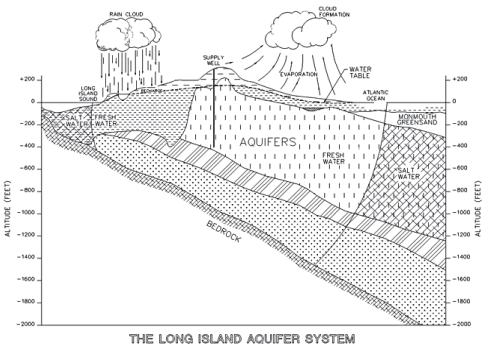


**Board of Commissioners: Paul Tonna, Chairman  
Ciro DePalò, Treasurer and Joseph Pery, Secretary**

The South Huntington Water District is pleased to present to you this year's Water Quality Report. This report is required to be delivered to all residents of our District in compliance with Federal and State regulations. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water every day. We also want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. The Board of Water Commissioners and the District employees are committed to ensuring that you and your family receive the highest quality water at the lowest possible cost.

**SOURCE OF OUR WATER**



The source of water for the District is groundwater pumped from 18 active wells located throughout the community that are drilled into the Glacial and Magothy aquifers beneath Long Island, as shown on the adjacent figure. Generally, the water quality of the aquifer is good to excellent, although there are localized areas of contamination.

The population served by the South Huntington Water District during 2023 was 81,760. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2023 was 3.37 billion gallons, of which approximately 91.0 percent was billed directly to consumers.

Throughout the United States the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. 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 from human activities.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants.

**COST OF WATER**

The District bills each customer quarterly based on the rates shown below effective January 1, 2024:

7,000 - 50,000 gallons	\$1.25 per 1,000 gallons
51,000 - 100,000 gallons	\$1.76 per 1,000 gallons
101,000 gallons and over	\$2.06 per 1,000 gallons

The minimum bill is \$8.00 per quarter which includes 6,000 gallons.

In addition, there is a \$25 per quarter surcharge to cover the cost of water quality treatment improvement projects.

**CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water service, please contact Chief Plant Operator Michael McGovern at (631) 427-8190 or the Suffolk County Department of Health Services at (631) 852-5810. We want our valued customers to be informed about our water system. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are normally held every Wednesday at 8:30 a.m. at the Water District office or by conference call. Please contact the Water District for call-in number if you wish to listen in.

The South Huntington Water District routinely monitors for different parameters and contaminants in your drinking water as required by Federal and State laws. All sources of drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents or contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. For more information on contamination and potential health risks, please contact the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Water from the South Huntington Water District has elevated levels of nitrates, but well below the maximum contaminant level of 10.0 parts per million. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. The source of the nitrates is the nitrogen in fertilizers and from on-site septic systems. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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 microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES**

The underground water system of Long Island has more than enough water for present water demands. However, saving water will ensure that our future generations will always have a safe and abundant water supply.

In 2020, the South Huntington Water District revised its water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use as part of this program. The District established a mandatory ODD/EVEN day of the month lawn irrigation restriction program. The pumpage for 2023 was 1.0 percent more than in 2022. This increase can most likely be attributable to the hotter and drier weather that occurred during 2023 compared to 2022.

Residents of the District can also implement their own water conservation measures such as complying with odd-even lawn sprinkling schedule, retrofitting plumbing fixtures with flow restrictors, modifying automatic lawn sprinklers to include rain sensors, repairing leaks in the home, installing water conservation fixtures/appliances, and maintaining a daily awareness of water conservation in their personal habits. Besides protecting our precious underground water supply, water conservation will produce a cost savings to the consumer in terms of both water and energy bills (hot water).

**WATER TREATMENT**

The South Huntington Water District provides treatment at all wells to improve the quality of the water pumped prior to distribution to the consumer. The pH of the pumped water is adjusted upward to reduce corrosive action between the water and water mains and in-house plumbing by the addition of small amounts of sodium hydroxide.

The District also adds small amounts of calcium hypochlorite (chlorine) as a disinfection agent and to prevent the growth of bacteria in the distribution system.

Air stripping facilities are located at Well Nos. 5-1, 5-2, 9, 10-1 and 10-2 for the removal of volatile organic chemicals. Granular activated carbon filters are installed at Well Nos. 3-2/3-3, 4, 6, 7-1/7-2, 8, 15-1/15-2 and 20 for the removal of volatile organic chemicals. The District has completed the construction and is operating state-of-the-art treatment systems to remove 1,4-Dioxane at Plant No. 10 on Whitson Lane, Plant No. 3 on Amityville Road in Huntington Station and Plant No. 8 on Wolf Hill Road in Melville.

