UCONN
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT

Annual Water Quality Report

Main Campus, Storrs and Depot Campus, Mansfield

2024

Public Water System ID No. CT0780021

2024 Water Quality Report

Delivering High-Quality Drinking Water That Meets or Exceeds State and Federal Standards

UConn is pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. This report meets the requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, to report annually the details of where your water comes from, what it contains, and the risks that our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent.

Federal law allows water providers to make the annual water quality reports available online. Paper copies can be mailed to customers upon request. We will notify customers through, bill inserts, news releases, our website and social media any time a new water quality report has been posted to our website.

If you have any questions about this report, please call us at (860) 486-8745 or e-mail katie.milardo@uconn.edu.

Sources of tap water and bottled water include reservoirs, ponds, wells, and springs. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity, including:

- Viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, livestock, or wildlife.
- Salts and metals, which can be natural or may result from storm water runoff and farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, or farming.
- Organic chemicals, which originate from industrial processes, gas stations, storm runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive substances, which can be naturally occurring.

To ensure safe tap water, the U.S.Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on these substances in water provided by public water systems.

UConn Main and Depot Campus supplies water to approximately 30,000 students and staff, sourced from groundwater wells.

Protecting Water Sources

Source water is untreated water from streams, rivers, lakes, or underground aquifer that is used to supply public drinking water. Preventing drinking water contamination at the source makes good public health sense, good economic sense, and good environmental sense. Most contaminants enter rivers, lakes and reservoirs from storm water runoff of streets, parking lots, golf courses, athletic fields, construction sites, farms and residential neighborhoods. You can be aware of the challenges of keeping drinking water safe and take an active role in protecting drinking water.

There are lots of ways that you can get involved in drinking water protection activities to prevent the contamination of the ground water source:

- Restrict the use of lawn chemicals, especially before heavy rains.
- Dispose of pet or animal waste properly so that it does not wash into a nearby stream or storm drain.
- Inspect septic tanks every two years, and clean as needed. Make septic system repairs as soon as possible.
- Do not pour used motor oil on the ground or into storm drains. Contact your town for proper disposal of household chemicals.
- Report muddy runoff from construction sites to your town's zoning or wetland officials.

Pursuant to the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act (CEPA), the University undertakes Environmental Impact Evaluations for construction projects based on their size, location, cost or other factors This process, administered through the State Office of Policy and Management (OPM), provide state agencies, the Town of Mansfield, environmental organizations, and interested citizens an opportunity to participate in the review process on a project regarding its potential environmental impact.

The University cooperates with Windham Water Works regarding watershed inspections on the Main Campus. These inspections are designed to protect the Fenton River Wellfield and the Fenton River, as well as the downstream reservoir that serves the Windham Water system. The University utilizes its aquifer mapping information to delineate the areas of groundwater recharge for its wellfields. This technical evaluation, required by DEEP, shows the critical areas of direct recharge that must be protected from certain development.

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The Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) program determines how susceptible public water supplies are to potential contamination by microbial and/or chemical contaminates. The susceptibility ranking is assigned using information collected by the Department of Public Health (DPH) in 2003.

The below table summarizes the SWAP assessments for the system. These assessments are not an indication of water quality from our water sources. Complete SWAP reports can be found here: https://portal.ct.gov/dph/drinking-water/dws/source-water-assessment-swap-reports-for-community-public-water-systems

Town	Water Supply Source	Type	Overall Suscepttibility
Mansfield	Fenton River & Willimantic River wells	Groundwater	Low
Mansfield	Shenipsit Lake	Surface Water	Moderate

Managing Demand

Over the past 10+ years, UConn has made major investments in leak detection and repair in order to reduce water losses from our transmission and distribution systems. Also, extensive outreach continues to be done to inform our students, staff, and off-campus customers of the importance of water conservation. The result of these investments and efforts had been a year-to-year reduction in water use in most years, or at least sustained levels of water use, despite the fact that the service population was growing.

The most notable reduction in potable water demand was the result of the University's Reclaimed Water Facility (RWF). Since the summer of 2013, the RWF has provided treated non-potable water to UConn's utility plant for make-up water for steam production, process cooling for the heat-and-power producing turbines, and chilled water used for air conditioning in many campus buildings.

Additionally, reclaimed water was used in lieu of potable water in a process at the wastewater treatment plant. The reclaimed water facility produced 96,121,370 gallons or 263,346 gallons per day (gpd) on average in 2024.

The Tech Park's Innovation Partnership Building, Gant Building, and Engineering Science Building use reclaimed water for toilet flushing and meeting their cooling needs.

