

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2015**  
**Town of Aurora, 300 Gleed Avenue, East Aurora, New York 14052**  
**(Public Water Supply ID# 1400412; 1400413; 1400418)**

## INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Aurora, 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 the Town Water Department at (716) 652-4050. 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 held at 7:00 p.m. on the second and fourth Monday of each month in the auditorium at 300 Gleed Avenue, East Aurora, 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 1550 people through 659 service connections. Our water source is Lake Erie and the Niagara River. The water is treated by conventional filtration at two Erie County Water Authority (ECWA – [www.ecwa.org](http://www.ecwa.org)) treatment plants prior to distribution. Erie County Water Authority also performs disinfection, pH adjustment and fluoridation on the water it provides us.

## ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for several contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, lead and copper and chlorine residual. The Erie County Water Authority tests for turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological, synthetic organic compounds and cryptosporidium and giardia. The table presented below and the enclosed ECWA supplement 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**

District	Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (avg/max) (range)	Unit Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL,TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
1400412 Dist. 1	Lead	NO	8/2014	0.005 <sup>1</sup> 0.001 – 0.007	mg/l	0	AL-0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
1400412 Dist. 1	Copper	NO	8/2014	0.062 <sup>1</sup> ND – 0.069	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
1400413 Dist. 7	Lead	NO	8/2014	0.005 <sup>1</sup> ND – 0.005	mg/l	0	AL-0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
1400413 Dist. 7	Copper	NO	8/2014	0.063 <sup>1</sup> ND – 0.078	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
1400418 Dist.235	Lead	NO	8/2014	0.003 <sup>1</sup> ND – 0.003	mg/l	0	AL-0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
1400418 Dist. 235	Copper	NO	8/2014	0.057 <sup>1</sup> ND – 0.063	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
1400412 Dist. 1	Chlorine Residual	NO	2015	0.52 0.02–1.21	mg/l	N/A	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
1400413 Dist. 7	Chlorine Residual	NO	2015	0.85 0.23-1.52	mg/l	N/A	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
1400418 Dist.235	Chlorine Residual	NO	2015	0.63 0.05-1.39	mg/l	N/A	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.



District	Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL,TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
1400412 Dist. 1	Haloacetic <sup>2</sup> Acids	No	8/20/2015	11.8	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
1400412 Dist. 1	Total Trihalomethane s <sup>3</sup>	No	8/20/2015	62.8	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.
1400413 Dist. 7	Haloacetic <sup>2</sup> Acids	No	8/20/2015	20.7	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
1400413 Dist. 7	Total Trihalomethane s <sup>3</sup>	No	8/20/2015	68.6	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.
1400418 Dist. 235	Haloacetic <sup>2</sup> Acids	No	8/20/2015	12.0	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
1400418 Dist. 235	Total Trihalomethane s <sup>3</sup>	No	8/20/2015	63.2	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.

1. The level included in the table represents the average of the two highest levels detected. During 2014 we collected and analyzed 5 samples for lead and copper. The action level for lead and copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2. 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 average.

3. 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 single location's running annual average.

#### **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.

**Micrograms per liter (ug/L):** corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (part per billion – ppb).

**Milligrams per liter (mg/l):** corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million – ppm).

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

**N/A:** Not applicable.

#### **WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?**

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

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 Town of Aurora in conjunction with 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

#### **IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?**

##### **Monitoring/Reporting Violations:**

During 2015, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

##### **WAIVERS:**

Water District No. 7 is operating under a waiver for asbestos monitoring because there is no asbestos containing pipe in the district.

### **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 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 1.0 mg/l. During 2015 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for 99% 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 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:

- ◆ Use low flow shower heads and faucets.
- ◆ Repair all leaks in your plumbing system. Just a slow faucet drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ Water your lawn sparingly in early morning or late evening.
- ◆ Do only full loads of laundry and dishes.

### **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 the Town Supervisor's office (716-652-7590) if you have questions.



# 2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT SUPPLEMENT



Metals, Inorganics, Physical Tests	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Barium	No	8/15	2 mg/liter	2 mg/liter	0.020 - 0.020 mg/liter; Average = 0.020	Erosion of natural deposits; drifting and metal wastes
Chloride	No	8/15	250 mg/liter	NE	17 - 29 mg/liter; Average = 21	Naturally occurring in source water
Chlorine	No	8/15	MRDL = 4.0 mg/liter	NA	<0.2 - 2.0 mg/liter; Average = 0.82	Added for disinfection
Copper	No	7/13	1.3 mg/liter (AL)	1.3 mg/liter (AL)	0.003 - 0.10 mg/liter, 90th percentile 0.04 mg/liter, 0 of 63 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Fluoride <sup>1</sup>	No	4/15	2.2 mg/liter	NA	<0.2 - 1.18 mg/liter; Average = 0.85	Added to water to prevent tooth decay
Lead <sup>2</sup>	No	7/13	15 ug/liter (AL)	0 ug/liter (AL)	ND - 82 ug/liter, 90th percentile 2 ug/liter, 1 of 63 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Nitrate	No	8/15	10 mg/liter	10 mg/liter	0.22 - 0.23 mg/liter; Average = 0.22	Runoff from fertilizer use
pH	No	10/15	NR	NE	7.32 - 8.30; Average 7.94 SU	Naturally occurring; adjusted for corrosion control
Distribution System Turbidity <sup>3</sup>	No	10/15	TT - 5 NTU	NE	0.03 - 0.85; Average = 0.20 NTU	Soil runoff
Entry Point Turbidity <sup>3</sup>	No	10/15	TT - 0.3	NE	0.83 NTU highest detected; Lowest monthly % < 0.30 NTU = 99.5%	Soil runoff

<sup>1</sup> 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 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, we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l. This level was reduced from 1.0 mg/l to 0.7 mg/l in June 2015. During 2015, monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level 99.5% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels above the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

<sup>2</sup> 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 [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead). The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 63 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, 63 samples were collected in the water system and the 90th percentile value for lead was the eighth highest value (2 ug/l).

