

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2018
Elma Water Department
5730 Seneca St
(Public Water Supply ID# 1420549)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Elma Water Department, 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, our 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 Brian Fiden, the Elma Water Department Plant Supervisor, 674-8855. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings. The meetings are held the first and third Wednesdays of the month at the Elma Town Hall located at 1600 Bowen Road, Elma, New York at 7:00 P.M. The Board of Commissioners at the Erie County Water Authority ultimately makes the decisions on behalf of our customers. Board meetings take place every other Thursday at 4:00 P.M. in the board room of the Erie County Water Authority, 350 Ellicott Square Building, 295 Main St, Buffalo, New York, 14203. Occasionally a board meeting is rescheduled. Call 849-8484 in advance for updated board meeting information.

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, 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. 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.

The Elma Water Department is a special district in the Town of Elma, which was formed in 1964 to distribute potable water to its residents. Elma purchases 100% of its water from Erie County Water Authority (ECWA). Our objective and goals are to give our water customers good quality water, available for fire protection, maintain our distribution system and give good service to the residents of the Town of Elma. Our water source comes from two sources. The Authority's Sturgeon Point Plant in the Town of Evans draws water from Lake Erie to supply southern Erie County and the communities in Cattaraugus County. The Van De Water Treatment Plant in Tonawanda draws water from the "mighty" Niagara River and services municipalities in northern Erie County. These two plants deliver an average of 65 million gallons a day to more than a half million people in the distribution system where it arrives at a tap, fresh, pure, and ready to enjoy. The water is solely treated by the Authority prior to distribution. During 2018, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The Elma Water Department does no treating of the water of our system. With an active backflow program and regular sample testing we work to maintain the integrity of the water we supply to our customers.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 5,186 active water accounts through 5,008 service connections to serve the 11,317 (2010) population of the Town of Elma plus some out of district customers in the neighboring towns. The total water purchased in 2018 was 920,000,000 gallons of water from Erie County Water Authority. The daily average of water pumped into the distribution system was 2,050,000 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 3,000,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 848,250,000 gallons. In 2018 we used 2,000,000 gallons of water for our flushing program. This leaves an unaccounted total of 71,750,000 gallons or 7.17% of the total amount purchased. Unaccountable water loss is water used for flushing mains during construction and breaks, fire training, fire calls, water used by the highway department, both town parks, the senior center, historical center, any water leaks in our system, and the accuracy of our about 5,186 water meters verses the three annually tested master meters of Erie County Water Authority.

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, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds.

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, may 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Erie County Health Department at 716-961-6800.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
INORGANICS							
Copper	No	6/13/2017–7/13/2017	63.7* ¹	ug/l	0	AL=1300	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	6/13/2017–7/13/2017	1.6* ¹	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Trihalomethanes	No	2/13/2018	50.1* ₃ 16.6 – 68.1	ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

Table of Detected Contaminants (continued)

Haloacetic Acids	No	8/14/2018	33.2* ₃ 10.8-37.5	ug/l	N/A	60	By product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
------------------	----	-----------	---------------------------------	------	-----	----	---

DISINFECTANTS

Chlorine Residual	No	Everyday	1.06* ₂ .78-1.35	mg/l	N/A	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
-------------------	----	----------	--------------------------------	------	-----	-----	---

Notes:

*1 - In 2017, the Elma Water Department concluded a lead and copper survey and had No sample over the Action Level. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of distribution that is equal or below it. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal or greater than 90% of the copper and lead detected at your water system. In this case 30 samples were collected and the 90th percentile for lead was 1.6 ug/l with the highest level at 2.7 ug/l and for copper the 90th percentile was 63.7 ug/l with the highest level at 245 ug/l. The action level from lead is 15 micrograms per liter and 1300 micrograms per liter for copper.

*2 – Chlorine Residual- The values noted are the range for the entire year of sampling. The range varies depending on the amount originally injected by the Erie County Water Authority.

*3 – Disinfection Byproducts- Highest annual average based on the current and three previous quarters of test results from the following sampling sites: Elma Meadow STP, Briggswood STP, 5730 Seneca St and 3061 Transit Rd. Range is given below.

Abbreviations and terms can be found in the charts from ECWA

INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

The EPA mandated we perform a series of four contaminant monitoring tests to provide them a basis for future regulatory action. The table for unregulated contaminants were detected in our water but do not have established safe amounts in water. If you have any health concerns regarding the levels please discuss them with your health provider.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS -DATES TESTED

CONTAMINANT	7/2014	10/2014	1/2015	4/2015
Chromium (total)	.32 ug/l	<0.2 ug/l	.29 ug/l	.23 ug/l
Molybdenum	1.2 ug/l	1.2 ug/l	1.2 ug/l	1.1 ug/l
Strontium	158 ug/l	160 ug/l	160 ug/l	149 ug/l
Vanadium	.21 ug/l	<0.2 ug/l	<0.2 ug/l	<0.2 ug/l
Chromium-6	.064 ug/l	.12 ug/l	.092 ug/l	.062 ug/l

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no 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.

