or expected health risk for a compound in drinking water below this level.

HOW TO READ YOUR WATER QUALITY DATA

D **UNITS OF MEASURE** - metric units used to describe the amount of the compound present (see chart below for definitions).

E **DISTRIBUTION AREA**

SCWA's service area, all the areas we supply water to, is divided into 27 distinct geographical areas called Distribution Areas. Each area is numbered. The map on pages 42 and 43 shows the boundaries of each area.

On pages 33 to 40 is the Distribution Area Index which lists all SCWA Distribution Areas by town. Some towns have more than one Distribution Area so please read carefully. Once you know the Distribution Area number for your home, school, business or other area of interest, you can then find the water quality results in the tables located on pages 44 through 53.

F **RANGE OF READINGS FOR DETECTED COMPOUNDS**

Low Value - the lowest amount of the chemical found in all water samples collected during the year for the distribution area noted.

High Value - the highest amount of the chemical found in all water samples collected during the year for the distribution area noted.

Average Value - the average amount of the chemical found in all the water samples collected during the year for the distribution area noted. **This is the amount of the chemical that would typically be present in your drinking water on any given day during the year.**

No. of Tests - the total number of water samples collected for the chemical during the year in the distribution area noted.

Smaller distribution areas that have few wells will have fewer samples collected during the year than large distribution areas with many wells.

G **TYPES OF DETECTED COMPOUNDS**

Broad categories based on chemical characteristics.

Water Quality Data Key Terms and Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as possible.

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.

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

Micrograms per liter (ug/L): corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

Milligrams per liter (mg/L): corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Nanograms per liter (ng/L): corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Micromhos per centimeter (umho/cm): A measure of the total amount of naturally occurring minerals in the water.

n/a: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detectable at testing limit.

WATER DISTRIBUTION AREA INDEX

How To Use This Index

This index lists all SCWA distribution areas for the water quality results on pages 44 through 53. Pages 31 and 32 have a guide for understanding your water quality and page 7 lists compounds that were not found in our drinking water.

Find the town or community of interest in the first column labeled “TOWN”. Next to the town under the second column labeled “DISTRIBUTION AREA”, is a number. This is the number of the Distribution Area which serves water to your home, school, business or other area of interest. You can then find this Distribution Area in one of the water quality tables located on pages 33 through 40. Many of the towns listed in this index are served by more than one Distribution Area, so please read the street descriptions carefully.

The map on pages 42 and 43 shows the boundaries of each area. If you locate your town or community, you can use the map rather than the Index to find your Distribution Area. Also listed on the map are the number of wells which serve each Distribution Area.

TOWN	Distribution Area
Amagansett Areas except Fresh Pond Rd (S of Deep Woods Ln), Hawks Nest Ln, Canvasback Ln, Abraham’s Landing (E. of Fresh Pond Rd), Devonshire Ln, Katie Ln, W. side of Cross Hwy.	23
Amagansett Fresh Pond Rd (S of Deep Woods Ln), Hawks Nest Ln, Canvasback Ln, Abraham’s Landing (E. of Fresh Pond Rd), Devonshire Ln, Katie Ln, W. side of Cross Hwy.	57
Amityville, North Amityville	1
Atlantique, Fire Island	53
Babylon	1
Bay Shore, North Bay Shore, West Bay Shore, Brightwaters	1
Bayport	1
Bellport, North Bellport, West Bellport S. of Sunrise Hwy. and a small area N. of Sunrise Hwy. E. of C.R. 101 (Patchogue Yaphank Rd.), W. of Station Rd. up to and including Harrison Ave. but excluding the outlet mall.	1
Bellport North of Sunrise Hwy. (except area noted above)	12
Blue Point	1
Bohemia S. of Veterans Hwy. (except area below)	1
Bohemia N. of Veterans Hwy.; additionally, S. of Veterans Hwy. around Connetquot H.S., on or W. of Sycamore Ave. and N. of Connetquot State Park.; Also Locust Ave. S. of Veterans Hwy. to Union St.; Orville Dr. S. to Church St., and including, Wilbur Pl.; Johnson Ave. S. to Church St. including Keyland Ct., Corporate and Aero Drives.	12
Brentwood, Edgewood (Heartland Industrial Park) Area W. of Sagtikos and N. of LIRR. Includes Heartland Industrial Park area N. to Dix Hills Water District. Also W. of Sagtikos and S. of LIRR E. of, or on, Carll’s Path, S. to Grand Blvd. then, E. along Grand Blvd. to Commack Rd., then all areas accessible from Grand Blvd. N. of, but not on, Crossway Dr. and / or Headline Rd. W. to the Babylon town line. Also E. of Sagtikos and S. of L.I.E. (Rte. 495) to LIRR / Pine Aire Dr. Includes area S. of LIRR along North Gardiner Dr. to Hemlock Dr., E. along Elm Dr., to Elsie Dr., S. to Flo Dr. Also N. of Sweenydale Ave., and Massachusetts Ave., E. to Forks Rd. on New Hampshire Ave., E. to, but not including, Illinois Ave. on Wisconsin Ave. and Michigan. S.E. along Candlewood Rd. to Hilltop Dr.	12
Brentwood Water District	12
Brentwood All other Southern or Western Brentwood areas	1
Bridgehampton, Scuttlehole S. of LIRR.; on, or off of, Snake Hollow Rd., the southern half of Mitchell Ln., or the entire length of Sag Harbor Tpke. and cross streets to the east.	23

