

Annual Drinking Quality Report for 2022
SPRINGPORT Water District #2/FLEMING Water District #6
Town of Fleming
2447 Dublin Road, Auburn, NY 13021
Town of Springport
4859 State Route 326
Public Water Supply ID#NY0530063
May 2023

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Springport WD #2/Fleming WD #6 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. 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 William Patterson 315-889-5963. 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 on the 2nd Monday at 7p.m. of each month at the Municipal Bldg., located at 859 State Route 326, Cayuga, NY.

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.

Our water system serves approximately 500 people through 354 service connections. Our water source is Owasco Lake. The Springport WD #2/Fleming WD #6 buys their water from the Cayuga County Water Authority who in turn is supplied by the City of Auburn. The City of Auburn owns and operates two Water Filtration Plants, a Rapid Sand Filtration Plant and a Slow Sand Filtration Plant; both are located at the corner of Swift St. and Pulsifer Drive in the City of Auburn. During the 2017 season a Powdered Activated Carbon system was built at the Upper Pumping Station to help treat for microcystin. After filtration the water is disinfected by liquid chlorine before introduction to the distribution system. The finished water is pumped through the City of Auburn distribution system to the Cayuga County Water Auth. distribution system that flows along Rte. 326 toward the Springport #2/Fleming#6 Water District. A meter vault located along Route 326 meters the water usage for the Springport WD #2/Fleming WD #6. Water is stored in either a 250,000-gallon water storage tank on Spring Street Road or a 125,000-gallon tank on Townline Rd.

The NYS Department of Health has completed a source water assessment for the city of Auburn, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. This 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 lakes. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. (See section of this document "Are There Contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected in the drinking water.) The source water assessments are intended to provide managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future,

As mentioned before, our water is derived from Owasco Lake. The source water assessment has rated this source as having an elevated susceptibility to protozoa and phosphorus due to the amount of agriculture lands in the assessment area and the quality of wastewater discharged from the municipal wastewater treatment plants to surface water. In addition, this source water assessment rated Owasco Lake as having elevated susceptibility to pesticide contamination due to the amount of agricultural lands.

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 educational programs. A copy of the complete assessment is available for review by calling the Cayuga County Health Department at 253-1405.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, Auburn and Springport WD #2/Fleming WD #6 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, 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 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 Cayuga County Health Department at (315) 253-1405.

Table of Detected Contaminates Tested for in Springport WD #2/Fleming WD #6

Contaminants	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Ave/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper ¹	NO	9/15/20 – 9/16/20	0.14 ² Range 0.0033-0.55	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	Contained in Finish Water, an artifact of old piping and lead soldered joints.
Lead ²	NO	9/15/20 – 9/16/20	<1 ² Range <1-1.1	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs Total Trihalomethanes ³	YES ⁵	2/15/2022 5/16/2022 8/16/2022 11/15/2022	LRAA ⁴ 87 at Hardy Rd. 85 at Ridge Rd. Range: 60-107	ug/l	N/A	80	By-Product of drinkir water chlorination
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids ³	NO	2/15/2022 5/16/2022 8/16/2022 11/15/2022	LRAA ⁴ 38 Range: 1.4-48	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinkir water disinfection nec to kill harmful organisms

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 sites tested. 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, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value (0.014 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 10 samples collected. The action level lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3 – The “Highest” reported level represents the highest running annual average calculated in 2022, and the “range” is the range of detected values across sample sites during 2022 sampling.

4 – This number represents the Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) for 2022.

5 – Exceeded MCL of 80 at both locations listed above in the 3rd and 4th quarter result. The table shows that Springport #2 Fleming#6 exceeded the MCL of 80 ppb for Total Trihalomethanes at the two locations that are tested quarterly. 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 systems and may have an increased risk of cancer. The water district has implemented a hydrant flushing program in hopes of alleviating this issue.

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 the 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Action Level (AAL): 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.

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).