<sup>3</sup> 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 allowed in the distribution system is 5 NTU.

Organic Compounds	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	MCL (ug/liter)	MCLG (ug/liter)	Level Detected (ug/liter)	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes <sup>4</sup>	No	8/15	LRAA = 80	NE	12 - 85 ug/liter; LRAA = 53	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Total Haloacetic Acids <sup>5</sup>	No	8/15	LRAA = 60	NE	7 - 58 ug/liter; LRAA = 51	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)

<sup>4</sup> 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 levels detected represent the highest single location's running annual average (83 ug/l).

<sup>5</sup> 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 single location's running annual average (51 ug/l).

Radiochemical Parameters	Violation Yes/No	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	NE	NE	0.99 - 1.10 pCi/liter; Average = 1.05	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	No	4/13	5.0	0	1.15 - 1.25 pCi/liter; Average = 1.2	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Microbiological Parameters	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	No <sup>6</sup>	8/15 and 10/15 <sup>7</sup>	5% of samples positive	0	0.44% = highest percentage of monthly positives	Naturally present in environment

<sup>6</sup> A violation occurs when more than 5% of the total coliform samples collected per month are positive. No MCL violation occurred.

<sup>7</sup> During June and October 2015, one sample in the distribution system tested positive for total coliform but negative for E. coli. Follow-up sampling, testing and reporting were performed as required by regulation, and results were negative for both total coliform and E. coli.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND GIARDIA	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detected)	Number of Samples Testing Positive		Number of Samples Tested
Source Water	No	ND	Giardia	Cryptosporidium	18
			0	0	

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 2015.

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters. Giardia is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection alone.

No Giardia was detected in any samples taken in 2015.

DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected (ug/liter)	Range (ug/l)
Chlorate	NR	NE	43	ND - 180
Chromium <sup>6+</sup>	NR	NE	0.13	ND - 0.13
Molybdenum	NR	NE	1.1	1.1 - 1.2
Strontium	NR	NE	159	150 - 160

## 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. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

**MPL** = Million Particles per Liter (Asbestos)  
mg/liter = milligrams per liter or 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. MRDLG's 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

**Variances and Exemptions** = State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.  
< = Less Than  
≤ = Less Than or Equal To

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 2015 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) 885-8580 or on the internet at [www.ecwa.org](http://www.ecwa.org).

## 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.

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

## COMPOUNDS TESTED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED

4-Androstane-3,17-dione	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	D(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Methylene Chloride
2-Chlorobutane	Alachlor	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Methachlor
4-Chlorotoluene	Aldicarb	Dibromochloropropane	Methoxychlor
17beta-Estradiol	Aldicarb Sulfone	Dibromomethane	Oxamyl (Vydate)
17alpha-Ethynylestradiol	Aldicarb Sulfonate	Dicamba	PCB 1016
2,4-D	Aldrin	Dichlorodifluoromethane	PCB 1221
1,3 Butadiene	Aluminum	Dieldrin	PCB 1232
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Antimony	Dinoseb	PCB 1242
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Arsenic	Diquat	PCB 1248
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Atrazine	Endosulf	PCB 1254
1,1-Dichloroethane	Benzene	Endrin	PCB 1260
1,2-Dichloroethane	Benzofluorene	Equilin	Pentachlorophenol
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Beryllium	Estriol	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Bromobenzene	Estrene	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Bromochloromethane	Ethylbenzene	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid
1,2-Dichloropropane	Bromomethane	Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	Perfluorooctanoic acid
1,3-Dichloropropane	Butachlor	Glyphosate	Perfluorooctane sulfonate
2,2-Dichloropropane	n-Butylbenzene	Gross Alpha Particles	Perfluorooctanoic acid
1,1-Dichloropropene	sec-Butylbenzene	Gross Beta Particles	Picloram
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	t-Butylbenzene	Heptachlor	Propachlor
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Cadmium	Heptachlor Epoxide	n-Propylbenzene
1,4-Dioxane	Carbaryl	Hexachlorobenzene	Radium 226
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Carbofuran	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Selenium
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	Carbon Tetrachloride	Heptachlor Epoxide	Sinigrin
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Chlordane	Heptachlor Epoxide	Styrene
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Chlorobenzene	Heptachlor Epoxide	Tetrachloroethylene
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Chlorodifluoromethane	Heptachlor Epoxide	Thallium
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Chloroethane	Heptachlor Epoxide	Toluene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Chloromethane	Heptachlor Epoxide	Toxaphene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Chromium	Heptachlor Epoxide	Trichloroethylene
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Cobalt	Heptachlor Epoxide	Trichlorofluoromethane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Cyanide	Heptachlor Epoxide	Vinyl Chloride
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Dalapon	Heptachlor Epoxide	Xylenes