WATER DISTRIBUTION AREA INDEX

TOWN	Distribution Area
Bridgehampton, Sag Harbor W. of, but not on, Sag Harbor Tpke. S. of Scuttlehole Rd.; on, off of, or N. of LIRR; Brick Kiln Rd. N. to Saint Andrews Cemetery. Stony Hill Rd. and served areas west of Noyac Rd., N. to intersection with Stony Hill Rd. (see also "Sag Harbor").	23
Brookhaven S. of Sunrise Hwy. and W. of Carmans River (S. to Great South Bay)	1
Camp Hero, Montauk Point	26
Center Moriches	20
Centereach, South Centereach Centereach - All areas S. and / or W. of Nichols Rd. and E. of, but not on Washington Ave. South Centereach - N. of Wanda Terrace, Linden Ln., Grendon Ln., Hermart Ln., Crossover Dr., Peak St., Northfield Dr., W. of Morris Ave., E. of "C" St., and S. of Portion Rd., only.	12
Centereach, South Centereach Centereach - Includes N. and S. Centereach. Areas S. of, but not on, Middle Country Rd. and / or on, or W. of, Bob Rd. and Washington Ave. South Centereach - S. of Wanda Terrace, Linden Ln., Grendon Ln., Hermart Ln., Crossover Dr., Peak St., Northfield Dr., W. of "C" St., and S. of Portion Rd. only.	15
Centerport N. of, W. of, or on, Old Field Rd. or Centerport Rd.	6
Centerport N. of, or on Harbor Circle; W. of, or on, Ft. Salonga Rd. or Washington St. (S. of this area is Greenlawn Water District)	8
Central Islip	12
Cherry Grove, Fire Island	54
Cold Spring Harbor	6
Commack Area W. of Sunken Meadow State Pkwy., N. of or on Burr Rd. Also area E. of Town Line Rd. but W. of Sunken Meadow Pkwy. S. to and including Hubbel St. and N. of Vance St.	10
Commack, East Commack E. of Sunken Meadow State Pkwy., N. of Northern State Pkwy.	11
Copiague, Amity Harbor	1
Coram, Gordon Heights Except area, on, or off of, Granny Rd. E. between Rte. 112 and Coram Yaphank Hill Rd. Also areas on Rte. 112 S. of Granny Rd. Includes all areas W. of Rte. 112 S. to Horseblock Rd.	15
Coram S. of Horse Block Rd. and Country Rd. (includes southern areas not covered above).	12
Corneille Estates, Fire Island	53
Cutchogue Mathews La. and Dylan Terrace area	30
Davis Park, Fire Island	54
Deer Park (All areas S. of LIRR not covered below)	1
Deer Park All areas N. of LIRR. Also area S. of LIRR E. of or on Carll's Path, S. to Grand Blvd. then, E. along Grand Blvd. to Commack Rd., then all areas accessible from Grand Blvd. N. of, but not on Crossway Dr. and / or Headline Rd. to the Babylon town line (Including all areas N. to Dix Hills Water District).	12
Dering Harbor Water District	64
Dunewood, Fire Island	53

WATER DISTRIBUTION AREA INDEX

TOWN	Distribution Area
East Farmingdale Water District	EFWD
East Hampton (except Sag Harbor and Montauk area), Freetown Springs All areas from the town line E. to, but not including, Hither Hills State Park or points E.,	23
East Islip	1
East Marion	30
East Moriches	20
East Northport S. of Middleville Rd., W. of Sagtikos Pkwy., W. to boundary with Greenlawn Water District near Elwood Rd.	10
East Quoque, Oakville	20
East Setauket N. or E. of LIRR; N. or W. of Hulse Rd. or California Ave.	14
East Setauket (South Setauket) S. of LIRR; Hulse Rd., Canterbury Ct.; E. of, or on, California Ave., S. of N. Country Rd. from California Ave. E.	15
Eastport S. of Sunrise Hwy.	20
Eastport N. of Sunrise Hwy.	12
Fair Harbor Water District, Fire Island	53
Farmingville S. of Horseblock Rd., N. of, or on, Horseblock Rd., W. of Berkshire Dr., W. of, or on, Roberta Ave, S. of Rutgers Rd & Fourth St, E. of Waverly Ave, Columbus Ave, & Eton Rd, N. of Portion Rd & Campus Dr.	12
Farmingville N. of, or on, Horseblock Rd., E. of Berkshire Dr.	15
Flanders Areas E. of Rte 105, on or N. of Kings Pl./Grant Ct. and easterly ponds, S. of Peconic Bay, E. of Goose Creek, Flanders & Birch Creek County Parks.	20
Great River, Great River North Great River North - W. of, or on Connetquot Ave., S. of Babylon St.; E. of Connetquot Ave., S. of Atlantic St.	1
Great River North N. of, or on, Atlantic St. and N. of, or on Babylon St.	12
Greenport	30
Halesite	6
Hauppauge, South Hauppauge	12
Holbrook, East Holbrook From LIRR S. to areas N. of Veterans Hwy. (Rte. 454) or N. of Patchogue Holbrook Rd. except: Lincoln Ave. N. of Veterans Hwy on or off of, Grundy Ave. S. of Pearl St. Also, Eastern Holbrook, E. of Nicolls Rd. or Woodside Ave. Does not include areas S. of Woodside that are E. of Waverly Ave. Also, W. of Nicolls Rd. on Greenbelt Parkway and N. of Inverness Rd. All other East Holbrook areas N. of Inverness Rd. On, or off of, Shadow Grove, Santa Anita, Sequoia Way.	12
Holbrook, South Holbrook W. of Nicolls Rd. on, or off of, Greenbelt Parkway S. of, or on, Inverness Rd. All areas S. of Inverness Rd. E. of Broadway.	1
Holtsville	12

