2023 Annual Water Quality Report For the 2022 Testing Period

Message From The General Manager

To Our Valued Customers:

Hartselle Utilities is proud to provide to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the source and quality of the water provided to you by Hartselle Utilities. As you read through this report, you will see that we continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. Hartselle Utilities is very proud to be your local water service provider.

In addition, we continue to provide high-quality water service at a fraction of a penny per gallon. This is an exceptional value when you consider the facilities and technology needed to draw water from the source, treat it and distribute it through miles of underground pipeline to bring water to your tap. Because water is essential for public health, fire protection, economic development, and overall quality of life, Hartselle Utilities employees are dedicated and committed to ensuring that quality drinking water is always available to our customers.

Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water using EPA required data from water quality testing conducted on our water system between January 2022 and December 2022.

Thank you for allowing us to serve you.

Bob Sittason
General Manager

Other Hartselle Utilities Info

To find out more about Hartselle Utilities, please visit our web page at www.hartselleutilities.org.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. To that end, we welcome you to attend our regularly scheduled Board meetings. The Board normally meets on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. in the Board Room at the Main Office located at 1010 Sparkman Street NW. If you have questions concerning meeting dates or times, please contact Carol Kirby at ckirby@hartselleutilities.org.

Board Members:		Contact Information:	
Chairman	Michael Gunter	For Billing Information	(256) 773-3341
Vice Chairman	Ferrell Vest	All Other Offices	(256) 773-3340
Secretary/Treasurer	Jimmy Moore	Mailing Address	P.O. Box 488
Members	Terry Phillips & Barry Hampton		Hartselle, Alabama 35640

Where Hartselle's water comes from…

Our water comes from Decatur Utilities which uses the Tennessee River as its source. The Tennessee River is a surface water source. Raw water is pumped from the river into Decatur Utilities' treatment plant where chemicals are added to create the settling of particles. The water is then sent through sand filters to remove any unsettled particles. Disinfection is then achieved with the addition of chlorine. Fluoride is also added for the protection of children's teeth. After the treatment process is complete, the resulting potable water is then pumped into the distribution system. Hartselle Utilities receives water from Decatur Utilities through a metered connection at the Hartselle Utilities' Water Booster Station. Hartselle Utilities adds additional chlorine to meet minimum standards. From there the water is pumped into Hartselle's distribution system and storage tanks.

Health Risk Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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 about drinking water sources 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 at (800) 426-4791.

TOTAL COLIFORM: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a strict limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are conducted to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio.

LEAD: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Hartselle Utilities 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 lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DIOXIN and ASBESTOS: Based on a study conducted by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management with the approval of USEPA a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for any of these contaminants was not required.

The following tables list the substances that were tested for during the January 1st to December 31st testing period in 2022. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least some tested substances. The presence of these substances does not necessarily pose a health risk. To view this report online or to download an electronic copy, visit our web page at www.hartselleutilities.org. Additional copies of this report can be obtained at the Hartselle Utilities Main Office at 1010 Sparkman Street NW, Hartselle, Alabama. **Many other substances are tested for as part of the initial water treatment process at the Decatur Utilities Water Treatment Plant and are all listed in the DU Annual Water Quality Report. Sampling data from the DU Annual Water Quality Report can be seen at the end of this report.** Also, complete copies of the Decatur Utilities 2023 Annual Water Quality Report can be obtained by calling their Customer Service department at (256) 552-1440 or visit them online at www.decaturutilities.com.

How to read the tables

Hartselle Utilities conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are included in the tables below. For help interpreting the tables, see the "Definitions" section below. Starting with S**ubstance**, read across. **Compliance Achieved** means that the ADEM and EPA requirements were met. **Level Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better). **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured. **MCL** shows the highest level of a substance (contaminant) that's allowed. **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (sometimes set lower than the MCL allowable level). **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Results For Compliance Testing

Substance (units)	*Compliance Achieved*	*Level Detected*	*Range*	*MCL*	*MCLG*	*Typical Source of Contamination*
Inorganic Contaminants (Tested from distribution piping)						
Copper (ppm) Tested in 2022	YES	0.0534	0.0029 – 0.144	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppm) Tested in 2022	YES	0.002	0.002 – 0.0075	0.015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS – On February 15, 2006, EPA instituted a new rule for water systems called the Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts Rule that deals with trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (HAA5). On January 1, 2012 the rule changed some existing sample sites and added some additional sites, as well as, changing the ways the averages will be calculated. HU has been actively sampling the distribution system to verify that we are 100% in compliance with the new rules that were implemented on January 1, 2012.						
Chlorine (ppm)	YES	1.95	1.40 – 1.95	4	N/A	Added during the treatment process as a disinfectant
TTHM (ppm) (Total trihalomethanes)	YES	0.0385 (HRAA)	0.0164 – 0.0579	0.08	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppm) (5 Haloacetic acids)	YES	0.0306 (HRAA)	0.0147 – 0.0399	0.06	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bacteriological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	YES	*ND*	N/A	<5%	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform & E.coli	YES	*ND*	N/A	0	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.						