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

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

In 2022, the Springport WD#2/Fleming WD#6 has no violations. We have learned through our sampling 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 Springport WD #2/Fleming WD #6 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 2022, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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 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 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**.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order 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 315-889-7717 if you have questions, OR WISH EXTRA COPIES OF THIS REPORT

The following tables have been copied from the City of Auburn's 2022 Report

Are there contaminants in our drinking water?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. These contaminants include the following:

Water Contaminant Levels		
Contaminant Type	Owasco Lake Levels a0	NYSDOH Maximum Limit

Physical		
Raw Water Turbidity (NTU)	0.63-19.70	No Designated Limit
Color	<5	15 Units
Odor	<1 T.O.N (Threshold Odor Number)	3 Units
Radioactive Contaminants	Potable Water	
Gross Alpha	ND	15 pCi/L
Gross Beta Activity	ND	4 pCi/L
Combined Radium 226 and 228	0.850	5 pCi/L
Chemical		
pH	7.25-8.33	6.5-8.5
Hardness (as CaCO3 mg/L)	120	No Designated Limit
Inorganics (mg/L)		
Antimony	<0.00040	0.006
Arsenic	<0.0010	0.01
Barium	0.024	2
Beryllium	<0.00030	0.004
Cadmium	<0.0010	0.005
Chromium	<0.0010	0.1
Cyanide	<0.005	0.2
Fluoride	<0.1	2.2
Mercury	<0.00020	0.002
Nickel	0.0014	0.1
Nitrate	1.2, 1.2, 0.80, 0.89	10
Selenium	<0.0010	0.1
Sodium	19	No Designated Limit
Thallium	<0.00030	0.002
Organics (mg/L)		
Thrihalomethanes, Total	0.034-0.107	0.08
Haloacetic Acids, (HAA5)	0.0028-0.048	0.06
Specific Organic Chemicals (mg/L) (2021 data)		
Alachor	<0.0001	0.002
Aldicarb	<0.0005	0.003
Aldicarb Sulfone	<0.0008	0.002
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	<0.0005	0.004
Aldrin	<0.001	0.005
Atrazine	<0.0001	0.003
Benzo(a)pyrene	<0.00002	0.0002
Butachlor	<0.01	0.05

Carbaryl	<0.001	0.05
Carbofuran	<0.0009	0.04
Chlordane<Alpha Gamma>	<0.00002	0.002
Dalapon	<0.001	0.05
1,2 Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	<0.00002	0.0002
Dieldrin	<0.001	0.005
2, 4-D	<0.0001	0.05
Dinoseb	<0.0002	0.007
Dicamba	<0.01	0.05
Endrin	<0.00001	0.002
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate	<0.0006	0.006
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	<0.0006	0.006
Glyphosate	<0.005	0.5
Heptachlor	<0.00004	0.0004
Heptachlor Epoxide	<0.00002	0.0002
Hexachlorobenzene	<0.0001	0.001
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	<0.0001	0.005
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	<0.001	No Designated Limit
Lindane	<0.00002	0.0002
Methomyl	<0.001	0.05
Methoxychlor	<0.0001	0.04
Metolachlor	<0.01	0.05
Metribuzin	<0.01	0.05
Oxamyl	<0.001	0.05
Pentachlorophenol	<0.00004	0.001
Picloram	<0.0001	0.05
Propachlor	<0.01	0.05
Simazine	<0.0001	0.004
Toxaphene	<0.001	0.003
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	<0.0002	0.01
UCMR3/UCMR4 (ug/L)		
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (2021)	<0.030	No Designated Limit
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (2021)	<0.0033	No Designated Limit
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (2021)	<0.010	No Designated Limit
Perfluorononanoic Acid (2021)	<0.00067	No Designated Limit
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (2021)	<0.0013	No Designated Limit
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (2021)	<0.00067	No Designated Limit
Cobalt (2021)	<0.33	No Designated Limit
Molybdenum (2021)	<0.33	No Designated Limit
1,1-Dichloroethane	<0.5	No Designated Limit