WATER DISTRIBUTION AREA INDEX

TOWN	Distribution Area
Huntington, E. Huntington, E. Neck, W. Neck, Lloyd Harbor, Lloyd Neck Huntington Station (Greater Huntington Area; includes portions of, Huntington Station. Various smaller areas within the greater Huntington area are further subdivided and described in subsequent entries. Read all entries to determine the appropriate zone) Starting at the Nassau-Suffolk border by Cold Spring Harbor; N. of, on, and W. of, Saw Mill Rd. or Snowball Dr., E. or N. of Woodchuck Hollow; N. of Rogues Path (W. 11th Rd. and E. 11th Streets) or N. of Pulaski Rd. near Park Ave.; N.W. of Whitson and / or Lake Rds.; N.W. of, but not on, Old Field Rd. up to Centerport Harbor.	6
Huntington (Includes northern portions of Huntington Station. Read all entries to determine the appropriate distribution area). Areas E. of Hawkhurst, Rancher Pl., N. of E. 10th / E. 11th St., W. of Algonquin Dr., Osage Dr., and Park Ave., S. of Columbia Ave & Olive St.	7
Huntington (Rte. 110 / New York Ave. corridor in Huntington Village) Areas S. or E. of the intersection of W. Shore Rd. and Mill Dam Rd., E. of, or on Wall St. N. of Main. St., E. of Woodbury Rd., S. of Main St. but N. of High St.; N. of High St. or Dewey St., W. of but not on Spring Rd., N. to New York Ave. at Madison St., N. along both sides (about 1 block deep on E. side) of New York Ave. to and including, Young's Hill Rd., then N. including the area, and all streets, from Huntington Harbor shoreline E. to, but not including, Huntington Bay Rd.; then N. to the Huntington Bay Village Boundary (near Castle Harbor Ct., Bay Rd.)	5
Huntington Bay (Village of) Starting at the southern Village boundary at the intersection of Locust Ln. and Bay Rd.; areas W. of, but not including, Locust Ln.; N. to Upper Dr., then area W. of, and including Locust Ln., N. to coast.	5
Huntington Bay (parts of Village and surrounding area not contained in previous entry) E. of Bay and Locust Rds.; includes most of Halesite area, Crescent Beach, Knollwood Beach, and all areas around Centerport Harbor including Little Neck Rd.	6
Huntington (Half Hollow Hills and East Half Hollow Hills) S. of Strathmore Park (on, or off of, Burrs Ln.) or S. of Otsego Park on, or off of, Commack Rd.; S. of Euclid Ave., S. of Plymouth St., S. or E. of Seamans Neck Rd., Seneca Ave., Oakfield Ave. or Pine Acres Blvd.	12
Huntington (Huntington Manor) N. or W. of: North St., Columbia St., Tower St.; W. or S. of New York Ave. (Near Holdsworth Dr.), S. of, but including; Semon, Pine, Soundview, and Walnut Rds.; E. of Hawkshurst and Woodchuck Hollow Rds.	6
Islandia	12
Islip, Islip Terrace	1
Kings Park E. of Sunken Meadow Pkwy., S. of E. Northport Rd. and or Old Dock Rd., E. to boundary with Smithtown Water District.	11
Kings Park E. of Sunken Meadow Pkwy., N. of E. Northport Rd., Main St. (Rte. 25A), N and W along Old Dock Rd.; Includes areas N. along Kohr Rd. but S. of Valley Cedar Pl.	10
Kings Park N. of the other two Kings Park areas, to the coast, includes the coastal end of the Dock Rds.	9
Kismet, Fire Island	4
Lake Grove S. of Middle Country Rd. (Rte. 25) Also the neighborhoods N. of Middle Country Rd. accessed from Deitz Rd., New Holmstead Rd., Hawkton Pl. or Stony Brook Rd. S. of Hawk or Renown St., All areas E. of Stony Brook Rd. in zip code 11755.	12
Lake Grove Areas N. of Middle Country Rd and Rte 347 between Cambon Ave. (on the west) and Moriches Rd. (on the East) N. to Gordons Gate, Aesop La., and Glen Hill. All areas N. of Middle Country Rd. (Rte. 25) within the Township of Brookhaven.	15

WATER DISTRIBUTION AREA INDEX

TOWN	Distribution Area
Lake Ronkonkoma, Sachem, Lakeland Most of area except Cenacle of St. Regis and points east. Includes all areas and cul-de-sac accessible from Gatelot Ave., Sachem H.S. and areas N. of Smith Rd. W. of Sachem H.S. and E. to Balaton Ave. Then all areas N. of but not on Smith Rd.	12
Lake Ronkonkoma Areas west of the Cenacle of St. Regis (west to Hawkins Rd, north to Smith St and south to Portion Road) and points east. Areas S. of Smith Rd. E. of Sachem H.S. Then all areas on or S. of Smith Rd. The numbered streets and lettered avenues on both sides of Holbrook Rd. and areas just E. and just W. of those streets adjacent to Portion Rd.	15
Laurel	30
Lindenhurst, North Lindenhurst	1
Lonelyville, Fire Island	53
Manorville, South Manor	12
Mastic N. of Sunrise Hwy.	12
Mastic S. of Sunrise Hwy.	20
Mastic Beach	20
Mattituck (Greater Mattituck Area) Includes Captain Kidd Estates.	30
Medford Northern-most area: Areas along Coram and Yaphank Rd. Areas accessed from either Greentree Dr. off of Mill Rd., or from Bellport La. N. to Coram Hill and Coram.	15
Medford S. of and including, Horseblock Rd. Areas on Rte 112, not including Middle Island Rd. Area E. of Middle Island Rd. but S. of, or off of, Granny Rd., E. to intersection with Bellport Ave. and Mill Ave., E. along N. Dunton to Country Rd. E. along Mill Rd. but not including Bellport La., Greentree Dr. or areas N. (these are covered in Distribution Area 15). Also, all areas to the south and west of the area above, down to the intersection of North Ocean Ave and Bayside Blvd, then east along Bayside Blvd to Old Medford Ave; includes all areas east of Old Medford all areas N. and E. of Fish Ave and north of East Woodside, then east to include Thicket Rd., or Sunrise Hwy., E. to C.R. 101 / Patchogue-Yaphank Rd., Sills Rd., N. to Harrison Ave., E. along Harrison to Bellport Station Rd.	12
Middle Island W. of, but not including, Miller Place-Yaphank Rd. or Middle Island Rd.	15
Middle Island On, or E. of, Miller Place-Yaphank Rd. and on or N. of, Longwood Rd.	12
Middle Island On or E. of Miller Place-Yaphank Rd. and S. of Longwood Rd.	12
Miller Place	15
Montauk, Montauk Beach E. of Second House Rd., and on, or off of, East Lake Dr., N. of Montauk Point State Pkwy.; E. of Resource Recovery Center to, but not on, Dewitt Pl. or Dorset Dr. Montauk Beach - E. of Hither Hills State Park on Old Montauk Hwy. and Montauk State Blvd. All other SCWA service areas, and Camp Hero after July, 2008.	26
Moriches	20
Mount Sinai	15
New Suffolk	30
Nesconset	12

