

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Monitoring Performed January through December 2021)

FORT MITCHELL WATER SYSTEM, INC.

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We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Water Sources	Six groundwater wells in the Tuscaloosa aquifer	
	Purchased surface water from Phenix City Utilities	
Water Treatment	Aqua Mag at well six and chlorine at all wells	
Storage Capacity	Three tanks with a total capacity of 1,450,000 gallons	
Number of Customers	Approximately 4735 service connections	
Board of Directors	Lance Turner, President	Barbara McCullough, Director
	Larry Screws, Vice President	Ferdinand Crawford, Director
	Steve Page, Secretary-Treasurer	

Source Water Assessment

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Fort Mitchell Water System, Inc. has developed a Source Water Assessment plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. 27 out of the 28 potential contaminants sited in our study area were ranked as non-susceptible. The assessment has been performed, public notification has been completed, and the plan has been approved by ADEM. A copy of the report is available in our office for review during normal business hours, or you may purchase a copy upon request for a nominal reproduction fee.

Please help us make this effort worthwhile by protecting our source water. Carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints and waste oil.

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Ellis. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of each month at the water office at 5:00 p.m. eastern standard time. More information about contaminants to drinking water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Information about Lead

Lead in drinking water is rarely found in source water but is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Use *only* water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and *especially for making baby formula*. Hot water is more likely to cause leaching of lead from plumbing materials. 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. These recommended actions are very important to the health of your family. Lead levels in your drinking water are likely to be higher if:

- Your home or water system has lead pipes, or
- Your home has faucets or fittings made of brass which contains some lead, or
- Your home has copper pipes with lead solder and you have naturally soft water, and
- Water often sits in the pipes for several hours.

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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

General Information

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. MCL's, defined in a List of Definitions in this report, are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 radioactive material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 run-off, 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 agriculture, storm water run-off, 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immunocompromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, HIV/AIDS positive or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

Phenix City Utilities tests our surface source water for pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. These pathogens can enter surface waters from animal or human waste. All test results were well within state and federal standards. For people who may be immuno-compromised, a guidance document developed jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control is available online at www.epa.gov/safewater/crypto.html or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. This language does not indicate the presence of *cryptosporidium* in our drinking water. *Cryptosporidium and Giardia have not been detected in our finished drinking water.*

Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

Monitoring Schedule

Fort Mitchell Water System, Inc. and Phenix City Water *routinely* monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. Our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water requirements.

Constituent Monitored	Fort Mitchell	Phenix City
Inorganic Contaminants	2020	2021
Lead/Copper	2019	2019
Microbiological Contaminants	Current	Current
Nitrates	2021	2021
Radioactive Contaminants	2021	2016
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	2021	Partial 2020
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2021	2021
Disinfection By-products	2021	2021
Cryptosporidium	Not required	2017
Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4)	2019	2019
PFAS Contaminants	2020	Not Required

Monitoring Results - Fort Mitchell Water System

Fort Mitchell Water System DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters	NO	1.72	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	NO	0.54	PCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	ND-0.05	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion
Copper	NO	0.154 *	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion; preservative leaching
Fluoride	NO	ND-0.42	ppm	4	4	Erosion; water additive for tooth health; factory discharge
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	ND-12.0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	ND-2.80	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	5.8-13.8	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Hardness	NO	ND-51.2	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water additives
Iron	NO	ND-0.87	ppm	none	0.30	Naturally occurring; erosion; leaching from pipes
Manganese	NO	ND-0.03	ppm	none	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	6.9-8.7	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water additives
Sodium	NO	16.8-43.0	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	5.1-20.7	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment; erosion
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	117-118	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff

* Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above the Action Level (AL) = 0

UCMR4: Under the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, every five years some water systems are required to conduct monitoring for a list of unregulated contaminants. Below are the contaminants for which we were required to monitor in the fourth round of the UCMR and the results of that monitoring.