**WATER QUALITY**

In accordance with State regulations, the South Huntington Water District routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous parameters. We test your drinking water for coliform bacteria, turbidity, inorganic compounds, lead and copper, nitrate, nitrite, volatile organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic contaminants. Over 180 separate parameters are tested for in each of our wells numerous times per year. The Water District conducts more testing than required by the State Health Department to ensure your water is safe to drink. The enclosed table

depicts which parameters or contaminants were detected in your drinking water. It should be noted that many of these parameters are naturally found in all Long Island drinking water and do not pose any adverse health effects. All of our water meets the drinking water standards after treatment. In addition to the table of detected parameters, the District tested for over 100 contaminants that were not detected in our water, including pesticides, herbicides, and organic chemicals contaminants.

**MCL DEFERRAL**

In January 2021, the District received a MCL Violation Delin January 2021, the District received a MCL Violation Deferral from the new Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) established by the New York State Department of Health for 1,4-Dioxane. An extension of this MCL Violation Deferral was granted until July 31, 2023. This deferral delayed any MCL violation for 1,4-Dioxane to allow the District time to construct treatment facilities. Throughout the deferral period, the District has only had one sample result over the MCL. However, it was felt that the lab result was in error since the immediate resample result was below the MCL and the previous and subsequent sample results at the same filter effluent location were all below the MCL. The District strives not to provide any water that exceeds the MCL for 1,4-Dioxane or any other contaminant.

When a public water system (PWS) is issued a deferral, the water system agrees to a schedule for corrective action and compliance with the new 1,4-Dioxane MCLs. In exchange, the New York State Department of Health (the Department) agrees to defer enforcement actions, such as assessing fines, if the PWS is meeting established deadlines. Deferral recipients are required to update the Department and the Suffolk County Department of Health Services each calendar quarter on the status of established deadlines. The Department can resume enforcement if the agreed upon deadlines are not met. Information about that District's deferral and established deadline can be found at the following site [www.shwd.org/deferralquarterlyreport/](http://www.shwd.org/deferralquarterlyreport/). As noted above, the deferral period for the District ended July 31, 2023. The District is in compliance with the 1,4-Dioxane MCL.

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT**

The NYSDOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The State Source Water Assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated. See section "Water Quality" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 18 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a high susceptibility to industrial solvents and nitrates. The susceptibility to nitrates is due primarily to point sources of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the State and/or Federal government), agricultural practices and activities associated to high density land use, such as fertilizing lawns. The susceptibility to industrial solvents is primarily due to point sources of contamination related to industrialized activities in the assessment area.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the Water District.

**WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT**

The District is in the process of undertaking a major water system improvement program that provides specialized wellhead treatment at several wells for the removal of the contaminant 1,4-Dioxane. The District has four wells that exceed the new MCL for 1,4-Dioxane. AOP (Advanced Oxidation Process) Treatment Systems to remove 1,4-Dioxane have recently been installed at Plant No. 10 on Whitson Road (2022), Plant No. 3 on Amityville Road (2023) and at Plant No. 8 on Wolf Hill Road (2023).

Design of a new AOP Treatment System at Plant No. 15 has commenced and is expected to begin construction in the fall of 2024. Construction of a new supply Well No. 8-2 is underway and is expected to be completed in August 2024. Design of the permanent treatment phase at Plant No. 8 is also underway and is expected to start construction in 2024.

A copy of this water quality report can also be found on the web

at [www.shwd.org/whats-new/water-quality-reports/](http://www.shwd.org/whats-new/water-quality-reports/). Copies of a Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2023, are available at the South Huntington Water District office located at 75 5th Avenue South, Huntington Station, New York, and the local public library.

We at South Huntington Water District work around the clock to provide the highest quality water to every tap throughout the community. We ask that all our consumers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

**NOTICE OF VIOLATION**

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the month of March 2023, we did not monitor or test for 1,4-Dioxane at the Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) Inflow location serving Well #10-2, Aldehydes at the AOP Effluent location serving Well #10-2, and Aldehydes at the Combined Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) Effluent location serving Well #10-2 and, therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Additionally, during the 4th Quarter of 2023, we did not monitor or test for carboxylic acids at the Well #10-1 Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) Effluent and GAC Combined Effluent locations, or the Well #10-2 Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) Effluent and GAC Combined Effluent locations and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

There is nothing you need to do at this time. This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

The required monthly AOP samples have already been collected at the Plant 10-2 AOP Treatment Plant as of April, 2023. The required quarterly carboxylic acid samples at Plant No. 10 were collected for the prior quarters and will be collected 1st quarter 2024.

In June 2023, Aldehydes samples were collected by South Huntington Water District at all AOP locations representative of Plant 10, however, these samples were not able to be analyzed due to laboratory contamination.