WATER DISTRIBUTION AREA INDEX

TOWN	Distribution Area
Nissequoque, Southwest Head of the Harbor N. of or on Spring Hollow Rd., N. of Quail Path. Buckingham Ct. and The Chase.	12
Nissequoque, Head of the Harbor, Western Head of the Harbor, Southwest Saint James South of Spring Hollow Rd., including Quail Path and areas south. Not including Nissequoque River Rd., Steep Bank Rd. Includes all areas on or off of Moriches Rd., Branglebrink Rd., Stone Gate and Old Post Rd., all areas on or off of 50 Acre Rd., Weatherhill La. and Weathercrest Ct., Frog Hollow and all roads off of Cord Wood Path. All areas not described herein are in Distribution Area 12. For Head of the Harbor, all areas except Buckingham Ct. and The Chase.	15
North Babylon	1
Northport On, W. of, or N. of, James, Bayview, Woodbine, or Fort Salonga Rds., W. of, but not on, Reservoir Rd.	8
Northport, Asharoken, Crab Meadow, Eatons Neck, Fort Salonga E. of, or on, Douglas Rd. and N. of Fort Salonga Rd. (except areas between Fort Salonga Rd. and Scudder Ave., Normandy Dr., Britney Ct., and Dover Place up to the intersection of Normandy Dr and Middleville Rd.)	9
Northport Areas off of, E. of, or on, Reservoir Ave. or Laurel Rd. between Fort Salonga Rd. and Scudder Ave.; S. of Fort Salonga Rd. or Middleville Rd. E. of Vernon Valley Rd. Also includes Normandy Dr., Britney Ct., and Dover Place up to the intersection of Normandy Dr and Middleville Rd.	10
Ocean Bay Park, Fire Island	54
Oakdale	1
Orient (Browns Hills only)	35
Patchogue, E. Patchogue, Hagerman (Includes Village of Patchogue) - N. to, and including Woodside Ave.	1
Patchogue, North - Area N. of Woodside Ave., and S. of L.I.E.(Rte. 495)	12
Peconic	30
Pilgrim State Psychiatric Center	12
Point O' Woods, Fire Island	54
Port Jefferson W. of Belle Terre Rd., on any cross street, N.E. or N.W. of Port Jefferson H.S.	14
Port Jefferson, Belle Terre All other areas not covered above	15
Port Jefferson Station, Terryville	15
Quogue	20
Remsenburg	20
Ridge, South Ridge	12
Riverside (Suffolk County Community College - Riverhead Campus)	20
Riverside Water District	RSWD
Rocky Point	15
Ronkonkoma	12
Sagaponack	23
Sag Harbor (includes Village of Sag Harbor), Bridgehampton E. of Bayview Dr. W., Locust, Anchor, Clay Pit Rd. and Huntington Crossway, S. along Sag Harbor Tpke., W of Old Farm Rd., Sprig Tree Path and Whalers Dr. N. of Laurel Ln. and Middle Line Hwy., includes areas generally bounded by Joseph Francis Blvd., Carlisle Ln., Collingswood Dr. and N. of Kola Dr. Also includes all areas within actual Village boundaries (both Townships).	23

WATER DISTRIBUTION AREA INDEX

TOWN	Distribution Area
Saint James, Western Saint James Areas N. of, or on, Middle Country Rd., E. to and including Astor Ave. W. St. James area is W. of 50 Acre Rd., N. of LIRR to Nissequogue River Rd	12
Saint James Area N. of, or on, Middle Country Rd. and E. of Astor Ave.	15
Sayville	1
Selden, North Selden	15
Setauket, Poquott N. of LIRR tracks. Also includes the small group of cul-de-sacs N. of Lower Sheep Pasture Rd., E. off of Bennetts Rd. to the point where Pheasant Dr. meets Buckingham Way. Does not include area to N. E. of Stony Brook R.R. Station which is bounded by Quaker Path on the W., Ridgeway Ave. on the N., and N. Country Rd. both E. and S. of Ridgeway (see below for this area).	14
Setauket, South Setauket Includes area to N.E. of Stony Brook R.R. (S. Setauket) S. of LIRR; including on, or E. of, Quaker Path, S. of Ridgeway Ave., W. of N. Country Rd., and / or N. of N. Country Rd. All of South Setauket.	15
Shirley S. of Sunrise Hwy., E. of Carmans River	20
Shirley, North N. of Sunrise Hwy., E. of Carmans River	12
Shoreham Northern area of village; and Overhill Rd., Ashley La., Soundview Dr., Mary Pitkin Path and all points N., includes East Shoreham. Excludes areas shown below.	12
Shoreham Areas W. of village. Also includes part of village and area E. as follows: W. of South Gate on or off of Woodville Rd. N. to and including Suffolk Down or areas on or off of Briarcliff Rd. N. to Ashley La. or Soundview Dr.	15
Smithtown, Village of The Branch	12
Sound Beach	15
Southampton, North Sea	23
Southampton, Roses Grove All areas served by SCWA on, or off of Millstone Rd. north of Guyer Rd., continuing north to Noyack Rd., northwest on Roses Grove Rd to Noyac Rd., northeast on Noyac Rd. to Cedar Pt. Ln. (all streets on or off of Noyac Rd.)	34
Southampton, Noyack All areas served by SCWA on, or off of Millstone Rd. north of Scuttlehole Rd, south of Noyac Rd. All areas along Middle Line Hwy to the east to Deerfield Rd., south on Deerfield to Edge of Woods Rd.	44
Southold, Bayview (Except Browns Hills)	30
Speonk	20
Stony Brook, South Stony Brook	15
Stony Brook Water District	SBWD
Summer Club, Fire Island	53
The Pines, Fire Island	54
Wading River All areas served by SCWA.	12
Wainscott	23

