

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019
East Aurora Water Dept
571 Main St. East Aurora, NY 14052
(Public Water Supply ID# 1400433)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, East Aurora Water Dept. 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 Jeff Stoll, Water Dept. Foreman at 652-6057. 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 on the 1st and 3rd Monday of the month. The meetings are held at the Village Hall Board room at 7:00pm.

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 Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water is purchased from Erie County Water Authority where it undergoes disinfection, pH adjustment and fluoridation. The Water is stored in two 1 million gallon tanks, one is located on Center Street and the other is located on Castle Hill. During 2019, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 6610 people through 2700 connections. The total water purchased in 2019 was 250 million gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 173 million gallons. This leaves an unaccounted for total of 77 million gallons or 31% of the total. This water was used to flush mains, fight fires and lost due leakage. In 2019, water customers were charged on average \$ 5.17 per 1000 gallons of water.

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 that follows and the attached report from The Erie County Water Authority 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

Violation	Contaminant	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Ave/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
NO	Copper	7/23/2019 - 8/28/2019	0.048 ¹ ND - 0.052	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Table of Detected Contaminants, continued

Violation	Contaminant	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Ave/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination
NO	Lead	7/23/2019	2.9 ²	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
		8/28/2019	ND - 4.0				
Disinfection By Products							
NO	Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)	Quarterly in 2019	38.9 ³	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
NO	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs - chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	Quarterly in 2019	61.3 ³	ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Disinfectant							
NO	Chlorine Residual	2019	1.09 0.26 - 1.72	mg/l	N/A	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Notes:

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 16 samples collected. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 16 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value (0.048 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 16 samples collected. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 16 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value (2.9 ug/l). The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3 – This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

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.

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).

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

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.

We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

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 Village of East Aurora 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?

In 2019 we received a violation because we did not take all 20 required lead and copper sample within the four month timeframe.

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. Immune-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 (ECWA) 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 0.7 mg/l. During 2019 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for 95% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach 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 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

Starting in the Fall of 2019, the Village started phase 1 of the Oakwood Ave reconstruction project. A major part of this project is upgrading the old 6" water main to an 8" water main with new hydrants, main valves, service connections and valves.

Phase 2 began in early 2020

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 is the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions. (East Aurora Water Dept. 652-6057)

ERIE COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY 2019 Annual Water Quality Report

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Metals, Inorganics, Physical Tests	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detection)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Antimony	No	7/19	6.0 ug/L	6.0 ug/L	0.0 - 0.7 ug/L; Average = 0.35	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardant; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	No	7/19	10 ug/L	NA	0.0 - 0.52 ug/L; Average = 0.26	Erosion of natural deposits, drilling and metal wastes
Barium	No	7/19	2 mg/liter	2 mg/liter	0.0184 - 0.0195 mg/liter; Average = 0.019	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics productions waste
Chloride	No	7/19	250 mg/liter	NE	15.3 - 29.6 mg/liter; Average = 20.1	Naturally occurring in source water
Chlorine	No	6/19	MRDL = 4.0 mg/liter	NE	1.0 - 2.0 mg/liter; Average = 1.47	Added for disinfection
Copper	No	6/19	1300 ug/liter (AL)	1300 ug/liter (AL)	ND - 84 ug/liter; 90th percentile = 36 ug/liter, 0 of 50 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Fluoride ¹	No	2/19	2.2 mg/liter	NE	0.12 - 1.07 mg/liter; Average = 0.69	Added to water to prevent tooth decay
Lead ²	No	6/19	15 ug/liter (AL)	0 ug/liter (AL)	ND - 284 ug/liter; 90th percentile = 12.6 ug/liter, 4 of 50 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Nickel	No	7/19	NR	NE	0.0 - 0.87 ug/L; Average = 0.25	Nickel enters ground water and surface water by dissolution of rocks and soil; and from atmospheric fallout
Nitrate	No	7/19	10 mg/liter	10 mg/liter	0.20 - 0.20 mg/liter; Average = 0.20	Runoff from fertilizer use
Manganese	No	8/18	NR	NE	0.89 - 6.2 ug/L; Average = 2.1	Naturally occurring, indicative of landfill contamination
pH	No	2/19	NR	NE	7.45 - 8.39; Average = 8.00 SU	Naturally occurring; adjusted for corrosion control
Distribution Turbidity ³	No	1/19	TT - 5 NTU	NE	0.02 - 0.97; Average = 0.21 NTU	Soil runoff
Entry Point Turbidity ³	No	2/19	TT - 0.3 NTU	NE	0.167 NTU highest detected; Lowest monthly % < 0.30 NTU = 100%	Soil runoff

¹ Our system is one of the many 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, the addition of fluoride is a very effective means of 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 we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target value of 0.7 mg/L. During 2019, fluoride was only added to the drinking water in January to December at the Sturgeon Point WTP and in January to June 23 and July 16 to December at the Van de Water WTP. The fluoride was not added to the water during this two week period due to a supply issue. During those periods monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/L of the target level 95% of the time.

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. If your home contains lead pipes and 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 50 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, 50 samples were collected in the water system and the 90th percentile value for lead was the eighth highest value (284 ug/L).