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. The Elma Water Department 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>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2018, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. During 2018, as part of ECWA's routine sampling, 6 samples were collected and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. Of these samples, no samples of the source water tested positive. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

INFORMATION ON GIARDIA

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Giardia is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection. During 2018, as part of ECWA's routine sampling, 6 samples were collected and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples, 2 samples of the source water tested positive. Ingestion of Giardia may cause giardiasis, an intestinal illness. People exposed to Giardia may experience mild or severe diarrhea, or in some instances no symptoms at all. Fever is rarely present. Occasionally, some individuals will have chronic diarrhea over several weeks or a month, with significant weight loss. Giardiasis can be treated with anti-parasitic medication. Individuals with weakened immune systems should consult with their health care providers about what steps would best reduce their risks of becoming infected with Giardiasis. Individuals who think that they may have been exposed to Giardiasis should contact their health care providers immediately. The Giardia parasite is passed in the feces of an infected person or animal and may contaminate water or food. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers or other settings where hand washing practices are poor.

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).

INFORMATION ON FLUORIDE ADDITION

Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. Fluoride is added to your water by the Erie County Water Authority before it is delivered to us. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, ECWA monitors fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.70 mg/l. During 2018 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.61 mg/l of the target level. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels above the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

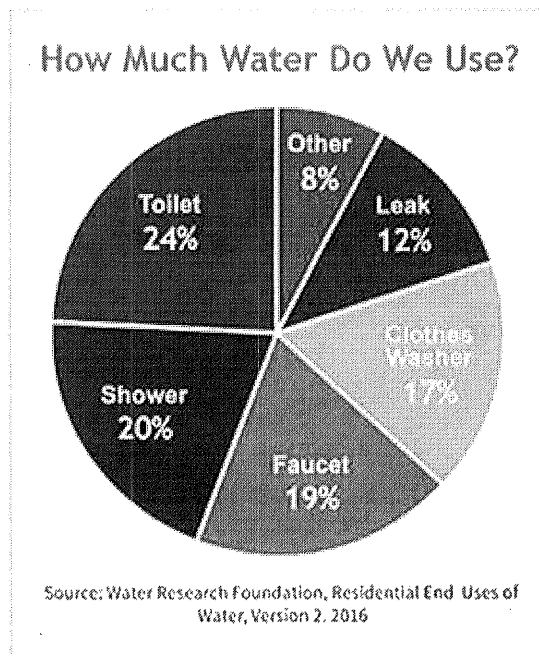
WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has 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 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

Work is continuing for getting another water storage tank placed in the system. This will lower our vulnerability and provide for the growing businesses and residences in the town.

We continue to expand our Facebook account with weekly posts with either helpful water facts or details about events going on in town. We also post updates on any water breaks as they become available. We ask all customers to like our page, so they can stay informed.

We try to notify customers as soon as possible when we feel they may have a water leak to help minimize high bills. We asked that customers provide a valid telephone number, so they can be contacted as soon as possible about an incorrect reading or a computer indication of a potential leak. As phone numbers can sometimes change we ask our customers to make sure we have a current and valid phone number. We also use emails to contact customers, so we also ask customers to provide a current email address. We never give out or sell this information.

The Town of Elma uses the Code Red system to inform town residents of town wide information and in emergencies. The Elma Water Department uses this system to inform customers when there is a water emergency or break. We ask all customers to sign up for this service. Click on our Town website: <http://www.elmanewyork.com>. Code Red information is address specific so anyone who has moved within the town needs to sign up for their current address.

We have implemented the Badger/Beacon System. Installation of these new end points have begun on our largest use customers. By the end of 2019 the entire AMR system will move to the Badger/Beacon System due to the upgrade of the computer system to Windows 10.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.