WATER DISTRIBUTION AREA INDEX

TOWN	Distribution Area
West Babylon On, and off of, Wellwood Ave. (East side), N. up to Long Island Ave., S. along Belmont Ave., Lafayette Rd., and Livingston Ave.	1
West Islip	1
West Sayville	1
Westhampton (all areas except below)	20
Westhampton From the LIRR tracks N. to Sunrise Hwy., on, and off of, Old Riverhead Rd., (C.R. 31); All streets accessed from, or off of, Stewart Ave. across from Gabreski Airport.	32
Westhampton Beach	20
Wyandanch, Wheatley Heights (South of the LIRR)	1
Wyandanch, Wheatley Heights (North of the LIRR)	12
Yaphank, West Yaphank, East Yaphank, South Yaphank (Except Colonial Woods / Yaphank Woods) E. of Greentree Dr., S. of Granny, Ashton, Bartlett, and Longwood Rds South Yaphank - Most areas S. to Sunrise Hwy. All areas west of but not on, Yaphank Ave. Includes Park and Crescent streets, and cross streets in area E. of Yaphank Ave., just south of railroad. All areas between railroad and LIE.	12
Yaphank, East Colonial Woods / Yaphank Woods and other areas accessed from William Floyd Pkwy.	12
Yaphank, South (includes South Haven) All areas on or off of both sides of Yaphank Ave. N. to intersection of Yaphank Ave. and Gerrard Rd. All of Gerrard Rd. and all other roads E. of Yaphank Ave. to South Haven County Park. All areas S. of Sunrise Hwy. Also, small area N. of Sunrise bounded by Patchogue-Yaphank / Sills Rd. (C.R. 101) on the west, Harrison Ave. on the N., Bellport Station Rd. on the E., and Sunrise Hwy on the S.	1



NOTICES AND STATISTICS FOR WATER DISTRICTS THE SCWA OPERATES

Special Notice for East Farmingdale Water District

The Suffolk County Water Authority assumed operation of the East Farmingdale Water District in October of 2010. Test results for the East Farmingdale Water District may be found on page 52 under Distribution Area EFWD and pertinent statistics are in the table shown below. Although this notice is being provided separately, please be assured information you read elsewhere in this booklet about the protections and services we offer to our customers applies to you as well.

East Farmingdale Water District Statistics

Customers	2,440
Population Served	7,320
Miles of Main	45
Fire Hydrants	445
Water Used (Million Gallons)	586
Average Annual Bill (234,278 gallons)	\$688
Water Billed (Million Gallons)	563
Percentage of Water Unaccounted for	10%

Special Notice for Riverside Water District

The Suffolk County Water Authority operates the Riverside Water District, and we serve 1,803 people there. Test results for the Riverside Water District may be found on page 52 under Distribution Area RSWD. Although this notice is being provided separately, please be assured information you read elsewhere in this booklet about the protections and services we offer to our customers applies to you as well.



Emerging Contaminant Testing - LC/MS

Special Notice for Stony Brook Water District

The Suffolk County Water Authority operates the Stony Brook Water District. Test results for the Stony Brook Water District may be found on page 53 under Distribution Area SBWD and pertinent statistics are in the table shown below. Although this notice is being provided separately, please be assured information you read elsewhere in this booklet about the protections and services we offer to our customers applies to you as well.

Stony Brook Water District Statistics

Customers	1,639
Population Served	4,917
Miles of Main	33
Fire Hydrants	218
Water Used (Million Gallons)	215
Average Annual Bill (124,717 gallons)	\$70
Water Billed (Million Gallons)	207
Percentage of Water Unaccounted for	10%

Special Notice for Brentwood and Fair Harbor Water Districts

The Suffolk County Water Authority assumed operation of the Brentwood and Fair Harbor Water Districts in 2000. Brentwood Water District is a part of SCWA Distribution Area 12. Test results for Brentwood may be found on page 47. Test results for Fair Harbor may be found on page 51 under Distribution Area 53. Although this notice is being provided separately, please be assured information you read elsewhere in this booklet about the protections and services we offer to our customers applies to you as well.

