

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2009
Elma Water Department
5730 Seneca St., Elma, New York 14059
(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, 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 Eugene F. Stevenson, the Elma Water Department Superintendent, at 716-674-8855. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled town 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.](#) Also any member of the public may participate in decisions affecting the quality of water. 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 meeting room of Erie County Water Authority, 350 Ellicott Square Building, 295 Main Street, 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?

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 the Erie County Water Authority. Our objective and goals are to give our water customers good quality water, available water for fire protection, maintain our distribution system and good service to our customers and the residents of the Town of Elma, at the best possible price. 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.

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 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 your tap, fresh, pure, and ready for you to enjoy. During 2009 our system did not experience any restrictions of our water source. The water is [treated solely by the Authority](#) prior to our distribution. The Elma Water Department does no treating of the water in our system. With an active back flow 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 4710 water accounts through 4710 service connections. The total water purchased in 2009 was 572,944,000 gallons of water from Erie County Water Authority. The daily average of water pumped into the distribution system was 1,569,700 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 2,561,000 gallons. Twelve million gallons of water was used in our annual flushing program to maintain our mains. The amount of water delivered to customers 527,742,000 gallons. This leaves an unaccounted for total of 33,202,000 gallons. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires and leakage, accounts for the remaining 33 million gallons (5% of the total amount produced). In 2009, water customers were charged \$3.66 per 1,000 gallons and the annual average water charge per user was \$102.48.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, the Authority routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. None of the compounds we analyzed for were detected in your drinking water. The tables presented at the end of this report 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 716-858-7690.

In 2008, the Elma Water Department concluded a Lead and Copper survey and had NO sample over the 90th percentile value. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of distribution that is equal or below it. 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 was for lead 0.005 with the highest level at 0.008 and for copper 0.072 with the highest level recorded as 0.077. The action level for lead is 0.015 milligrams per liter of lead or 103 milligrams per liter of copper.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2009, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements. The safe Drinking Water Act (SAWA) is the main federal law that ensures the quality of your drinking water. Under the authority of the SWDA, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets standards drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers who implement those standards. In New York, the State Health Department enforces the EPA's regulations, and often makes them even more stringent.

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 2009, as part of the Authority's routine sampling, 23 samples were collected and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. Of these samples, no Cryptosporidium was detected in any samples taken in 2009. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. 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 2009, as part of the Authority's routine sampling, [24 samples](#) were collected and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples, [Giardia was detected in 7 of 23 raw source water samples but was not detected in any treated drinking water samples.](#) Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Giardia is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection alone. 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 Authority before it is delivered to us.](#) [Please see charts from the Authority.](#)

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 fire fighting 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. Toilet leaks will also shorten the lifespan of your septic system.

- ◆ 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. Your meter may have an automatic leak detector near the dials where you read the meter. If you are not using water and the leak detector is moving, you have a leak somewhere.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2009, the Elma Water Department upgraded our dump truck by purchasing a 2000 dump truck from the Town of Aurora. We purchased a valve exercise machine that records the amount of torque used to turn a valve and gives a report of the work done. We now have verified records we can supply to the insurance companies to keep your fire protection rates down. We upgraded the pump controllers at both Jamison Road and Transit Road pump stations to ensure a constant water supply.

In 2009 we instituted another payment option for paying your water bills. You can now pay your bills with ACH debit, which is direct payment from your checking account on the 10th of the month your bill is due. This should be especially beneficial to customers who go away for the winter and are not receiving their bills in time to utilize the discount. Applications are available on line at the town website or can be picked up at our office.

In 2008, all three of our water tanks were inspected inside and out by a Utility Tank Company. [This study showed the need to repaint the Billington Road water storage tank to ensure we maintain safe potable water at all times and extend the life of the storage tank. This project has gone out to bid and will be completed in 2010.](#)

[We are continuing to add more AMR radio read meters to our system when final readings are done and for all new builds. These people no longer have to go into their basements or crawl spaced to read their meters. The computer when reading these type meters alerts us of a continuous leak or higher than normal usage. Anyone willing to pay the difference in cost of the new meter, as an additional meter deposit, can have a new style meter installed. If interested please call the office.](#)

[The water department now notifies our customers of any emergency or maintenance shut off exclusively through the town's CodeRed System. If you are not on the call list already and want to be notified for any type emergency in town, go to the town website and click on the CodeRed icon in the lower left hand corner of the home page, and enroll.](#)