ERIE COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY
2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT SUPPLEMENT



DETECTED CONTAMINANTS						
Metals, Inorganics, Physical Toxic	Violation Year(s)	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Barium	No	8/18	2 mg/liter	2 mg/liter	0.074 - 0.000 mg/liter, Average = 0.024	Trace of natural deposits, drilling and mineral wastes.
Chloride	No	1/18	250 mg/liter	NL	16 - 23 mg/liter, Average = 21	Naturally occurring in source water
Chlorine	No	2/18	MRL = 4.0 mg/liter	NA	0.0 - 0.13 mg/liter, Average = 0.06	Added for disinfection
Copper	No	8/18	1.300 ug/liter (AL)	1.300 ug/liter (AL)	ND - 60 ug/liter, 95th percentile = 40 ug/liter, 0 of 20 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion, natural erosion
Copper	No	1/18	2.2 mg/liter	NA	0.01 - 0.16 mg/liter, Average = 0.070	Added to water to prevent tooth decay
Lead ²	No	8/18	15 ug/liter (AL)	0 ug/liter (AL)	ND - 20 ug/liter, 95th percentile = 7.0 ug/liter, 2 of 20 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion, natural erosion
Manganese	No	2/18	10 mg/liter	10 mg/liter	0.17 - 0.24 mg/liter, Average = 0.21	Runoff from fertilizer use
Manganese	No	8/18	NA	NL	0.00 - 0.2 ug/liter, Average = 0.1	Naturally occurring, included for beneficial contamination
pH	No	1/18	NA	NL	8.75 - 8.80, Average 8.78, 0/2	Naturally occurring, adjusted for corrosion control
Distribution System Turbidity ²	No	8/18	5.0 NTU	NL	0.02 - 0.02, Average = 0.02 NTU	Settled dirt
Entry Point Turbidity ²	No	2/18	1.0 NTU	NL	0.184 NTU highest detected, Lowest monthly % = 0.00 NTU = 100%	Settled dirt

¹ Our system is one of the only water systems in the US that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for optimum dental health protection. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, the addition of fluoride is a very effective in preventing cavities and preventing drinking water at a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l. During 2018, fluoride was only added to the drinking water from January 1 to February 3, August to December in the Niagara Point area and January-Mid March 1, August to December at the Van de Weyer facility, during suspension of new usage rates. During that period, monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water at average level of 0.7 mg/l, 95th of the way.

² Lead is not present in the drinking water that is treated and delivered to your home. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause various health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. The Erie County Water Authority 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 reduce 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 want to have your water tested. Information on testing drinking water, lead testing, and other guidelines is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/lead.

³ In total, 20 samples were collected to the 95th percentile value for lead was 1.00 mg/liter in a percent of a distribution that is equal to or below 8. The 95th percentile is equal to or greater than 95% of the lead or copper values detected in the water system. In total, 20 samples were collected to the 95th percentile value for lead was the equal to or below 8. The 95th percentile is equal to or greater than 95% of the lead or copper values detected in the water system.

⁴ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. Turbidity is a good indicator of the efficiency of our filtration system. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for bacterial growth. Distribution system turbidity should always be below 1 NTU for the combined filter effluent. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected from two points have measurements below 0.5 NTU. The maximum allowed in the distribution system is 5 NTU.

Organic Compounds	Violation Year(s)	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	MCL (ug/liter)	MCLG (ug/liter)	Level Detected (ug/liter)	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes ¹	No	8/18	URAA = 100	NL	0.0 - 1.00 ug/liter, URAA = 84	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Total Halomethanes ¹	No	8/18	URAA = 200	NL	0 - 40 ug/liter, URAA = 36	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)

¹ Trihalomethanes are by-products of the water disinfection process that occur when natural organic compounds react with the chlorine required to kill harmful organisms in the water. Some believe that drink water containing trihalomethanes increases the risk of cancer, but many years they experience problems with liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have experienced risk of getting sick. The water detected represent the highest single location during annual average sampling.

² Halomethanes are by-products of the water disinfection process required to kill harmful organisms. Some people who drink water containing halomethanes, such as those of the MCL, over many years may have an increased risk of getting sick. The level detected represent the highest single location during annual average sampling.

Radionuclides Parameters	Violation Year(s)	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	MCL (pCi/liter)	MCLG (pCi/liter)	Level Detected (pCi/liter)	Sources in Drinking Water
Radium 226	No	4/13	NL	NL	0.00 - 1.10 pCi/liter, Average = 1.05	Trace of natural deposits
Radium 228	No	8/13	5.0	0	0.15 - 1.05 pCi/liter, Average = 0.2	Trace of natural deposits

Microbiological Parameters	Violation Year(s)	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	No ²	None	5% of samples positive	0	0% - highest percentage of monthly positives: (None Detected)	Naturally present in the environment

² A violation occurs when more than 5% of the total coliform test per sample positive. No MCL violation occurred.