Special Notice for Dering Harbor Water District

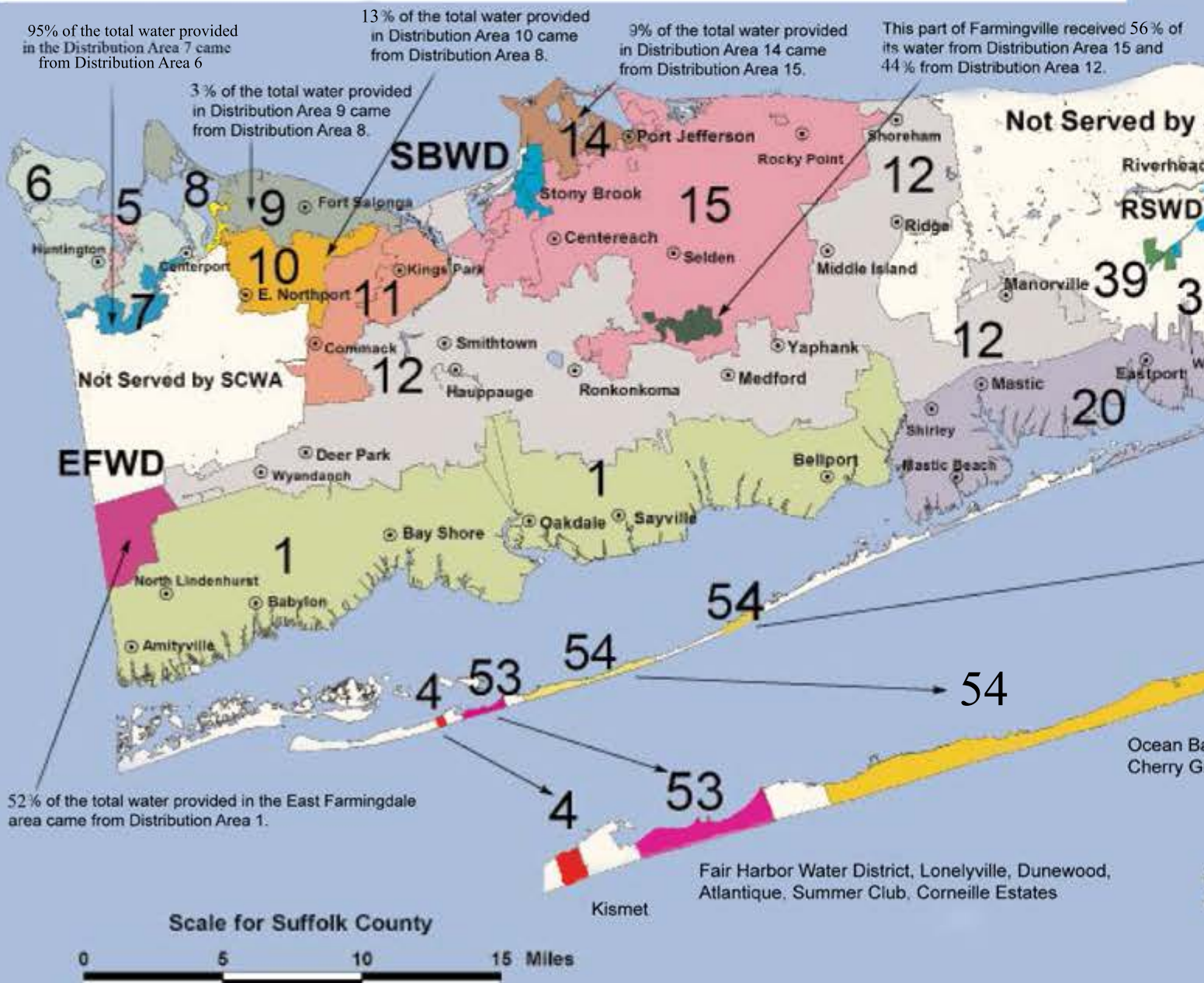
The Suffolk County Water Authority operates with an interim agreement the Dering Harbor Water District, and we serve 136 people there. Test results for the Dering Harbor Water District may be found on page 52 under Distribution Area 64. Although this notice is being provided separately, please be assured information you read elsewhere in this booklet about the protections and services we offer to our customers applies to you as well.