For more information, please contact Michael McGovern at (631) 427-8192, 75 Fifth Avenue, South Huntington Station, NY 11746, or the Suffolk County Department of Health Services at the number below.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

**Definitions:**

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Health Advisory (HA)** - An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information; a health advisory is not a legally enforceable Federal standard, but serves as technical guidance to assist Federal, State and local officials.
- Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** - Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).
- Micrograms per liter (µg/L)** - Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).
- ppt** - parts per trillion.
- Nanograms per liter (ng/L)** - Corresponds to one part liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).
- Non-Detects (ND)** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

(1) (-) - During 2021, we collected and analyzed 31 samples for lead and copper. The result indicated represents the 90th percentile as defined by the Lead and Copper Rule. Only one sample exceeded the action level for lead. Next testing is scheduled for 2024. If present, 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. South Huntington Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

(2) No MCL has been established for sodium. However, 20 mg/l is a recommended guideline for people on high restricted sodium diets and 270 mg/l for those on moderate sodium diets. One sample from Well No. 19-1 exceeded the 300 mg/l MCL. However, this sample was not representative of water normally produced by this well as sample was collected after the well remained off-line, increasing the iron concentration due to rust from the well casing.

(3) If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 ug/l. Iron is essential for maintaining good health. However, too much iron can cause adverse health effects. Drinking water with very large amounts of iron can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation and stomach pain. These effects usually diminish once the elevated iron exposure is stopped. A small number 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 iron's effects on the taste, odor and color of the water.

(4) The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

(5) MCL for Radium is for Radium 226 and Radium 228 combined.

(6) Well Nos. 3-2 and 3-3 are blended together to reduce concentrations of 1,4-Dioxane below the MCL. Well Nos. 7-1 and 7-2 are blended together to reduce concentrations of 1,4-Dioxane below the MCL. Well Nos. 15-1 and 15-2 are blended together to reduce concentrations of 1,4-Dioxane below the MCL.

(7) The initial PFOA of 13.0 ng/L at the 15-2 Combined A/B Effluent (on 10/20/23) averages down to below 10 ng/L (7.45 ng/L) following a resample result of ND. Per the local health department, the initial PFOA of 13 ng/L will still need to be included in this report as a high range PFOA (if no other entry point samples collected at any other well throughout the year were higher). One sample taken from Well No. 15-2 on October 20, 2023 indicated a PFOS level of 6.1 ng/L and a PFOA level of 13.0 ng/L.

(8) The New York State Dept. of Health (NYSDOH) established a new MCL for 1,4 dioxane at 1 part per billion( ppb) starting in August 2020.

(9) The US environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established a life time interim health advisory level (HAL) of 0.04 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and 0.02 ppt for PFOS. The New York State (NYS) maximum contaminant level (MCL) is 10 ppt for PFOA and 10 ppt for PFOS as of August 2020.

(10) PFOA/PFOS has been used to make carpets, leathers, textiles, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging, and other materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains. It is also used in firefighting foams. Many of these uses have been phased out by its primary U.S. manufacturer; however, there are still some ongoing uses.

(11) It is used as a solvent for cellulose formulations, resins, oils, waxes and other organic substances. It is also used in wood pulping, textile processing, degreasing, in lacquers, paints, varnishes, and stains; and in paint and varnish removers. Also used in personal care products including detergents.

(12) USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.

(13) All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 50,000 ng/L.

The South Huntington Water District conducts over 5,000 water quality tests throughout the year, testing for over 200 different contaminants which have been undetected in our water supply including:

Arsenic	Chloroacetic Acid	Chlorobenzene
Cadmium	Bromoacetic Acid	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Chromium	Dichloroacetic Acid	Bromobenzene
Copper	Trichloroacetic Acid	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Fluoride	Dibromoacetic Acid	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Lead	Total Haloacetic Acid	2-Chlorotoluene
Mercury	Chloroform	4-Chlorotoluene
Langlier Saturation Index	Bromodichloromethane	1,2-Dichlorobenzene
Selenium	Dibromochloromethane	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
Silver	Bromoform	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Color	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,24-Trichlorobenzene
Turbidity	Chloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene
Manganese	Vinyl Chloride	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Ammonia	Bromomethane	Benzene
Nitrite	Chloroethane	Toluene
Total Alkalinity	Chlorodifluoromethane	Ethylbenzene
Total Dissolved Solids	1,1-Dichloroethene	M,P-Xylene
Detergents (MBAS)	Methylene Chloride	O-Xylene
Free Cyanide	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Styrene
Antimony	2,2-Dichloropropane	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
Beryllium	Bromochloromethane	N-Propylbenzene
Calcium	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Magnesium	Carbon Tetrachloride	Tert-Butylbenzene
Thallium	1,1-Dichloropropene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Lindane	1,2-Dichloroethane	Sec-Butylbenzene
Heptachlor	Dibromomethane	4-Isopropyltoluene (P-Cumene)
Aldrin	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	N-Butylbenzene
Perfluorodecanoic Acid	Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid	Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)
Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid	Perfluorododecanoic Acid	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid
Perfluoropentanoic Acid	11Cl-P3ONS	Perfluoro-1-heptansulfonic Acid
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid	ADONA	Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid
HFPO-DA	4:2FTS	Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid
Crontonaldehyde	Benzaldehyde	9CL-PF3ONS
Heptanal	Formaldehyde	1,4-Dioxane
Pentanal	Octanal	Chlorate
Chlorite	Acetic Acid	Bromide
Valeri Acid	Fomic Acid	Butanal
2-Butanone (MEK)	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Glyoxal
Naphthalene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Methy Glyoxal (2-Oxopropanal or Pyruvic Aldehyde)
Tribromoacetic Acid	Tetrachloroethene	Butyric Acid
Dioxin	1,3-Dichloropropane	Propionic Acid