CRS RESPONSE AND GARDIA	Violation Year(s)	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	Number of Samples Testing Positive		Number of Samples Tested
			Giardia	Cryptosporidium	
Source Water	No	1/17	0	0	5

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic pathogen found in surface waters throughout the United States, as a result of animal waste runoff. It can cause abdominal infection, diarrhea, nausea, and abdominal cramps if ingested. Our treatment process effectively removes Cryptosporidium.

Giardia is a microscopic pathogen present in many surface waters. Our treatment process removes Giardia through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection alone.

DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected	Range
Cadmium Hardness (mg/L CaCO ₃)	NL	NL	0.0	0 - 100
Conductivity (ug/liter)	NL	NL	200	100 - 300
Acidity (mg/L CaCO ₃)	NL	NL	94	80 - 100

ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS	
AL = Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: the level of a drinking water contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
URAA = Unregulated Inorganic Arsenic Average	ND = Not Detected, absent or present but less than testing method detection limit NE = Not Enforced NR = Not Regulated
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level: the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible.	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units pCi/liter = picocuries per liter
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.	ppb = parts per billion ug/liter (ug/l) = micrograms per liter = parts per billion uM = Micrograms per decimeter (micrograms of conductivity)
MFL = Maximum Flow (Average)	Variances and Exemptions = State or EPA permission to temporarily exceed MCLs or to deviate from MCLs under certain conditions.
mg/liter = milligrams per liter or parts per million	✓ = Less Than = = Equal To
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level: the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. There is no known or expected risk of a contaminant in drinking water if a disinfectant is necessary to control of microbial contamination.	

TYPES OF CONTAMINANTS	
Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:	
Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.	
Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.	
Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as urban storm water runoff, agricultural and residential uses.	
Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.	
Radionuclides Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.	
The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.	
Results presented here are from 2018 samples for from the most recent past that have been conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements. Some tests are not required to be performed on an annual basis. Information can be obtained upon request from the UCAWA Water Quality Laboratory (716) 663-6900 or on the Internet at www.ecwa.ny.gov .	

COMPOUNDS TESTED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED

4-Androstene-3,17-dione	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Chlorpyrifos	p-Isopropyltoluene	Selenium
2-Chlorotoluene	Aldochlor	Chromium, Total	Lindane	Simazine
4-Chlorotoluene	Aldicarb	Cobalt	Mercury	Styrene
17beta-Estradiol	Aldicarb Sulfone	Cyanide	Mathionyl	Tebuconazole
17alpha-Ethinyl estradiol	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Cylindrospermopsin	Metoxychlor	Tetrachloroethylene
2,4-D	Aldrin	Dalapon	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	Thallium
1,3-Butadiene	alpha-BHC	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Methylene Chloride	Toluene
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Anatoxin-a	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Mesolachlor	o-Toluidine
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Antimony	Dibromochloropropane	Metribuzin	Total Microcystin
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Arsenic	Dibromomethane	Nickel	Toxaphene
1,1-Dichloroethane	Asbestos	Dicamba	Oxamyl (Vydate)	Triofos
1,2-Dichloroethane	Atrazine	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Oxyfluorin	Trichloroethylene
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Benzene	Dieldrin	PCB 1015	Trichlorofluoromethane
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Dimethyltin	PCB 1221	Vinyl Chloride
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Beryllium	Dinoseb	PCB 1232	Xylenes (o,m and p)
1,2-Dichloropropane	Bromide	Diquat	PCB 1242	
1,3-Dichloropropane	Bromobenzene	Endosulf	PCB 1245	
2,2-Dichloropropane	Bromochloromethane	Erdrin	PCB 1254	
1,1-Dichloropropene	Bromomethane	Equilin	PCB 1260	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Butachlor	Estradiol	Pentachlorophenol	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Butylated hydroxyanisole	Estrone	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	
1,4-Dioxane	n-Butylbenzene	Ethoprop	Perfluorheptanoic acid	
3-Hydroxycarbuturan	sec-Butylbenzene	Ethylbenzene	Perfluorhexanesulfonic acid	
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	i-Butylbenzene	Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	Perfluoronanoic acid	
2,4,5-TP (Dioxin)	Cadmium	Glyphosate	Perfluorooctane sulfonate	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Carbaryl	Gross Alpha Particles	Perfluorooctanoic acid	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Carbofuran	Gross Beta Particles	Pemethrin	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Carbon Tetrachloride	Heptachlor	Picloram	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Chlordane	Heptachlor Epoxide	Profenofos	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Chlorobenzene	Hexachlorobenzene	Propachlor	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Chlorodifluoromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	n-Propylbenzene	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Chloroethane	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Quinoline	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Chloromethane	Isopropylbenzene	Radium 226	