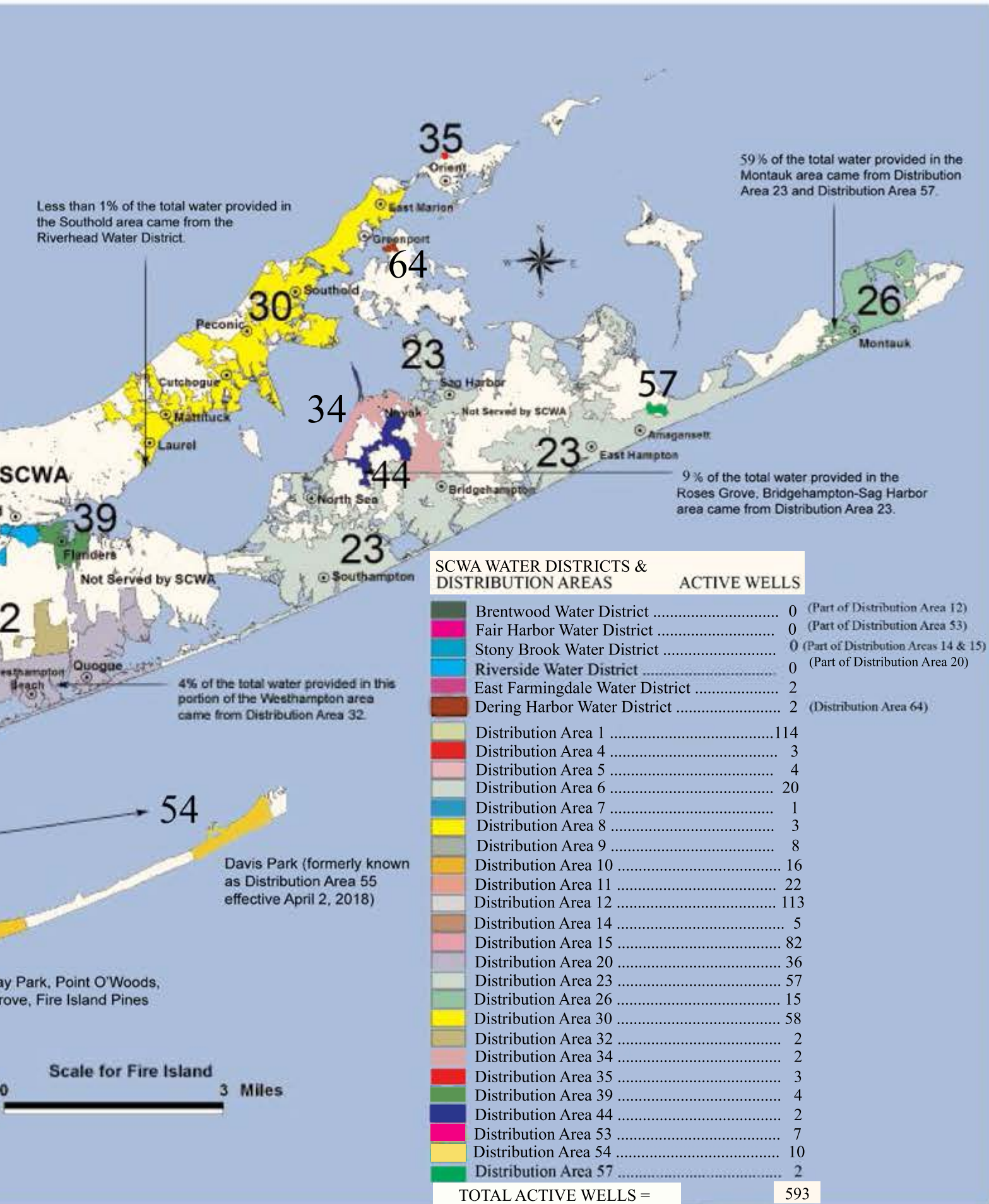
SCWA DISTRIBUTION AREAS

Suffolk County is not flat. In fact, the ground surface elevation across the county varies from sea level to over 300 feet above sea level. Elevation is the key factor in determining water pressure, the lower the ground elevation, the higher the pressure. A single water system could not provide reasonable water pressure to every home. Some homes would have too much pressure and some would have no pressure at all. Therefore, the Water Authority has divided the system into 45 pressure zones. Distribution areas may encompass more than one pressure zone. There are 27 distribution areas.

Each pressure zone is made up of pump stations, storage tanks, and/or booster stations which are designed to provide adequate water pressure to the elevations they serve. These facilities are connected by underground water pipes of various sizes. This piping network is called a distribution system. A pump station consists of at least one well and associated treatment facilities. The well provides access to the underground aquifer. We use a submersible pump powered by an electric motor to bring the water out of the ground, through the treatment facility and into the distribution system. The water can then be delivered to homes, fire hydrants, schools and wherever else it is needed. Any excess water goes into the storage tank where it is stored for later use. The water storage tank provides a stable operating pressure and can supply a lot of water in a short time in the event of an emergency. The wells are turned on and off as required to satisfy the water demand in the distribution system.

If you look at the distribution area map shown below, you will see the size of the areas range from very small, serving a few homes, to very large, serving tens of thousands of homes. The distribution areas are interconnected with booster pumps and/or automatic control valves. In the event of very high demands for water during peak summer usage or an emergency, such as a fire or main break, the booster pump or automatic valve will operate and supply additional water to the impacted area. This operation helps ensure that adequate water is available at all times. It also means that if your home is near the boundary of a distribution area, it may receive water from the adjacent distribution area on occasion. In a few areas, booster pumps routinely pump water from one zone to another. Please see the notes on the map for more information.





SCWA WATER DISTRICTS & DISTRIBUTION AREAS **ACTIVE WELLS**

Brentwood Water District	0	(Part of Distribution Area 12)
Fair Harbor Water District	0	(Part of Distribution Area 53)
Stony Brook Water District	0	(Part of Distribution Areas 14 & 15)
Riverside Water District	0	(Part of Distribution Area 20)
East Farmingdale Water District	2	
Dering Harbor Water District	2	(Distribution Area 64)
Distribution Area 1	114	
Distribution Area 4	3	
Distribution Area 5	4	
Distribution Area 6	20	
Distribution Area 7	1	
Distribution Area 8	3	
Distribution Area 9	8	
Distribution Area 10	16	
Distribution Area 11	22	
Distribution Area 12	113	
Distribution Area 14	5	
Distribution Area 15	82	
Distribution Area 20	36	
Distribution Area 23	57	
Distribution Area 26	15	
Distribution Area 30	58	
Distribution Area 32	2	
Distribution Area 34	2	
Distribution Area 35	3	
Distribution Area 39	4	
Distribution Area 44	2	
Distribution Area 53	7	
Distribution Area 54	10	
Distribution Area 57	2	
TOTAL ACTIVE WELLS =	593	