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. 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 from that point have measurements below 0.3 NTU. The maximum turbidity allowed in the distribution system is 5 NTU.

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 ^{4,5}	No	8/19	LRAA = 80	NE	14 - 91 ug/liter; LRAA = 64	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Total Haloacetic Acids ^{5,6}	No	2/19	LRAA = 60	NE	8 - 34 ug/liter; LRAA = 31	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 is the highest single location's running annual average (64 ug/L).

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 system's highest single location's running annual average (31 ug/L).

Radiological Parameters	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detection)	MCL (pCi/liter)	MCLG (pCi/liter)	Level Detected (pCi/liter)	Sources in Drinking Water
Radium 226	No	7/19	NE	NE	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	No	7/19	5.0	0	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Microbiological Parameters	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detection)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	No ⁷	12/19	5% of samples positive	0	One positive sample	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	No	12/19	Any positive sample ⁸	0	One positive sample	

⁷ A violation occurs when more than 5% of the total coliform samples collected per month are positive. No MCL violation occurred.

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 is positive and the sample is also positive for *E. coli*. No MCL violation occurred.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detection)	Number of Samples Testing Positive	Number of Samples Tested
Source Water	No	1/17	2	6

DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected (ug/liter or as noted)	Range
Calcium Hardness (as mg/l CaCO ₃)	NR	NE	90.1	74 - 112
Conductivity (uS/cm)	NR	NE	298	232 - 423
Alkalinity (as mg/l CaCO ₃)	NR	NE	93.5	75 - 108

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET				
CONTAMINANT	REQ. SAMPLE FREQ	# SAMPLES TAKEN	# SAMPLES REC & REPORTED	# AND DATE SAMPLES RETAKEN
HALOACETIC ACID	21/QTR	21	15	21 in AUG 2019

Our water system violated drinking water requirements in 2019. Even though this was not an emergency you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation. We are required to monitor your drinking water on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In 2019, 2nd qtr., the analytical laboratory did not complete results by the required reporting date. Therefore we could not be sure of the quality of your drinking water at that time. What should you do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. The table above lists the contaminants not reported and testing frequency. For more info, call 716-685-8574.

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.

LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average

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 feasible.

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 allow for a margin of safety.

MFL = Million Fibers per 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.

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

NE = Not Established

NR = Not Regulated

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/liter = Picocuries per liter

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

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

Variances 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 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.

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

Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

COMPOUNDS TESTED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED

4-Androstene-3,17-dione	Aldrin	Dicamba	PCB 1242
2-Chlorotoluene	alpha-BHC	Dichlorodifluoromethane	PCB 1248
4-Chlorotoluene	Anatolin-a	Dieldrin	PCB 1254
17-beta-Estradiol	Asbestos	Dimethyltin	PCB 1259
17-alpha-Ethinyl estradiol	Atrazine	Dinoseb	Pentachlorophenol
2,4-D	Benzene	Diocut	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid
1,3-Butadiene	Benz(a)pyrene	Endothal	Perfluorheptanoic acid
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Beryllium	Endrin	Perfluorhexanesulfonic acid
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Bromide	Equillin	Perfluorooctanoic acid
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Bromobenzene	Estril	Perfluorooctane sulfonate
1,1-Dichloroethane	Bromochloromethane	Estrone	Perfluorotetanoic acid
1,2-Dichloroethane	Bromomethane	Ethoprop	Perrmethrin
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Butachlor	Ethylbenzene	Pichloran
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Butylated hydroxyanisole	Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	Profenofos
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	n-Butylbenzene	Glyphosate	Propachlor
1,3-Dichloropropane	sec-Butylbenzene	Gross Alpha Particles	n-Propylbenzene
1,3-Dichloropropane	t-Butylbenzene	Gross Beta Particles	Quinoline
2,2-Dichloropropane	Cadmium	Heptachlor	Radium 226
1,1-Dichloropropene	Carbaryl	Heptachlor Epoxide	Selenium
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Carburelan	Hexachlorobenzene	Sinigrinin
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Carbon Tetrachloride	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Styrene
1,4-Dioxane	Chlordane	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Tebuconazole
3-Hydroxycarboran	Chlorobenzene	Isopropylbenzene	Tetrachloroethylene
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	Chlorodifluoromethane	p-Isopropyltoluene	Thallium
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Chloroethane	Lindane	Toluene
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Chloromethane	Mercury	o-Toluidine
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Chloropyrifos	Methionin	Total Microcystin
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Chromium, Total	Methoxychlor	Toxaphene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Cobalt	Methyly t-butyl ether (MTBE)	Tributol
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Cyanide	Methylene Chloride	Trichloroethylene
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Cyflindropermapin	Methylenedichloride	Trichlorofluoromethane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Dilapron	Methoxychlor	Vinyl Chloride
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Nickel	Xylenes (o,m and p)
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Dibromochloropropane	
Alechlor	Dibromochloropropane	Dibromomethane	
Adicarb	Dibromomethane		
Adicarb Sulfone			
Adicarb Sulfoxide			

**For a large-print copy of ECWA's 2019
Water Quality Report, please visit www.ecwa.org
or email your request to questionscomments@ecwa.org**