UConn has ambitions to further reduce our potable water usage through other reclaimed water applications, namely irrigation. UConn has been collaboratively working with DEEP and DPH on a permitting strategy. Strategy for use of reclaimed water for irrigation and a permit application is being developed to allow for use in future irrigation seasons. An ongoing effort to repair steam and condensate return pipe has also shown a water savings at the University's Central Utility Plant.

Emergency Notification

UConn and its contract operator, NEWUS, have established a notification system to alert its customers of water supply interruptions. These notifications are sent when water is planned to be temporarily unavailable due to construction or other improvements or during emergencies such as a broken water main.

Notifications provide as much information as possible, including the expected duration of the outage, if known, and any special instructions. In order for us to promptly notify our customers, it is important that our contact information for you is complete and up to date.

UConn on-campus consumers

- notified through the Building & Emergency Contact (B&EC) system by an email to the listed contacts of the buildings expected to be affected by the outage.
- access www.beclist.uconn.edu using your NET ID to update B&EC contact information.

Off-campus customers

- notified through CWC's emergency notification system.
- please call 1-800-286-5700, send an email to customerservice@ ctwater.com, or visit www.ctwater.com/notification to update contact information.

Infrastructure Investment and Reliability

As part of our commitment to maintaining water quality and service, we committed more than $416,000 to water system improvements in 2024. These expenditures have funded upgrades to the wells, storage and distribution with the following improvements made in 2024:

- Campus wide flushing and flow tests completed.
- Water Atlas updating to GIS utility atlases
- Repairs to Fenton Clearwell tank
- Installed new motor at Fenton River treatment plant.
- Chlorine chemical feed pump upgrade installed at Willimantic River treatment plant.
- Upgraded existing software in the Andover building for Willimantic Well buildings, Fenton Well buildings, High Head building and Towers Booster station.

Water Usage

From 2005 to 2024, the average daily demand on the UConn water system has decreased from 1.49 million gallon per day (mgd) to .79 mgd. While the on-campus service population increased by 28.8 percent since 2024, the average daily water demand decreased by approximately 46.5 percent.

The University also remains diligent about reducing wasted water through routine leak detection and repair. We have set a goal to upgrade or install water meters in buildings which use significant amounts of water. To date 72% (140 of 194) locations identified have had meters installed.