Fort Mitchell Water System – Unregulated Contaminant Rule 4 (UCMR4) Contaminants								
Contaminants	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	Haloacetic Acids	Unit Msmt	Level Detected
Germanium	ppb	ND-0.60	Tribufos	ppb	ND	HAA9	ppb	ND-5.4
Manganese	ppb	ND-23.6	1-butanol	ppb	ND	HAA6Br	ppb	ND-2.4
Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane	ppb	ND	2-methoxyethanol	ppb	ND	HAA5	ppb	ND-3.5
Chlorpyrifos	ppb	ND	2-propen-1-ol	ppb	ND			
Dimethipin	ppb	ND	Butylated hydroxyanisole	ppb	ND			
Ethoprop	ppb	ND	O-toluidine	ppb	ND			
Oxyfluorfen	ppb	ND	Quinoline	ppb	ND			
Profenofos	ppb	ND	Total organic carbon (TOC)	ppm	ND-1.98			
Tebuconazole	ppb	ND	Bromide	ppb	ND			
Total permethrin (cis- & trans-)	ppb	ND						

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals for which the EPA has not established national primary drinking water regulations for PFAS substances. The lifetime health advisory level for PFOA and PFOS is a combined 70 parts per trillion (ppt), or 0.07 parts per billion (ppb). Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which our water sources were monitored as required in 2020 and the results of that monitoring. *PFAS was not detected in our drinking water.*

Fort Mitchell Water System - PFAS						
Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	
11Cl-PF3OUdS (11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ppb	ND	
9Cl-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND	
ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorononanoic acid	ppb	ND	
HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA)	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND	
NEtFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ppb	ND	
NMeFOSAA (N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ppb	ND	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ppb	ND	
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ppb	ND	
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ppb	ND	Total PFAS	ppb	ND	
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ppb	ND				

Monitoring Results - Phenix City Utilities

Phenix City Utilities DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon	NO	Avg 43.1% removal	% removal	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Turbidity	NO	Highest 0.202	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Alpha emitters	NO	0.4 ± 0.6	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	NO	0.3 ± 0.7	PCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.016	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion
Copper	NO	0.463 *	ppm	1.3	1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion; preservative leaching
Fluoride	NO	0.73	ppm	4	4	Erosion; water additive for tooth health; factory discharge
Lead	NO	0.002 *	ppm	0	0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	NO	0.67	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer runoff; septic tank leaching, sewage; erosion
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	34.4	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	22.5	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	10.0	ppb	70	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	4.70	ppb	0	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	1.10	ppb	60	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Aluminum	NO	0.03	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion; treatment with water additives
Chloride	NO	10.3	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Hardness	NO	21.5	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water additives
pH	NO	6.9	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water additives
Sodium	NO	17.6	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	20.6	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment; erosion
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	98.0	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Zinc	NO	0.5	ppm	none	5	Erosion; industrial discharge; runoff from landfills
Microbiological Contaminants						
Cryptosporidium	NO	ND-0.09	Cryptosporidium was detected in 1 raw water sample in January 2017.			
Giardia	NO	ND-0.09	Giardia was detected in 1 raw sample in January 2017.			

Monitoring Non-compliance – Phenix City: Phenix City is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2021, we did not complete all required monitoring for total organic compounds for the months of March and November and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects; however, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer. The TOC samples for March and November 2021 were lost during shipment. Sampling plans have changed to reflect that monthly samples are to be collected during the first week of the month and that they are tracked daily during shipment so that there is adequate time to resample if another sample is lost. All other testing conducted during that time period show no unusual test results. Phenix City Utilities has monitored for TOCs properly since the non-compliance occurred.

Please share this information with all of the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. Should you have any questions concerning this non-compliance or monitoring requirements, please contact David Bensema, Phenix City Water Plant, 1100 32nd St., Phenix City AL 36867 or by telephone at 334-291-4757.

Definitions

Action Level- the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Coliform Absent (ca)- laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Disinfection byproducts (DBPs)- formed when disinfectants react with bromide and/or natural organic matter (i.e., decaying vegetation) present in the source water. Disinfection byproducts for which regulations have been established include trihalomethanes (THM), haloacetic acids (HAA5), bromate, and chlorite.

Distribution System Evaluation (DSE)- a four-quarter study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of THMs and HAAs.

Level 1 Assessment- a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment- a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)- highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)- highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water

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 contaminants.

Micrograms per liter (ug/L) – equivalent to parts per billion (ppb) since one liter of water is equal in weight to one billion micrograms.