WATER QUALITY BY DISTRIBUTION AREA

Naturally Occurring Compounds as well as Contaminants

Distribution Area SBWD

Detected Compound	Likely Source	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Range of Readings				
					Violation Yes/No	Low Value	High Value	Avg. Value	No. of Tests
Alkalinity to pH 4.5 mg CaCO3/L	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	23.4	61.6	42.3	4
Aluminum	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	ND	0.04	0.01	4
Ammonia, free	Some fertilizers, septic systems	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits	10	0	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Barium	Erosion of natural deposits	2	2	mg/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Boron	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Bromide	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	8
Cadmium	Natural deposits, galvanized pipe	5	5	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Calcium	Naturally occurring, pH control	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	7.6	22.6	14.8	4
Chloride	Naturally occurring, salt water intrusion, road salt	250	n/a	mg/L	No	5.2	33.2	20.3	4
Chromium, total	Natural deposits	100	100	ug/L	No	0.6	1.1	0.9	4
CO2, calculated	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	1.8	6.7	4.2	4
Cobalt-59	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Color, Apparent	Naturally occurring metals or minerals	15	n/a	Color Units	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Copper	Household plumbing	AL=1.3	1.3	mg/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Dissolved Solids, total	Naturally occurring minerals and metals	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	86	149	118	2
Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits	2.2	n/a	mg/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Hardness, total	Measure of the calcium and magnesium	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	22.5	78.1	48.5	4
Hexavalent Chromium	Erosion of natural deposits	n/a	n/a	ug/L	No	0.41	1.12	0.77	4
Iron	Naturally occurring	300	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	39	ND	4
Lead	Household plumbing, lead solder	AL=15	0	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Lithium	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Magnesium	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	0.85	5.30	2.81	4
Manganese	Naturally occurring	300	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Molybdenum	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Nickel	Alloys, coatings manufacturing, batteries	100	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Nitrate	Natural deposits, fertilizer, septic tanks	10	10	mg/L	No	0.04	2.34	1.50	4
Nitrite	Natural deposits, fertilizer, septic tanks	1	1	mg/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Perchlorate	Fertilizers, solid fuel propellant, fireworks	15	5	ug/L	No	ND	0.32	0.19	4
pH	Measure of water acidity or alkalinity	n/a	n/a	pH Units	No	7.1	7.5	7.3	4
pH, field	Measure of water acidity or alkalinity	n/a	n/a	pH Units	No	7.0	7.4	7.2	4
Phosphate, total	Added to keep iron in solution	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Potassium	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	0.36	1.03	0.64	4
Silicon	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	4.8	6.5	5.7	4
Sodium	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	4.2	17.1	11.0	4
Specific Conductance	Total of naturally occurring minerals	n/a	n/a	umho/cm	No	67	245	160	4
Strontium-88	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	ND	0.052	0.034	4
Sulfate	Naturally occurring	250	n/a	mg/L	No	ND	7.6	4.5	4
Tin	Solder used in plumbing	n/a	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Titanium	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	mg/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Turbidity	Silts and clays in aquifer	5	n/a	NTU	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Vanadium	Naturally occurring	n/a	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Zinc	Naturally occurring, plumbing	5	n/a	mg/L	No	ND	ND	ND	2

Synthetic Organic Compounds including Pesticides and Herbicides

Alachlor ESA	Degradation product of Alachlor	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Alachlor OA	Degradation product of Alachlor	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Aldicarb Sulfone	Pesticide used on row crops	2	1	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Pesticide used on row crops	4	1	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Chlordane, Total	Residue of banned termiticide	2	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
1,4-Dioxane	Used in manufacturing processes	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.29	0.17	4
Hexazinone	Used as a herbicide	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Metalaxyl	Used as a fungicide	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Metolachlor ESA	Degradation product of Metolachlor	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Metolachlor OA	Degradation product of Metolachlor	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4
Tetrachloroterephthalic Acid	Used as a herbicide	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	4

Volatile Organic Compounds

Chlorobenzene	From industrial chemical factories	5	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
Chlorodifluoromethane	Used as a refrigerant	5	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	From industrial chemical factories	5	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Used as a fumigant and insecticide	5	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Used as a fumigant and insecticide	5	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
Dichlorodifluoromethane	Refrigerant, aerosol propellant	5	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
1,1-Dichloroethane	Degreaser, gasoline, manufacturing	5	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	0.37	ND	12
1,2-Dichloroethane	From industrial chemical factories	5	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
1,1-Dichloroethene	From industrial chemical factories	5	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
1,2-Dichloropropane	From industrial chemical factories	5	0	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
Ethyl Benzene	From paint on inside of water storage tank	5	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	From manufacturing facilities	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
Methylethylketone (MEK)	Used in the coatings industry	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
Methyl-Tert-Butyl Ether	Gasoline	10	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
o-Xylene	From paint on inside of water storage tank	5	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
p, m-Xylene	From paint on inside of water storage tank	5	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
Tetrachloroethene	Factories, dry cleaners, spills	5	0	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
Tetrahydrofuran	Solvent for natural and synthetic resins	50	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
Toluene	From paint on inside of water storage tank	5	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Discharge from textile-finishing factories	5	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Metal degreasing sites, factories	5	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
Trichloroethene	Metal degreasing sites, factories	5	0	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
Trichlorofluoromethane	Dry cleaning, propellant, fire extinguishers	5	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Degreasing agent, manufacturing	5	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	Solvent in paints and varnishes	5	n/a	ug/L	No	ND	ND	ND	12

Thank you for taking the time to read this report. If you have any questions about the information contained in this report, your drinking water, or the Authority in general, please call our Customer Service Center at 631-698-9500. We will be more than happy to answer your questions. This Drinking Water Quality Report is available at www.scwa.com/DWQR.

Need more information about us? You may also be interested in attending one of the meetings of the Suffolk County Water Authority Board. Please feel free to attend these meetings, which are generally held at 5:30 p.m. on the last Monday of the month at our headquarters in Oakdale. Additionally, the Suffolk County Department of Health Services Office of Water Resources oversees the SCWA. If you prefer, questions regarding the SCWA and/or this report can be directed to them at 631-852-5810.

Federal Public Water Supply ID Numbers

Brentwood Water District	5103692	Fair Harbor Water District	5110599
Dering Harbor Water District	5103700	Riverside Water District	5105655
East Farmingdale Water District	5103701	Stony Brook Water District	5103698
		Suffolk County Water Authority	5110526

SCWA Offices And Contact Information

Normal business hours, Monday - Friday, 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Administrative Offices

4060 Sunrise Highway Oakdale, NY 11769

Customer Service Center

2045 Route 112, Suite 5, Coram, NY 11727 (631) 698-9500

For the **Hearing Impaired** the
TDD Customer Service Number is **589-5210**



MISSION STATEMENT

"We pledge to provide safe, pure and constantly tested drinking water at the lowest possible cost with exemplary customer service."