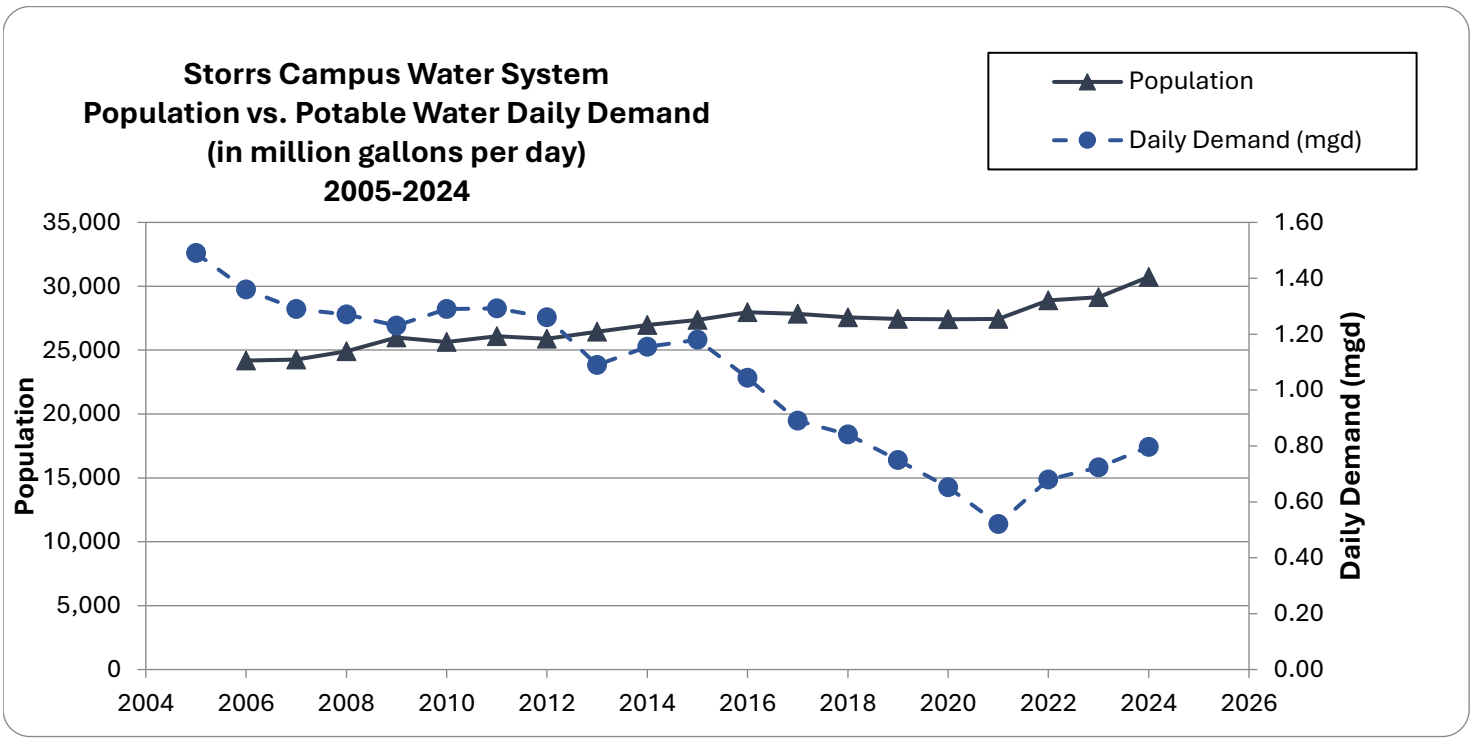
Water Conservation

While our water system does not pump water directly from the local rivers, it does extract groundwater from local aquifers that help sustain them. Extended dry weather naturally reduces streamflow which, in turn, may stress fish and other biotic stream habitat. That's why we respond with conservation measures of our own and request our customers to conserve water during these periods. UConn and NEWUS appreciate your cooperation and encourage the wise and efficient use of water at all times by applying the following tips:

- Install water-efficient fixtures and equipment, such as water-saving shower heads and toilets.
- Take shorter showers.
- Turn off faucets and showers when not in use.
- Wash full loads in washing machines/dishwashers.
- Limit running water in food preparation.
- Limit outdoor watering to early mornings or evenings, and do not water on windy days.
- Mulch around plants to reduce evaporation.
- Limit running water time when washing a car, or use a car wash.

Repair leaks:

- In UConn dorms, promptly report leaks to your Resident Advisor.
- In other campus buildings, to report leaks to Facilities Operations, use mobility through AIM or the myuconn app or call 860-486-3113.



Educational Information on Lead & Copper

We believe it is important to provide you with information about the sources of lead and copper in drinking water and the health effects associated with them.

Major Sources of LEAD in Drinking Water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Health Effects Statement: Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

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. The University is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home.
You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing.

You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, call us at (860) 486-8745 or e-mail katie.milardo@uconn.edu. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

We have a comprehensive corrosion control program, to reduce risk of lead leaching from our customers' service line or internal plumbing. This includes pH monitoring and adjustment. And, we fully comply with EPA requirements regarding sampling for lead in drinking water. We provide documentation to the Connecticut Department of Public Health to demonstrate our results.

Major Sources of COPPER in Drinking Water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Health Effects Statement: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could, suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. If you are concerned about elevated lead or copper levels, you may wish to have your water tested. Running your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before use will significantly reduce the levels of lead and copper in the water. Additional information is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline website **https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline**.

For information on the levels of lead and copper detected in your drinking water system, please refer to the table in this water quality report.

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Water Quality Data

The results of the tests conducted on water samples throughout the distribution system for regulated compounds are summarized in the table below. The Safe Drinking Water Act allows us to monitor 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. If levels were tested prior to 2024, the year is identified in the sample year column. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The "Range of Detection" column represents the lowest and highest concentration detected throughout the monitoring period.

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL								
Analyte	**Unit**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Range of Detection**	**Highest Result**	**Sample Year**	**Met Drinking Water Standards**	**Typical Source**
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.01	1.02	2024	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes

INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Analyte	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Range of Detection**	**Highest Result**	**Sample Year**	**Met Drinking Water Standards**	**Typical Source**
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.006 - 0.017	0.017	2022-2024	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	250	NA	15.7 - 31.6	31.6	2022-2024	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	0.007 - 0.036	0.036	2022-2024	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	<0.10 - 0.42	0.42	2022-2024	Yes	Water additive for dental health
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.13 - 0.68	0.68	2024	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer
Sodium	ppm	NL = >100	NA	19.3 - 36	36	2022-2024	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	NA	250	5.7 - 12.6	12.6	2022-2024	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