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

2009 Water Quality Monitoring Report - Annual Water Quality Report Supplement



DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Metals, Inorganics, Physical Tests	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detection)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Asbestos	No	8/06	7 MFL	7 MFL	ND - 0.2 MFL, Average = 0.08	Erosion of natural deposits; decay of asbestos cement water mains
Barium	No	5/09	2 mg/liter	NE	0.02 mg/liter	Erosion of natural deposits; drilling and metal wastes
Chloride	No	3/09	250 mg/liter	NE	17 - 30 mg/liter, Average = 21	Naturally occurring in source water
Chlorine	No	2/09	MRDL = 4.0 mg/liter	MRDLG = 4 mg/liter	<0.20 to 2.2 mg/liter, Average = 0.79	Added for disinfection
Fluoride ¹	No	4/09	2.2 mg/liter	2.2 mg/liter	0.50 to 1.21 mg/liter, Average = 0.94	Added to water to prevent tooth decay
Lead ²	No	9/07	15 ug/liter (AL)	0 ug/liter (AL)	ND - 38 ug/liter, 90th percentile 4 ug/liter, 1 of 97 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Nitrate	No	11/09	10 mg/liter	10 mg/liter	0.17 to 0.19 mg/liter, Average = 0.18	Runoff from fertilizer use
pH	No	4/09	NR	NE	7.1 - 8.8 SU, Average = 7.9	Naturally occurring; adjusted for corrosion control
Turbidity ³	No	8/09	TT	NE	0.64 NTU highest detected; 99.5% was lowest monthly % < 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff

¹ 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. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at an optimal range from 0.8 to 1.2 mg/l (parts per million). To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires that the Erie County Water Authority monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During the addition of fluoride in 2009, monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 91% of the time. None of the monitoring results during fluoride addition showed fluoride at levels that approached the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

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 serious 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 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 97 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates a percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead or copper values detected in the water system. In this case, 97 samples were collected in the water system and the 90th percentile value for lead was the sixth highest value (4 ug/L). The action level for lead was exceeded at only one of the sites tested (38 ug/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

³ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. ECWA monitors turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for bacterial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Our highest single turbidity measurement (0.64 NTU) for the year occurred on 8/10/09 when the Sturgeon Point Water Treatment Plant encountered a treatment upset which caused the combined effluent turbidity to exceed 0.3 NTU for a period of time. Corrective actions were taken until the plant turbidities were below the 0.3 NTU MCL. State regulations require that the delivered water turbidity must always be below 1 NTU in the combined filter effluent. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. The combined filter turbidities were < 0.3 NTU 99.5% of the time for the month of August 2009. The turbidity levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation. Additional testing was performed to insure that the microbial quality of the water was maintained.

Organic Compounds	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detection)	MCL (ug/liter)	MCLG (ug/liter)	Level Detected (ug/liter)	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes ⁴	No	8/09	RAA = 80	NE	12 - 74 ug/liter, RAA = 40 ug/liter	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Total Haloacetic Acids ⁵	No	8/09	RAA = 60	NE	6 - 52 ug/liter, RAA = 18 ug/liter	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)

⁴ Trihalomethanes are byproducts of the water disinfection process that occur when natural organic compounds react with the chlorine required to kill harmful organisms in the water. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The level detected represents the highest running annual average of quarterly results. This result (40 ug/L) is below the MCL.

⁵ Haloacetic acids are byproducts of the water disinfection process required to kill harmful organisms. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The level detected represents the highest running annual average of quarterly results. This result (18 ug/L) is below the MCL.

Radioactive Parameters	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detection)	MCL (ug/liter)	MCLG (ug/liter)	Level Detected (ug/liter)	Sources in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha	No	1/05	15.0 pCi/liter	0 pCi/liter	ND - 1.7 pCi/liter	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	9/04	50** pCi/liter	0 pCi/liter	ND - 2.2 pCi/liter	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/Radium 228	No	1/05	5.0 pCi/liter	0 pCi/liter	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Uranium	No	6/04	30 ug/liter	0 ug/liter	ND - 0.48 ug/liter	Erosion of natural deposits

** New York State Department of Health considers 50 pCi/liter to be the level of concern for beta particles.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Microbiological Parameters	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detection)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected (ug/liter)	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	No ⁶	8/09 ⁷	>5% of samples positive	NE	0.44% = highest percentage of monthly positives	Naturally present in environment
E. coli Bacteria	No ⁸	8/09 ⁷	Any confirmed positive sample	0	1 sample tested positive in 2009, but did not confirm	Human and animal fecal waste

⁶ A violation occurs when more than 5% of the total coliform samples collected per month are positive. Only 2 samples were total coliform positive out of 458 samples taken during August.

⁷ During August, one distribution system sample tested positive for total coliform only, and one entry point sample at the Sturgeon Point plant tested positive for both total coliform and E.coli. For both cases, follow-up sampling, testing and reporting were performed as required by regulation, and the results were negative for both total coliform and E.coli in each case.

⁸ A 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.

