

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023

Town Of Clarendon Water Department

PO Box 47 Clarendon, New York 14429

(Public Water Supply ID# NY3630023)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Town of Clarendon, will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Tracy Chalker, Clarendon Water Superintendent at 585-638-8547. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town of Clarendon board meetings. The meetings are held at the Town Hall, 16385 Church Street, Clarendon, NY on the third Tuesday of every month at 7:00 pm.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. 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 Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system serves approximately 2460 people through 909 service connections in 13 water districts. Our water source is surface water drawn from Lake Ontario, pumped, filtered, and treated by the Monroe County Water Authority at the Shoremont Water Treatment Plant, in the Town of Greece prior to distribution. All water is purchased from Monroe County Water Authority and enters the town through a 12" transmission main on Jackson Road. The Town of Clarendon Water Department also always adds additional chlorine as necessary to assure a free chlorine residual prior to the water entering our 150,000-gallon elevated storage tank located on RT31A west of the hamlet.

FACTS AND FIGURES

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SWAP)

The NYSDOH has completed a source water assessment for our water system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to our drinking water sources 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 the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated. See section "Are There Contaminants in Our Drinking Water?" for a list of the contaminants that were detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future. Water suppliers and county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs.

The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to herbicides/pesticides and inorganic chemicals, and a high susceptibility to microbials, organic chemicals and nitrates. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of our wastewater treatment plant to the wells, agricultural activities and three Oil and Gas wells within the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity. While nitrates (and other inorganic contaminants) were detected in our water, it should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, might be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants from natural sources. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered to your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, synthetic organic compounds, and radiological. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, might be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Calling the EPA's Safe Drinking

Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or Orleans County Health Department can obtain more information about contaminants and potential health effects at (585) 589-2770.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Chlorine	No	2023	0.47 (1.3 - 0.2)	mg/L	N/A	4	Added to drinking water to destroy pathogenic organisms and protect water supply from bacterial contamination
Lead Ω	No	07/2023	0	mg/L	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper Φ	No	07/2023	.10	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS

Trihalomethanes ψ (TTHMs) Town of Clarendon	No	2023 Quarterly	47 33-60	ug/L	N/A	44-60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Haloacetic Acids ψ (HAAs) Town of Clarendon	No	2023 Quarterly	30 7.0-79	ug/L	N/A	3-25	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Notes:

Ω – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system. The amount of lead at most of the sites tested was very low, and none of the samples exceeded the action level.

Φ – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. The amount of copper tested was low and none exceeded the action level.

ψ –TTHM’s and HAA’s were measured at the stage 2 site (Valley View Circle) which was selected based on testing done in 2007 and 2008. The village is required to collect samples quarterly at this site for at least one year.

β – The state considers (50 pCi/l), to be the level of concern for beta particles.

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 Disinfectant 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 Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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

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

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

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

Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).

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

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. Please be aware that your water is not fluoridated, and you may want to discuss with your dentist the need to provide supplementary treatments as necessary to help prevent tooth decay.

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 in your home will be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Stray electrical currents can also cause lead and copper to be released from the old pipes and solder in your home. The Village of Holley 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 unused for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the 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>.

Since Clarendon's water is purchased from the Monroe County Water Authority, a copy of their Annual Water Quality Report is included with our own.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

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 2022, our system was in compliance with applicable state drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has had an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ◆ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life.
- ◆ Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- ◆ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- ◆ Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- ◆ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- ◆ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- ◆ Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- ◆ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. To maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary to address these improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office at 585-638- 8547 if you have questions.

MCWA Water Quality Summary Table

2023 Calendar Year Results -

Detected Substances:	Supply Source -			MCWA Production Water:		MCWA Purchased Water:		Likely Sources in Drinking Water:	Water Quality Violation:	
	Source -			SWTP & WWTP -	CWTP -	Rochester -	ECWA -			
	(Source Type)			Lake Ontario (Surface Water)	Well Field (Groundwater)	Hemlock Lake (Surface Water)	Lake Erie (Surface Water)			
	Units	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Range of detected values:						Yes or No
Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.018 - 0.021	0.09 - 0.1	0.014	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits	No	
Chloride	mg/L	NA	250	23 - 29	49 - 84	35 - 39	20 - 22	Naturally occurring	No	
Chromium	µg/L	100	100	ND	ND - 2.6	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	No	
Fluoride	mg/L	NA	2.2	0.2 - 0.98	0.13 - 0.15	0.08 - 0.77	0.2 - 0.73	Naturally occurring & additive for dental health	No	
Manganese	µg/L	NA	300	ND	6.1 - 21	ND	ND	Naturally occurring	No	
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	ND - 0.5	ND	ND	0.28	Erosion of natural deposits	No	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 2.5	ND	ND	ND	Environmental releases from textile sources	No	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 3.1	ND - 2.7	ND - 3.2	ND - 5.2	Environmental releases from textile sources	No	
Selenium	µg/L	50	50	ND - 3.6	ND - 7.1	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	No	
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NS	14 - 17	81 - 94 *	19 - 21 *	12 - 14	Naturally occurring	No	
Sulfate	mg/L	NA	250	24 - 27	46 - 59	11 - 12	19 - 20	Naturally occurring	No	