RADIONUCLIDES								
Analyte	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Range of Detection**	**Highest Result**	**Sample Year**	**Met Drinking Water Standards**	**Typical Source**
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	ND - 3.5	3.5	2022-2023	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Analyte	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Detected in Water System**		**Sample Year**	**Met Drinking Water Standards**	**Typical Source**
Total Organic Carbon	TT (compliance ratio ≥1)	0	Compliance Ratio = 1.7		2024	Yes	Naturally present in environment
Analyte	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Range of Detection**	**Highest Result**	**Sample Year**	**Met Drinking Water Standards**	**Typical Source**
Turbidity	TT >5 NTU	0	<0.20 - 5.4	5.4	2024	Yes	Soil runoff

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DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS									
Analyte	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection		LRAA	Sample Year	Met Drinking Water Standards	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	7	25.69	22.57	2024	YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	ND	8.9	8.58	2024	YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection

PFAS				
Contaminant	Range of Detection	Highest Result	CT DPH AL	Common Uses
PFOA (ppt)	ND	ND	16	Non-stick and stain-resistant coatings Food packaging Chemically inert coatings Fire-fighting foam Industrial processes
PFOS (ppt)	ND - 5	5	10	
PFNA (ppt)	ND	ND	12	
PFHxS (ppt)	ND	ND	49	
PFHpA (ppt)	ND	ND	NA	
PFHxA (ppt)	ND	ND	240	
PFBS (ppt)	ND	ND	760	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 5 (UCMR 5)			
Contaminant	Range of Detection	Highest Result	Common Uses
PFOA (ppt)	ND	5	Non-stick and stain-resistant coatings Food packaging, Chemically inert coatings Fire-fighting foam, Industrial processes
PFOS (ppt)	ND - 5	5	
PFPeA (ppt)	ND	3	

UCMR 5 parameters have no standards and are being evaluated for potential future regulation. EPA continually evaluates its drinking water standards to protect public health. As required by the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments, once every five years EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. This monitoring provides a basis for potential future regulatory actions to protect public health. UCMR 5 includes 29 PFAS chemicals and Lithium. UConn conducted the required sampling and analysis in 2023 and 2024 under the UCMR 5. The table above shows which of the unregulated contaminants were detected and the ranges of detection. CT Department of Public Health has identified a health-based drinking water value of 40 ppb.

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LEAD AND COPPER									
Analyte	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection		90th %ile Value	Sample Year	Met Drinking Water Standards	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Lead	ppb	AL=15	0	ND	2.5	0.7	2023	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
							(all 30 samples < AL)		
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	ND	0.544	0.44	2023	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Lead Health Effects Statement: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Lead Service Line Inventory

As part of our commitment to public health and regulatory compliance, we have completed an initial inventory of service line materials in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR).

No lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines were identified.

Hard copies of our inventory are available from our Facility Operations, located at 25 LeDoyt Rd, Storrs. This inventory identifies the material of service lines delivering water across campus and to homes and businesses. While UConn does not install lead service lines, some older homes and buildings may have lead or unknown materials on the customer-owned portion of the service line.

What This Means for You

Take Steps to Reduce Lead Exposure: If you have a lead or galvanized service line, you can reduce potential exposure by running your tap for at least 30 seconds to flush stagnant water before use, using a certified lead-removal filter, and regularly cleaning aerators. More information on lead in drinking water and steps to minimize exposure is available at EPA's Lead in Drinking Water website.

Next Steps

UConn is committed to updating our inventory. We will continue to monitor water quality and provide updates on our efforts to reduce lead exposure in drinking water.

For more information or assistance, please contact Katie Milardo at (860) 486-8745 or send an e-mail to katie.milardo@uconn.edu.

Terms and Abbreviations

The following terms and abbreviations may appear in your report.

AL = Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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 the water system.

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

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

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG = Maximum residual disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

NA = Not Applicable

ND = Not Detected

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: A measure of water clarity.

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) This is equivalent to one second in 11.5 days.

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) This is equivalent to one second in 32 years.

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) This is equivalent to one second in 32,000 years.

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

RAA = Running Annual Average: The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous 4 calendar quarters. The RAA is used for direct comparison to the MCL**.**

TTHM and HAAS: Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids are formed as a byproduct of drinking water chlorination. This chemical reaction occurs when chlorine combines with naturally occurring organic matter in water.

TT = Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

90th %ile = 90th percentile value: The calculated value that is equal to or greater than 90 percent of the individual sample concentrations for the water system. The 90th percentile value is used for direct comparison to the AL.