Milligrams per liter (mg/L) – equivalent to parts per million

Millirems per year (mrem/yr)- a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)- a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Not Detected (ND)- laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above detection limits of lab equipment.

NR (Not Reported)- laboratory analysis, usually Secondary Contaminants, not reported by water system. EPA recommends that secondary standards be reported but does not require systems to comply.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)- corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)- corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)- corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)- corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)- a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Running Annual Average (RAA)- yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system. The RAA, along with a range, is reported in the Table of Detected Contaminants.

Standard Units (S.U.)- pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases and is affected by temperature and carbon dioxide gas. Water with less than 6.5 could be acidic, soft, and corrosive. A pH greater than 8.5 could indicate that the water is hard.

Treatment Technique (TT)- a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variations & Exemptions (V&E)- State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Following is a list of *Primary Drinking Water Contaminants* and a list of *Unregulated Contaminants* for which our water system routinely monitors. These contaminants were *not* detected in your drinking water unless they are listed in the *Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants*.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt
Bacteriological Contaminants			trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	present/absent	Dichloromethane	5	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	present/absent	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Turbidity	TT	NTU	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calc.organisms/l	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb
Radiological Contaminants			Dinoseb	7	ppb
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppq
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	Diquat	20	ppb
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	Endothall	100	ppb
Uranium	30	pCi/l	Endrin	2	ppb
Inorganic Chemicals			Epichlorohydrin	TT	TT
Antimony	6	ppb	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Arsenic	10	ppb	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt
Asbestos	7	MFL	Glyphosate	700	ppb
Barium	2	ppm	Heptachlor	400	ppt
Beryllium	4	ppb	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt
Cadmium	5	ppb	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Chromium	100	ppb	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	Lindane	200	ppt
Cyanide	200	ppb	Methoxychlor	40	ppb
Fluoride	4	ppm	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb
Lead	AL=15	ppb	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm	Picloram	500	ppb
Nitrite	1	ppm	Simazine	4	ppb
Selenium	.05	ppm	Styrene	100	ppb
Thallium	.002	ppm	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb
Organic Contaminants			Toluene	1	ppm
2,4-D	70	ppb	Toxaphene	3	ppb
Acrylamide	TT	TT	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb
Alachlor	2	ppb	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppm
Benzene	5	ppb	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb
Carbofuran	40	ppb	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb
Chlordane	2	ppb	Xylenes	10	ppm
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts		
Dalapon	200	ppb	Chlorine	4	ppm
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	Chlorine Dioxide	800	ppb
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	Chloramines	4	ppm
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	Bromate	10	ppb
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	Chlorite	1	ppm
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	Total organic carbon	TT	ppm
LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS					
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co ₃)	Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co ₃)	Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co ₃)	Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co ₃)	Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co ₃)	Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co ₃)
Aluminum	Aluminum	Aluminum	Aluminum	Aluminum	Aluminum
Calcium, as Ca	Calcium, as Ca	Calcium, as Ca	Calcium, as Ca	Calcium, as Ca	Calcium, as Ca
Chloride	Chloride	Chloride	Chloride	Chloride	Chloride
Color	Color	Color	Color	Color	Color
LIST OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Aldicarb	Chloroethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	Propachlor		
Aldicarb Sulfone	Chloroform	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N-Propylbenzene		
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Chloromethane	Isopropylbenzene	Propachlor		
Aldrin	O-Chlorotoluene	p-Isopropyltoluene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane		
Bromoacetic Acid	P-Chlorotoluene	M-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane		
Bromobenzene	Dibromochloromethane	Methomyl	Tetrachloroethene		
Bromochloromethane	Dibromomethane	Methomyl	Trichloroacetic Acid		
Bromodichloromethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	Methylene chloride	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene		
Bromoform	1,3-Dichloropropane	Methyl tert-butyl ether	Trichloroethene		
Bromomethane	2,2-Dichloropropane	Metolachlor	Trichlorofluoromethane		
Butachlor	1,1-Dichloropropene	Metribuzin	1,2,3-Trichloropropane		
N-Butylbenzene	1,3-Dichloropropene	MTBE	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene		
Sec-Butylbenzene	Dicamba	Naphthalene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene		
Tert - Butylbenzene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1-Naphthol			
Carbaryl	Dieldrin	Paraquat			