Definitions:

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water	*ppm (Parts per million)*	One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health	*ppb (Parts per billion)*	One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000
RAA (Running Annual Average)	Based on the most recent four quarters of testing	*Level 1 Assessment*	A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
HRAA (Highest Running Annual Average)	The highest running annual average during a calendar year based on seven quarters of testing	***ND** (Non-detects)*	Lab analysis indicated no constituent present
TT (Treatment Technique)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminate in drinking water.	*AL (Action Level)*	The concentration of a contaminate, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or requirements.
The definitions above can be used to interpret tables within this report.			

Results For Testing Of Unregulated Contaminants		
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS –EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring (UCM) to collect data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The following are the results of testing in 2018/2020.		
Contaminant	**Amount Detected (*Ug/L*)**	**Range (*Ug/L*)**
Manganese	2.3	1.2 – 2.3
Bromochloroacetic Acid	5.0	2.8 – 5.0
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	5.1	3.0 – 5.1
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	1.1	0.55 – 1.1
Monochloroacetic Acid	4.0	3.3 – 4.0
Dibromoacetic Acid	0.76	0.47 – 0.76
Dichloroacetic Acid	20.8	7.5 – 20.8
Trichloroacetic Acid	18.9	8.9 – 18.9

MCL's (Maximum Contaminant Levels) are set at very stringent levels by the USEPA. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having a particular health effect.

As you can see in the table, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some substances have been detected. The EPA has determined that your drinking water is safe at these levels.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of 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 activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

a. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
b. 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.
c. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
d. 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.
e. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Sampling Data from DU 2023 Annual Water Quality Report

Definitions and Abbreviations

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers some follow-up action.
Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) - the state environmental regulatory agency.
Alabama Water Pollution Control Association (AWPCA) - a charitable organization to advance knowledge about water supply and treatment.
Coliform Absent (ca) - Laboratory analysis indicates coliform bacteria not present.
Disinfection Byproducts - formed when disinfectants used in water treatment plants react with natural organic matter present in the source water and produce byproducts.
Distribution System Evaluation (DSE) - a one-year study conducted by water systems to monitor disinfection byproducts.
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - the nation's environmental regulatory agency.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) - maximum levels for disinfectants, set as close to the health goals as possible.
Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) - non-enforceable health goals, based on possible health risks and exposure over a lifetime, with an adequate margin of safety.
Microsiemens (1/1,000,000 siemen) per centimeter (µS/cm) – a measure of Specific Conductance.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - a measure of the clarity of water.
Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.
Not Required (NR) - laboratory analysis not required due to waiver.
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) - the required method of calculating compliance on disinfection byproducts, TTHM and HAA5.
Specific Conductance (SC) – A measure of how well water can conduct an electrical current
Threshold Odor Number (TON) - the greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that yields a barely detectable odor.
Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process to reduce a contaminant.
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) - EPA program to collect data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have health-based standards.
Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Decatur Utilities has been granted a waiver to reduce sampling for Lead/Copper and SOCs to once every three years. This is based on prior sampling events not detecting these contaminants. Based on a study conducted by ADEM with EPA approval, a statewide waiver for monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Therefore, these contaminants were not sampled. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule.

Constituents Monitored	Date Monitored
Inorganic Contaminants	2022
Lead/Copper	2021
Microbiological Contaminants	2022
Nitrates	2022
Radioactive Contaminants	2021
Synthetic Organic Contaminants	2020
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2022
Disinfection Byproducts	2022
Cryptosporidium	2017
UCMR4	2019-2020
DSE Disinfection Byproducts	2017

As you can see by the table of **Detected Drinking Water Contaminants** below, our system had no violations. We have determined through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. For assistance interpreting these tables, reference the Definitions and Abbreviations section listed above.

DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATES

Level Detected	Violation YES/NO	Level Detected	Range	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Primary Contaminants							
Barium	NO	0.018	0.018	ppm	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	NO	RAA 2.49	2.00-2.77	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium	NO	5.8	5.8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon	NO	RAA 1.3	0.9-1.6	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Turbidity (filtered)	NO	Highest 0.100	0.022–0.100	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Copper	NO	0.31*	0.031-0.64	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from preservatives;
Fluoride - WTP	NO	0.89	0.07-0.89	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from factories
Lead	NO	ND**	ND-2.5	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.50	0.50	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	HRRA 34.2	11.7 - 49.3	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	HRRA 25.3	10.2 - 33.0	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Gross Alpha	NO	0.114	0.114	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	NO	0.62	0.62	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants							
Chloroform	NO	0.0025	0.0025	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	0.0019	0.0019	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	NO	3.87	2.69-3.87	ppt	n/a	n/a	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	NO	9.16	6.98-9.16	ppt	n/a	n/a	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	NO	3.32	0.769-3.32	ppt	n/a	n/a	
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	NO	1.31	0-1.31	ppt	n/a	n/a	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	NO	4.33	1.39-4.33	ppt	n/a	n/a	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	NO	1.07	0-1.07	ppt	n/a	n/a	
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	NO	8.25	2.07-8.25	ppt	n/a	n/a	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	NO	9.3	1.72-9.3	ppt	n/a	n/a	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	NO	2.94	2.57-2.94	ppt	n/a	n/a	
Secondary Contaminants							
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co3)	NO	60	40-67	ppm	n/a	none	Caused by carbonates, bicarbonates, hydroxides, phosphates, silicates
Aluminum	NO	0.020	0.020	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits: treatment with additives
Calcium, as Ca	NO	20.6	20.6	ppm	n/a	none	Naturally occurring in the environment; dissolved minerals
Carbon Dioxide	NO	46.6	46.6	ppm	n/a	none	Naturally occurring in the environment
Chloride	NO	14.3	14.3	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Color	NO	9	ND-9.0	units	none	15	Naturally occurring in the environment or water treatment
Hardness, as CaCO3	NO	69.0	69.0	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Iron	NO	0.06	ND-0.06	ppm	none	0.3	Naturally occurring in the environment; erosion; leaching from pipes
Magnesium, as Mg	NO	4.3	4.3	ppm	none	none	Naturally occurring in the environment; dissolved minerals
Manganese, as Mn	NO	0.03	ND-0.03	ppm	none	0.05	Naturally occurring in the environment
pH	NO	7.13	6.80-7.30	S.U	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Sodium	NO	4.3	4.3	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Specific Conductance	NO	176	176	umhos/cm	n/a	n/a	Measure of how well water can conduct an electrical current
Sulfate	NO	9.4	9.4	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Total Dissolved Solid	NO	102	102	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Distribution System Evaluation (DSE) Contaminants (2017)							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	Avg. 20.1	5.1 – 56.0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	Avg. 18.0	9.2 – 36.1	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

* Fig. shown is 90th percentile. **Fig. shown is 90th percentile.

To the right is a table of contaminants for which the Environmental Protec□on Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management require testing. These contaminants were not detected in your drinking water unless they are also listed in the Detected Drinking Water Contaminants table.

The EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) required some water systems to monitor for 30 unregulated contaminants during 2018-2020. Our system began sampling in 2019 and the results are shown below.

UCMR4 DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Average Amount detected (ug/L)	Range (ug/L)
Raw Water (Before Water Treatment Plant)		
Bromide	21.1	21.1
Total Organic Carbon	1,668	1,450 - 1,970
Entry Point Data (Water Treatment Plant)		
Manganese	1.13	0.46 - 1.8
Distribution System Data		
HAA5	25.51	14.40 - 42.10
HAA6Br	7.45	4.90 - 11.40
HAA9	32.51	20.60 - 49.60

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
Cruptosporidium	TT	Calc. organ-isms/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	0.05	ppm	Styrene	100	ppb
Thallium	0.002	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	0.07	ppm
Atrazine	3	ppb	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb
Benzene	5	ppb	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	200	ppt	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Carbofuran	40	ppb	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	Xylenes	10	ppm
Chlordane	2	ppb	**Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts**		
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	Chlorine	4	ppm
Dalapon	200	ppb	Chlorine Dioxide	800	ppb
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	Chloramines	4	ppm
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	Bromate	10	ppb
p-Dichlorbenzene	75	ppb	Chlorite	1	ppm
1,2-Dichlorethane	5	ppb	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb
1,1-Dichlorethane	7	ppb	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb
cis-1,2-Dichlorethylene	70	ppb	Total Organic Carbon	TT	ppm

Unregulated Contaminants			
1,1 – Dichloropropene	Bromochloromethane	Methomyl	Metolachlor
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Bromodichloromethane	MTBE	Metribuzin
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Bromoform	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid - (PFBS)	N - Butylbenzene
1,1-Dichloroethane	Bromomethane	Perfluorobutanoic acid - (PFBA)	Naphthalene
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	Butachlor	Perfluoroheptanoic acid - (PFHpA)	N-Propylbenzene
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	Carbaryl	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid - (PFHxS)	O-Chlorotoluene
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	Chloroethane Chloroform	Perfluorohexanoic acid - (PFHxA)	P-Chlorotoluene
1,3 – Dichloropropane	Chlorodibromomethane	Perfluorononanoic acid - (PFNA)	P-Isopropyltoluene
1,3 – Dichloropropene	Chlormethane	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid - (PFOS)	Propachlor
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	Dibromomethane	Perfluorooctanoic acid - (PFOA)	Sec - Butylbenzene
2,2 – Dichloropropane	Dicamba	Perfluoropentanoic acid - (PFPeA)	Tert - Butylbenzene
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Dichlorodiflouromethane		Trichlorfluoromethane
Alicarb	Dieldrin		
Aldicarb Sulfone	Hexachlorobutadiene		
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Isoprpylbenzene		
Aldrin	M-Dichlorobenzene		
Bromobenzene			

Secondary Contaminants			
Alkalinity, Total (CA, Co3)	Corrosivity	Magnesium	Sodium
Aluminum	Foaming agents	Manganese	Sulfate
Calcium, as Ca	(MBAS)	Odor	Total Dissolved Solids
Chloride	Hardness	Nickel	Zinc
Color	Iron	pH	Zinc
Copper	Langelier Index	Silver	