Water Quality Data Notes

Special Populations
Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
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 advise about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or on EPA's website epa/gov/safewater

Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Nitrate
Nitrate as Nitrogen (Nitrate-N) in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such Nitrate-N levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate-N levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

t E. coli
Any routine sample that shows the presence of total coliform triggers repeat samples that must be analyzed for total coliform and E. coli. If E. coli is found in any repeat sample, the system is considered to be in violation of the MCL.

What is Radon?
There is currently no federal drinking water standard for radon and it is not clear whether radon that is ingested (i.e. taken through the mouth) contributes to cancer or other adverse health conditions. EPA is considering a standard of no more than 4,000 pCi/L in water, though the final EPA standard may be different. As more information becomes available, The University will take appropriate measures as may be necessary.

Radon is a colorless, tasteless, naturally occurring radioactive gas that may be present in rock, soil, groundwater and air. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can enter homes from tap water during showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be a very small portion of the total radon in indoor air. Approximately only 1 part in 10,000 of radon in water will move into the air through these normal household activities.

If you are concerned about radon in your home, you may wish to test the air. Testing is inexpensive and easy. For additional information, call DPH at 860-509-7299 or EPA's Radon Hotline at 1-800-SOS-RADON.

Turbidity
Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Educational Information about Lead and Copper
The table represented in this report provides information on the levels of lead and copper detected in your drinking water system. For general information on lead and copper, please refer to the Educational Information on Lead & Copper section of this CCR for additional information.

PFAS
PFAS is an abbreviated term for per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances. In June of 2022, Connecticut DPH established Action Levels (AL) for 4 of the PFAS chemicals as listed above. The University has evaluated all active sources for the presence of these compounds and has voluntarily communicated the results to our customers where these compounds have been detected. There is nothing that you need to do at this time.

What We Test For

Per the Safe Drinking Water Act (SOWA), UConn is required to test for the following:

INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS

- Antimony
- Arsenic
- Barium
- Beryllium
- Cadmium
- Chloride
- Chromium
- Cyanide
- Fluoride
- Mercury
- Nickel
- Nitrate
- Nitrite
- Selenium
- Silver
- Sodium
- Sulfate
- Thallium

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

- 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
- 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
- 1, 1,2-Trichloroethane
- 1, 1-Dichloroethane
- 1,1-Dichloroethylene
- 1,1-Dichloropropene
- 1,2,3-Trichloropropane
- 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
- 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
- 1,2-Dichlorobenzene
- 1,2-Dichloroethane
- 1,2-Dichloropropane
- 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
- 1,3-Dichlorobenzene
- 1,3-Dichloropropane
- 1,3-Dichloropropene
- 1,4-Dichlorobenzene
- 2,2-Dichloropropane
- Benzene
- Bromobenzene
- Bromodichloromethane
- Bromoform
- Bromomethane
- Carbon Tetrachloride
- Chlorobenzene
- Chloroethane
- Chloroform
- Chloromethane
- Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
- Dibromochloromethane
- Dibromomethane
- Dichloromethane
- Ethylbenzene
- Methyl tert-butyl ether
- M-Xylene
- Naphthalene
- N-Butylbenzene
- N-Pro pylbe nzene
- O-Ch lorotol uene
- O-Xylene
- P-Chlorotoluene
- P-Xylene
- Styrene
- Tetrachloroethylene
- Toluene
- Trans,1-2Dichloroethylene
- Trichloroethylene
- Vinyl Chloride

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

- 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane
- 2,4,5-TP
- 2,4-D
- 3-Hydroxycarbofuran
- Aldicarb
- Aldicarb Sulfone
- Aldicarb Sulfoxide
- Aldrin
- Atrazine
- Benzo(a)pyrene
- BHC-Gamma
- Butachlor
- Carbary!
- Carbofuran
- Chlordane
- Dalapon
- Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate
- D i(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
- Dicamb
- Dieldrin
- Dinoseb
- Diquat
- Endrin
- Ethylene Dibromide
- Glyphosate
- Heptachlor
- Heptachlor Epoxide
- Hexachlorobenzene
- Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
- Lasso
- Methomyl
- Methoxychlor
- Metolachlor
- Metribuzin
- Oxamyl
- Pentachlorophenol
- Picloram
- Propachlor
- Simazine
- Total PCB
- Toxaphene

PFAS (Per- and Polyluoroalkyl substances)

- PFOA
- PFHxS
- PFOS
- PFHpA
- PFNA
- PFBS

If a chemical is found to be in any of the samples that we collect, the detected level will be reported in the water quality tables in the previous section(s) along with the detected range and the typical way that the chemical may be introduced to a drinking water supply. If results are not indicated in the data tables, that is because the chemical was not detected in the water during the most recent sampling event.