Giardia and Cryptosporidium	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detection)	Number of Samples Testing Positive		Number of Samples Tested
			Giardia	Cryptosporidium	
Source Water	No	10/09	7	0	23
Treated Drinking Water	No	NA	0	0	24

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 filtration process effectively removes Cryptosporidium. No Cryptosporidium was detected in any samples taken in 2009.

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters. In 2009, Giardia was detected in 7 of 23 raw source water samples but was not detected in any treated drinking water samples. Giardia is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection alone.

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES				
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected (mg/liter)	Range (mg/liter)
Alkalinity	NR	NE	92	55-133
Calcium Hardness	NR	NE	93	73-140
Conductivity	NR	NE	286 uS/cm	184 -329 uS/cm
MIB and Geosmin	NR	NE	1.1 ng/liter	ND - 5.2 ng/liter
Total Dissolved Solids	NR	NE	157	148 - 162
Total Organic Carbon	NR	NE	2.1	1.2 - 3.4

Results are from 2009 analyses or from the most recent year that tests were 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 ECWA Water Quality Laboratory (716) 685-8570 or on the Internet at www.ecwa.org.

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.

CFU/100 ml = Colony Forming Units per 100 milliliters
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level: the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk.

MFL = Million fibers/liter (Asbestos)

mg/liter = milligrams per liter (parts per million)

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.

mrem/yr = millirems per year

uS/cm = Microsiemens per centimeter (a unit of conductivity measurement)

ND = Not Detected: absent or present at less than testing method detection limit.

ng/liter = nanograms per liter = parts per trillion

NE = Not Established

NR = Not Regulated

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/liter = picocuries per liter

RAA = Running Annual Average

SU = Standard Units (pH measurement)

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

ug/liter (ug/L) = micrograms per liter (parts per billion)

Variations and Exemptions = State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

< = Denotes Less Than

≤ = Denotes Less Than or Equal To

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 domestic waste water 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.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

COMPOUNDS OR ELEMENTS TESTED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED

2-Chlorotoluene	2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-153)	Copper	Napthalene
4-Chlorotoluene	2,2',4,4',6-pentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-100)	Cyanide	Nickel
2,4-D	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	DCPA Diacid degradate	Nitrite
4,4'-DDE	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	DCPA Monoacid degradate	Nitrobenzene
DCPA monoacid degradate	1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	Dalapon	N-nitroso-diethylamine (NDEA)
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	N-nitroso-dimethylamine (NDMA)
DCPA monoacid degradate	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N-nitroso-di-n-butylamine (NDBA)
1,2-Dibromoethane	Acetochlor	Dibromomethane	N-nitroso-di-n-propylamine (NDPA)
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Acetochlor ethane sulfonic acid (ESA)	Dicamba	N-nitroso-methylethylamine (NMEA)
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Acetochlor oxanilic acid (OA)	Dichlorodifluoromethane	N-nitroso-pyrrolidine (NPYR)
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Alachlor	Dieldrin	Oxamyl (Vydate)
1,1-Dichloroethane	Alachlor ethane sulfonic acid (ESA)	Dinoseb	PCB 1016
1,2-Dichloroethane	Alachlor oxanilic acid (OA)	Diquat	PCB 1221
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Aldicarb	EPTC	PCB 1232
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Aldicarb Sulfone	Endothall	PCB 1242
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Endrin	PCB 1248
1,2-Dichloropropane	Aldrin	Ethylbenzene	PCB 1254
1,3-Dichloropropane	Antimony	Glyphosate	PCB 1260
2,2-Dichloropropane	Arsenic	Heptachlor	Pentachlorophenol
1,1-Dichloropropene	Atrazine	Heptachlor Epoxide	Perchlorate
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Benzene	Hexachlorobenzene	Pichloram
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Hexachlorobutadiene	Propacchlor
1,3-dinitrobenzene	Beryllium	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Propoxur
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Bromobenzene	Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine	n-Propylbenzene
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Bromochloromethane	Isopropylbenzene	Selenium
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Bromomethane	p-Isopropyltoluene	Simazine
1-Napthol	Butachlor	Lindane	Styrene
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	n-Butylbenzene	Manganese	Terbacil
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	sec-Butylbenzene	Mercury	Tetrachloroethylene
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	t-Butylbenzene	Methiocarb	Thallium
1,1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Cadmium	Methomyl	Toluene
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Carbaryl	Methoxychlor	Toxaphene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Carbofuran	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	Trichloroethylene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Carbon Tetrachloride	Methylene Chloride	Trichlorofluoromethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Chlordane	Metolachlor	Vinyl Chloride
2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT)	Chlorobenzene	Metolachlor ethane sulfonic acid (ESA)	Xylenes
2,2',4,4'-tetrabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-47)	Chloroethane	Metolachlor oxanilic acid (OA)	
2,2',4,4',5-pentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-99)	Chloromethane	Metribuzin	
2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexabromobiphenyl (HBB)	Chromium	Molinate	