Turbidity - Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness or clarity of the water. Turbidity has no health effects. MCWA monitors turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration systems and water quality. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU in the combined filter effluent. The regulations also require that 95% of samples collected from the entry point have measurements below 0.3 NTU and the highest monthly average for distribution system samples be below 5 NTU. Averages, annual ranges and lowest monthly percentages are listed.

Turbidity - Entry Point	NTU	NA	TT	0.04 (0.01 - 0.09) 100% < 0.3 NTU	NR	0.05 (0.03 - 0.14) 100% < 0.3 NTU	0.08 (0.03 - 0.19) 100% < 0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff	No
Turbidity - Distribution	NTU	NA	5	2.44 - 10/06/2023	2.36 - 10/24/2023	2.44 - 10/06/2023	2.36 - 10/24/2023	Soil Runoff	No

Microbial Parameters - For total coliform bacteria, a Treatment Technique violation occurs when more than 5% of monthly samples are positive. The highest monthly % positive and number of positive samples is listed. For E. coli bacteria, a MCL violation occurs when a total coliform positive sample is positive for E. coli and a repeat total coliform sample is positive or when a total coliform positive sample is negative for E. coli but a repeat total coliform sample is positive and the sample is also positive for E. coli. The number of positive E. coli samples is listed.

Total Coliform Bacteria	NA	0	TT	0.3% - September 1 sample	0% None Detected.	0.3% - September 1 sample	0% None Detected.	Naturally present in the environment	No
Escherichia coli (E. coli) Bacteria	NA	0	1	1 sample - 10/31/23	ND	1 sample - 10/31/23	ND	Human and animal fecal waste	No

Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-products (DBPs) - Chlorine has a MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) and MRDLG (MRDL Goal) rather than an MCL and MCLG (Averages and ranges are listed). For the DBPs (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids) the annual system averages, ranges for all locations, and highest locational running annual averages for all locations are listed.

Chlorine Residual - Entry Point	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	1.16 (0.83 - 1.33) 0.82 (0.54 - 1.05)	1.14 (0.62 - 1.65)	0.9 (0.71 - 1.37)	1.41 (0.62 - 1.86)	Additive for control of microbes	No
Chlorine Residual - Distribution	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	0.5 (ND - 2.03) 39 (2 - 79)	0.7 (ND - 1.7) 50 (24 - 92)	0.6 (ND - 2.03) 39 (2 - 79)	0.7 (ND - 1.7) 50 (24 - 92)	Additive for control of microbes	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	NA	80	Max. LRAA = 57 11.5 (ND - 35)	Max. LRAA = 57 9.6 (ND - 24)	Max. LRAA = 57 11.5 (ND - 35)	Max. LRAA = 57 9.6 (ND - 24)	Byproduct of water chlorination	No
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	µg/L	NA	60	Max. LRAA = 19.3	Max. LRAA = 16.9	Max. LRAA = 19.3	Max. LRAA = 16.9	Byproduct of water chlorination	No

Lead and Copper - 90% of samples must be less than the Action Level (AL). The 90th Percentile, the number of samples exceeding the AL, and the range of results are listed. (2023 monitoring period)

Copper - Customer Tap Samples	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.259 (None) 0.0023 - 0.68	0.142 (None) 0.004 - 0.29	0.259 (None) 0.0023 - 0.68	0.142 (None) 0.004 - 0.29	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead - Customer Tap Samples	µg/L	0	AL = 15	7.2 (Five) ND - 53	0.63 (None) ND - 2.8	7.2 (Five) ND - 53	0.63 (None) ND - 2.8	Corrosion of household plumbing	No

* There is no MCL set for sodium in water. However, EPA recommends that water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR5) - The EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. This provides baseline occurrence data that the EPA combines with toxicological research to make decisions about future drinking water regulations. UCMR5 was published in 2021 and requires public water systems to participate in monitoring between 2023 - 2025 using analytical methods developed by the EPA and consensus organizations. MCWA began UCMR5 monitoring in 2023. UCMR5 detected substances are listed. The complete list of UCMR5 substances may be found in the AWQR supplement.