1,2,3-Trichloropropane	<0.5	No Designated Limit
1,3-Butadiene (2021)	<0.10	No Designated Limit
Bromochloromethane	<0.5	No Designated Limit
Bromomethane	<0.5	No Designated Limit
Chlorofluoromethane (2021)	<0.080	No Designated Limit
Chloromethane	<0.5	No Designated Limit
1,4-Dioxane	<0.070	No Designated Limit
Total Microcystin (2021)	<0.3	No Designated Limit
Microcystin-LA (2021)	<0.008	No Designated Limit
Microcystin-LF (2021)	<0.006	No Designated Limit
Microcystin-LR (2021)	<0.02	No Designated Limit
Microcystin-LY (2021)	<0.009	No Designated Limit
Microcystin-RR (2021)	<0.006	No Designated Limit
Microcystin-YR (2021)	<0.02	No Designated Limit
Nodularin (2021)	<0.005	No Designated Limit
Anatoxin-A (2021)	<0.03	No Designated Limit
Cylindrospermopsin (2021)	<0.09	No Designated Limit
Germanium (2021)	<0.3	No Designated Limit
Alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane (2021)	<0.01	No Designated Limit
Chlorpyrifos (2021)	<0.03	No Designated Limit
Dimethipin (2021)	<0.2	No Designated Limit
Ethoprop (2021)	<0.03	No Designated Limit
Oxyfluorfen (2021)	<0.05	No Designated Limit
Profenofos (2021)	<0.3	No Designated Limit
Tebuconazole (2021)	<0.2	No Designated Limit
Total Permethrin (cis- & trans-) (2021)	<0.04	No Designated Limit
Tribufos (2021)	<0.07	No Designated Limit
1-Butanol (2021)	<2.0	No Designated Limit
2-Methoxyethanol (2021)	<0.4	No Designated Limit
2-Propen-1-ol (2021)	<0.5	No Designated Limit
Butylated Hydroxyanisole (2021)	<0.03	No Designated Limit
o-Toluidine (2021)	<0.007	No Designated Limit
Quinoline (2021)	<0.02	No Designated Limit

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, might be reasonably expected to contain 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or the Cayuga County Health Department at 315-253-1405.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation: Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, OR AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
PHYSICAL Turbidity	No	5 days per week	Avg: 0.15 Range: 0.03-2.05	NTU	N/A	5.0 distribution system	Soil runoff/Natural Lake Turnover
PHYSICAL Turbidity	No	7 days per week	Avg: 0.052 Range: 0.01-0.3	NTU	N/A	0.3-1.0 MCL filter performance	Soil runoff/Natural Lake Turnover
Inorganics							
Barium	No	4/13/2022	0.024	ppm	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	No	2/20/2019	13	ppb	N/A	200	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	No	4/13/2022	1.4	ppb	N/A	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	8/17/2022	19	ppm	N/A	No Limit	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	No	3/23/2020	12	ppm	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	2/16/2022 5/18/2022 8/17/2022 11/16/2022	Avg: 1.023 Range: 0.8-1.2	ppm	10	10.0 MCL	Erosion of natural deposits
ORGANICS, Trihalomethanes, total, TTHM	Yes ⁵	2/16/2022 5/18/2022 8/17/2022 11/16/2022	LRAA ⁴ 80.9 Range: 34.06-107.7	ppb	N/A	80 MCL	Contained in chlorinated water
Haloacetic Acids, HAA5	No	2/16/2022 5/18/2022 8/17/2022 11/16/2022	LRAA ⁴ 34.8 Range: 2.8-48	ppb	N/A	60 MCL	Contained in chlorinated water
Lead	No	June 2020 July 2020	Range: 1.4 ¹ ND- 5.2	ppb	0	AL-15	Contained in Finished Water, an artifact of old piping and lead soldered joints
Copper	No	June 2020 July 2020	0.045 ² Range: 0.0013-0.15	ppm	1.3	AL-1.3	Contained in Finished Water, an artifact of old piping and lead soldered joints
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium 226 and 228	No	4/26/2021	0.85	pCi/L	0	5 pCi/L	Contained in soil or sedimentary rock formations
Unregulated Contaminants							
Bromide	No	7/2/2018 10/2/2018	15 15	ppb	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
TOC	No	1/15/2020 2/19/2020	1.4 1.4	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	No	7/2/2018 10/2/2018	0.86 1.7	ppb	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring

Haloacetic Acids, HAA9	No	7/5/2018 10/2/2018	4.9	ppb	N/A	N/A	Contained in Chlorinated Water
Haloacetic Acids, HAA6Br	No	7/5/2018	4.9	ppb	N/A	N/A	Contained in Chlorinated Water
1-4, Dioxane	No	9/14/2022	0.0204	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites
Cyanotoxin							
Microcystin Finished Water	No	8/17/2022- 11/14/2022 21 Samples	All <0.15	ppb	0	N/A ³	Naturally occurring due to harmful algal blooms/cyanobacteria
Microcystin Raw Water	N/A	8/17/2022- 11/14/2022 21 Samples	Range <0.15- 17.0	ppb	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring due to harmful algal blooms/cyanobacteria

Notes:

*1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 33 samples collected. In this case, 33 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the twenty-seventh highest value, 1.4 ppb. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any one of the 30 sites.

*2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile if the 33 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of 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, 33 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the twenty-seventh highest value, 0.045 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

*3 – The United States Environmental Protection Agency 10-day health advisory level for microcystin is 0.3 ppb for children less than or equal to 5 years of age and vulnerable populations; and 1.6 for all other people.

*4 – This number represents the Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) for 2022.

*5 – Exceeded (81ppb) LRAA last quarter result.

The table shows that The City of Auburn exceeded the MCL of 80 ppb for Total Trihalomethanes at one of the four locations that are tested quarterly. 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 systems and may have an increased risk of cancer. The City has implemented a monthly hydrant flushing program in hopes of alleviating this issue.

3.d. Summary of Non Detected Contaminants

The City of Auburn was required to test for the following contaminants in 2022: nitrate, primary inorganic chemicals, disinfection byproducts, principal organic chemicals, 1,4 dioxane, alkalinity, TOC, sodium, and a minimum of 30 total coliform samples per month. Synthetic organic chemical testing is required every 18 months so no testing was done in 2022. The next set of samples is due by 6/30/23. Contaminants that were detected are in section 3c of this report. The following are chemicals that were tested for but not detected.

Primary Inorganic Chemicals sampled for on 4/13/22: Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Mercury, Selenium and Thallium.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals sampled for on 4/26/21: 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1,2-Dibromoethane(EDB), Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, Aroclor-1260, Aldrin, Chlordane Total, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorocyclopentadine, gamma-BHC (Lindane), Methoxychlor, Toxaphene, 2,4-D, Dalapon, Dicamba, Dinoseb, Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, and 2,4,5-TP (Silvex).

Principal Organic Chemicals sampled for on 4/13/22: Benzene, Bromobenzene, Bromochloromethane, Bromomethane, sec-Butylbenzene, n-Butylbenzene, tert-Butylbenzene, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, Chloroethane, Chloromethane, 2-Chlorotoluene, 4-Chlorotoluene, Dibromomethane, 1,2-Dichlorobenzene, 1,3-Dichlorobenzene, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, Dichlorodifluoromethane, 1,1-Dichloroethane, 1,2-Dichloroethane, cis-1,2-Dichloroethene, 1,1-Dichloroethene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethene, 1,2-Dichloropropane, 1,3-Dichloropropane, 2,2-Dichloropropane, 1,1-Dichloropropene, cis-1,3-Dichloropropene, trans-1,3-Dichloropropene, Ethyl benzene, Hexachlorobutadiene, Isopropylbenzene (Cumene), 4-Isopropyl toluene (Cymene), Methylene chloride, n-Propylbenzene, Styrene, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, Tetrachloroethane, Toluene, 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethane, Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11), 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, Vinyl Chloride, MTBE, Xylenes (total), Surrogate (1,2-DCA-d4), Surrogate (Tol-d8) and Surrogate (4-BFB).

Radiological sampled on 4/26/21: Gross Alpha, Radium 226.

Unregulated Contaminants Sampled on 10/6/20, 1/12/21, 4/6/21, 7/6/21: PFOA and PFOS.