# South Huntington Water District 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

## TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
<b>Lead &amp; Copper Rule</b>							
Lead <sup>(1)</sup>	No	July & August 2021	ND - 18.9 1.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	µg/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper <sup>(1)</sup>	No	July & August 2021	0.004 -0.75 0.22 <sup>(1)</sup>	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	No	12/26/23	ND - 0.058	mg/l	2	MCL = 2.0	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	No	08/03/23	ND - 9.8	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	03/02/23	ND - 3.8	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 100	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	08/03/23	2.9 - 42.6	mg/l	n/a	No MCL <sup>(2)</sup>	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	03/15/23	ND - 0.037	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 5.0	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	03/15/23	4.5 - 43.1	n/a	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Iron	No	12/26/23	ND - 58	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300 <sup>(3)</sup>	Naturally occurring
Nitrate as N	No	03/21/23	0.62 - 6.9	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Specific Conductivity	No	08/03/23	39.5 - 340	umhos/cm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Odor	No	03/15/23	ND - 1	UNIT	n/a	MCL = 3	Naturally occurring
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes (THMS)	No	03/06/23	ND - 8.7	ug/l	0	MCL = 80	Disinfection by-product
Chlorate	No	08/03/23	ND - 42.0	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Disinfection by-product
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
Acetone	No	09/05/23	ND - 13.7	ug/l	0	MCL = 50	Industrial chemical discharge
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	No	08/03/23	ND - 1.8	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 5	Industrial chemical discharge
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	08/03/23	ND - 1.6	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 5	Industrial chemical discharge
Trichloroethene	No	05/05/23	ND - 0.87	n/a	n/a	MCL = 5	Industrial chemical discharge
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)	No	08/15/23	ND - 1.1	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 5	Refrigerant
1,2-Dichloropropane	No	08/15/23	ND - 0.90	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 5	Industrial chemical discharge
<b>Radionuclides</b>							
Gross Alpha	No	03/03/22	ND - 1.36	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	03/03/22	1.21 - 1.74	pCi/L <sup>(4)</sup>	n/a	MCL = 4 mrem/yr	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Radium 226 and 228	No	03/03/22	0.329 - 0.708	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 5 <sup>(5)</sup>	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	02/07/19	ND - 0.412	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 30	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Bacteriological</b>							
Total Coliform	No	08/09/23	1 positive out of 83 samples	n/a	0	MCL = More than 5% per month	Naturally occurring in the environment
<b>Physical Characteristics</b>							
Ca Hardness as CaCO3	No	08/03/23	1.6 - 32.5	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	08/03/23	2.8 - 55.2	mg/l	n/a	n/a	Measure of calcium and magnesium
<b>Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs)</b>							
1,4-Dioxane	No	10/20/23	ND - 0.62 <sup>(6)</sup>	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 1.0	Industrial/Commercial chemical discharge <sup>(7)(8)</sup>
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) <sup>(9)(10)</sup>	No	10/20/23	ND - 6.1 <sup>(11)</sup>	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) <sup>(9)(10)</sup>	No	10/20/23	ND - 13.0 <sup>(11)</sup>	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
<b>PFAS Compounds (Additional Monitoring)<sup>(12)(13)</sup></b>							
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	10/11/23	ND - 3.2	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Industrial discharge
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	10/20/23	ND - 9.4	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Industrial discharge
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	No	10/20/23	ND - 12	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Commercial industrial applications
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	10/20/23	ND - 11	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Commercial industrial applications
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	10/20/23	ND - 14	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Commercial industrial applications
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	No	6/15/23	ND - 3.2	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Commercial industrial applications
FluorotelomerSulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS)	No	6/15/23	ND - 45	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Commercial industrial applications
FluorotelomerSulfonic Acid (8:2 FTS)	No	6/15/23	ND - 10	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Commercial industrial applications
<b>Bacteriological</b>							
Chromium, Hexavalent	No	11/23/23	ND - 0.36	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Erosion of natural deposits