Metals:	Entry Points:			Lake Ontario Supplies -		Purchased Water Supplies -		Groundwater Supply -	Water Quality Violation:
	Units	Regulatory Limit		SWTP	WWTP	Rochester	ECWA	CWTP	
Lithium	µg/L	NA		ND	ND	ND	NR	12.1	NA
Per & Polyfluorinated Alkyl Acids (PFAS):									
[29 PFAS Substances]	ng/L	NA		ND	ND	ND	NR	ND	NA

For more information on the MCWA's water quality monitoring program call Customer Service at 585-442-7200 or visit our website at: www.mcwa.com.

Key Terms and Abbreviations Used:

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as possible.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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 contamination.

LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average - The annual average contaminant concentration at a monitoring site.

pCi/L = PicoCuries per Liter.

TT = Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

ND = Not Detected - Absent or present at less than testing method detection level. All testing methods are EPA approved with detection limits much less than the MCL.

NA = Not applicable. **NR** = Not required / Not reported. **NS** = No standard.

mg/L = Milligram (1/1,000 of a gram) per Liter = ppm = parts per million.

µg/L = Microgram (1/1,000,000 of a gram) per Liter = ppb = parts per billion.

ng/L = Nanogram (1/1,000,000,000 of a gram) per Liter = ppt = parts per trillion.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - A measurement of water clarity.

CWTP = Corfu Water Treatment Plant. **SWTP** = Shoremnt Water Treatment Plant. **WWTP** = Webster Water Treatment Plant.

MCWA = Monroe County Water Authority. **Rochester** = City of Rochester. **ECWA** = Erie County Water Authority.

Compounds Tested For But Not Detected:

Benzene	Trichlorofluoromethane	Endothall	Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxahexanoic acid (NFDHA)
Bromobenzene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Glyphosate	Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEEESA)
Bromochloromethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Hexachlorobenzene	Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)
Bromomethane	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)
n-Butylbenzene	Vinyl Chloride	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
sec-Butylbenzene	o-Xylene	3,5-Dichlorobenzoic Acid	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)
tert-Butylbenzene	m, p-Xylene	Methomyl	Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
Carbon Tetrachloride	Total Xylene	Metolachlor	Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDDoA)
Chlorobenzene	Acifluorfen	Metribuzin	Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)
Chloroethane	Alachlor	Oxamyl (vydate)	Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
Chloromethane	Aldicarb	Paraquat	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
2-Chlorotoluene	Aldicarb sulfoxide	Perchlorate	Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)
4-Chlorotoluene	Aldicarb sulfone	Picloram	Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
Dibromomethane	Atrazine	Propachlor	Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Baygon	Simazine	Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Bentazon	2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD (Dioxin)	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Carbofuran	Antimony	Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTA)
Dichlorodifluoromethane	Chlordane	Beryllium	Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)
1,1 Dichloroethane	Dibromochloropropane	Cyanide	
1,2-Dichloroethane	2, 4-D	Mercury	
1,1-Dichloroethene	Endrin	Nickel	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Ethylene Dibromide	Nitrite	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Heptachlor	Silver	
1,2-Dichloropropane	Heptachlor Epoxide	Thallium	
1,3-Dichloropropane	Lindane (gamma-BHC)	Zinc	
2,2-Dichloropropane	Methoxychlor	Surfactants (Foaming Agents)	
1,1-Dichloropropene	p,p' DDD	Cryptosporidium	
1,3-Dichloropropene(cis)	p,p' DDE	Giardia Lamblia	
1,3-Dichloropropene(trans)	p,p' DDT	Monobromoacetic acid	
Ethylbenzene	PCB's Total	Monochloroacetic acid	
Hexachlorobutadiene	Pentachlorophenol	Tribromoacetic acid	
p-Isopropyltoluene	Toxaphene	Gross Alpha Particles	
Methyl Tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex)	Radium 226	
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	Aldrin	Radium 228	
n-Propylbenzene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Combined Radium 226/228	
Styrene	Butachlor	Uranium	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Carbaryl	11-chloroicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11CI-PF30UdS)	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Dalapon	1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	
Tetrachloroethene	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate	1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	
Toluene	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Dicamba	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Dieldrin	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9CI-PF30NS)	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Dinoseb	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX)	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1, 4-Dioxane	N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NETFOSAA)	
Trichloroethene	Diquat	N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	

SCAN CODE FOR AWQR REPORT:

