

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

The ECWA encourages water conservation. Although Lake Erie and the Niagara River are a vast source of high quality fresh water, it must not be wasted. A few simple steps will preserve this precious resource for future generations:

- Use low flow shower heads and faucets.
- Repair all leaks in your plumbing system.
- Water your lawn sparingly in early morning or late evening.
- Do only full loads of laundry and dishes.
- Wash your car with a bucket and hose with a nozzle.
- Don't cut the lawn too short; longer grass saves water.

2019 LEAD AND COPPER STUDY

In 1991 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the Lead and Copper Rule to protect public health and reduce exposure to lead in drinking water. The most common sources of lead in drinking water are lead plumbing and brass or bronze faucets and fixtures. Lead is not naturally found in water. Lead from lead pipes, faucets and fixtures can dissolve into water or sometimes can enter as flakes or small particles. The process of corrosion control aims to prevent the leaching of lead into water. ECWA has a corrosion control program in place to do just this.

In 2019, the ECWA conducted a comprehensive lead and copper study and educational outreach program. ECWA collected samples from more than 50 homes in the distribution system. These homes included those with lead service lines and those with copper with lead solder. Results showed 90th percentile lead and copper levels to be below the EPA action level. For more information on lead in water, reducing your exposure, and lead testing for your home, please go to our website at ECWA.org/gettheleadout, or call Erie County Public Health Lab at 716-898-6100. Additional educational information may be found at epa.gov/safewater/lead or at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



2019

Water Quality Report



PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

PWSID	NAME	PWSID	NAME
NY1400399	ECWA AMHERST	NY1400421	ECWA LANCASTER
NY1421897	ECWA BOSTON	NY1422651	ECWA NEWSTEAD
NY1400435	ECWA EDEN	NY1421762	ECWA ORCHARD PARK
NY1400445	ECWA EVANS	NY1404543	ECWA WEST SENECA
NY1400488	ECWA HAMBURG (T)	NY1400443	ECWA DIRECT
NY1400515	ECWA HAMBURG (V)		



Erie County Water Authority
 Administrative Offices
 295 Main Street, Room 350
 Buffalo, New York 14203

**If you would like additional copies of this report,
 please contact Customer Service at
 (716) 849-8444 or e-mail questionscomments@ecwa.org.**

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Who sets and enforces drinking water standards?

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is the main federal law that ensures the quality of your drinking water. Under the SDWA, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets standards for drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers who implement those standards. In New York, the State Health Department enforces the EPA's regulations and often makes them even more rigorous.

The EPA sets standards for approximately 90 regulated contaminants in drinking water. For each of these contaminants, EPA sets a legal limit, called a maximum contaminant level (MCL). These standards are established to protect public health and are calculated so that little or no adverse health risk would be expected based on a lifetime average consumption rate. Water that does meet these standards is safe to drink. In Erie County, the Erie County Health Department is the agency that administers and enforces these standards. Their phone number is (716) 961-6800.

Where does my water come from?

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 New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and the EPA impose regulations that limit the amount of selected contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The NYSDOH and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) set regulations that limit contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Your water comes from two sources. The ECWA's Sturgeon Point Treatment Plant in the Town of Evans draws water from Lake Erie to supply the southern part of Erie County and some communities in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties. The Van de Water Treatment Plant in Tonawanda draws water from the Niagara River and services municipalities in northern Erie County as well as some in Monroe, Genesee and Wyoming Counties. These two plants serve more than 500,000 consumers in Western New York.

How is my water treated?

Both ECWA treatment facilities use the conventional filtration method. First, raw water flows by gravity through a large intake tunnel to the raw water building. Pumps draw the water through traveling screens to prevent large objects such as driftwood and fish from entering the system. A chemical, poly-aluminum chloride, is added to the water, which causes suspended particles in the water to clump together to form floc. Floc particles then settle to the bottom of large sedimentation basins. The water is filtered through layers of anthracite, sand, and gravel, to remove any remaining particles. Chlorine is added for disinfection to kill pathogens. Small amounts of fluoride are added to help prevent tooth decay. Caustic soda is added to stabilize the alkalinity of the water and prevent corrosion in home plumbing. Powdered activated carbon may be added in summer months to help remove unpleasant tastes and odors and by-products of algae blooms. Water is temporarily stored in clearwells or storage tanks before it is pumped to the public. High service pumps deliver the clean water through more than 3,633 miles of water mains to homes and businesses. The ECWA closely monitors its 35 pump stations and 37 water storage tanks to assist in the distribution process. On average, the ECWA delivered 72.6 million gallons a day in 2019 to serve more than 500,000 consumers in Western New York.

Are there contaminants in our water? Do I need to take special precautions?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or the Erie County Health Department at (716) 961-6800.

Although our drinking water met or exceeded all state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 to microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

How will I know if my water is not safe to drink?

In the unlikely event that water becomes unsafe to drink, the EPA mandates the ECWA notify its customers. Water is not safe to drink when testing reveals that contaminants in the water exceed federal or state limits for contaminant levels. If the water is not safe to drink, ECWA will alert the public through proper media channels and electronic communications that a "boil water order" has been issued, along with advice regarding measures that should be taken to protect your health.

Does ECWA add fluoride to drinking water?

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. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water. ECWA's target fluoride level is 0.7 mg/L. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the NYSDOH requires that the ECWA monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. In 2019, fluoride was added to the drinking water January to December, with the exception of a 2 week period in June due to a supply issue. During those periods, monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 95% of the time. None of the monitoring results during fluoride addition showed fluoride at levels that approached the 2.2 mg/l maximum contaminant level (MCL).

Why does my water smell like a swimming pool in the winter months?

The smell of bleach or a pool is caused by chlorine. This odor is more noticeable in the cold winter months when the water temperatures are low. As required by the EPA, chlorine is added to the water as a disinfectant to protect against microbial growth. Levels of free chlorine in the distribution system average 1.0 ppm. Odors resulting from chlorine addition usually go away when the water is exposed to air for several minutes. We recommend to customers who contact us, to fill a water pitcher and set it out to dissipate the chlorine odor before consumption.

How can I participate in decisions that affect drinking water quality?

Any member of the public may participate in decisions affecting their water quality. The ECWA's Board of Commissioners ultimately makes those decisions on behalf of our customers. Board meetings take place in the Board Meeting Room, Erie County Water Authority, 295 Main Street, Room 350, Buffalo, New York 14203. Call (716) 849-8444 or visit www.ecwa.org for updated board meeting information.

In 2019, your tap water met all federal and state drinking water standards for quality and safety.

ABOUT THE ERIE COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

The ECWA was created in 1949 by a special act of the New York State Legislature to ensure that the people and industry of Erie County would have a safe, plentiful supply of water for the future. Since 1953, the ECWA has produced and reliably delivered water of the highest quality to its customers at an affordable rate.

As an independent public-benefit corporation, ECWA is not an agency of New York State and is totally independent of Erie County government. ECWA operates as a financially self-sustaining public utility and pays all operating expenses from revenues generated by the sale of water to its 171,854 customers.

In 2019, the ECWA produced approximately 26.5 billion gallons of high-quality water for residential, commercial, and industrial use in 35 municipalities throughout Western New York. Some of this was unmetered water (38.4%) used for flushing water mains, fighting fires, training firefighters, filter backwashing, plant processes, equipment and hydrant testing and loss to leaks. Approximately 16.3 billion gallons were sold to our customers.

The ECWA owns and operates two water treatment plants, a nationally recognized Department of Water Quality, 35 pump stations, 37 water storage tanks and maintains 3,633 miles of water mains, 19,144 fire hydrants, 37,075 valves and numerous appurtenances.

The cost per thousand gallons of water for residential customers was \$3.29 in 2019. The average residential customer who used 18,750 gallons of water per quarter paid a total of \$325.35 in 2019, or about 89 cents per day, to be provided with a plentiful supply of safe, high quality drinking water.

IMPROVEMENTS TO YOUR WATER SYSTEM

In 2019 the Authority invested approximately \$10 million in system-wide infrastructure upgrades, including;

- \$7.3 million on water mains, hydrants, and services in Cheektowaga, Clarence, West Seneca, Depew, Alden, Amherst and Hamburg.
- \$1.8 million on system-wide water meter replacements.
- Continued ongoing inspections of water storage tanks, including Colvin, Emery, Gartman, Kulp and Newstead Tanks.
- \$290,000 on PLC upgrades at Van de Water WTP.
- \$125,000 on entrance gate and security upgrades at Van de Water WTP.
- \$120,000 on high service pump replacement at Sturgeon Point WTP.



The seal of the Partnership for Safewater as seen on this document indicates that we are part of a select group of water systems nationwide who have voluntarily committed themselves toward a proactive approach to strengthen the safety of drinking water for our customers above and beyond the current regulatory requirements. For additional information on the Partnership for Safewater visit www.awwa.org/science/partnership.

Dear Customer,

We are pleased to provide you with the ECWA's 2019 Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR). Included are details about where your water comes from, how your water is treated and tested, and how it compares to the various standards set by our regulatory agencies. This report fulfills the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) requirement to prepare and deliver a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), as well as the New York State Department of Health's (NYSDOH) requirement to prepare and deliver an Annual Water Quality Report.

ECWA remains focused on our promise to deliver safe, high quality drinking water and professional service that our customers deserve. To ensure that we meet our commitments, we maintain a rigorous quality control program, constant monitoring and testing, and continue to invest substantial financial resources to improve our two treatment plants, distribution system infrastructure, our nationally recognized department of water quality and laboratory facilities.

ECWA continues to position itself to achieve our mission of providing a plentiful supply of safe, high quality, affordable drinking water through a reliable infrastructure to the more than 500,000 consumers that rely on us 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Thank you for allowing the Erie County Water Authority (ECWA) to supply you with the high quality drinking water that you deserve. We are committed to providing you with an excellent product, reliable service, and detailed information about the drinking water you consume and use every time you turn on your tap.

We appreciate you taking the time to learn about your water supply. We believe that well-informed customers are our best allies in supporting the improvements necessary to maintain high quality drinking water. You can learn more about the quality of your water and ECWA's mission at www.ecwa.org.

If you have comments or questions about your 2019 Annual Water Quality Report, please submit them by e-mail to questionscomments@ecwa.org.

Sincerely,

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Jerome D. Schad, Chairman

Mark S. Carney, Vice-Chairman

ECWA'S TEST RESULTS FOR 2019

The ECWA's water system operated under "NO VARIANCE OR EXEMPTION" from any federal or state regulatory requirements. To comply with EPA mandated requirements, water quality data tables of detected regulated and unregulated contaminants are detailed in this report. The tables summarize test results for the past year or from the most recent year that tests were conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements. They also list the maximum contaminant levels (MCL). The EPA is responsible for establishing the MCL standards. Some tests are not required to be performed on an annual basis. For your convenience, important terms and abbreviations are defined throughout this document. More information regarding all substances tested for, but not detected, can be obtained upon request from the ECWA Department of Water Quality by calling (716) 685-8580 or at www.ecwa.org.

ERIE COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

2019 Annual Water Quality Report

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Metals, Inorganics, Physical Tests	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detection)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Antimony	No	7/19	6.0 ug/L	6.0 ug/L	0.0 - 0.7 ug/L; Average = 0.35	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardant; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	No	7/19	10 ug/L	NA	0.0 - 0.52 ug/L; Average = 0.26	Erosion of natural deposits, drilling and metal wastes
Barium	No	7/19	2 mg/liter	2 mg/liter	0.0184 - 0.0195 mg/liter; Average = 0.019	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics productions waste
Chloride	No	7/19	250 mg/liter	NE	15.3 - 29.6 mg/liter; Average = 20.1	Naturally occurring in source water
Chlorine	No	6/19	MRDL = 4.0 mg/liter	NE	1.0 - 2.0 mg/liter; Average = 1.47	Added for disinfection
Copper	No	6/19	1300 ug/liter (AL)	1300 ug/liter (AL)	ND - 84 ug/liter, 90th percentile = 36 ug/liter, 0 of 50 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Fluoride ¹	No	2/19	2.2 mg/liter	NE	0.12 - 1.07 mg/liter; Average = 0.69	Added to water to prevent tooth decay
Lead ²	No	6/19	15 ug/liter (AL)	0 ug/liter (AL)	ND - 284 ug/liter; 90th percentile =12.6 ug/liter, 4 of 50 above AL	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion
Nickel	No	7/19	NR	NE	0.0 - 0.87 ug/L; Average = 0.25	Nickel enters ground water and surface water by dissolution of rocks and soil; and from atmospheric fallout
Nitrate	No	7/19	10 mg/liter	10 mg/liter	0.20 - 0.20 mg/liter; Average = 0.20	Runoff from fertilizer use
Manganese	No	8/18	NR	NE	0.89 - 6.2 ug/L; Average = 2.1	Naturally occurring, indicative of landfill contamination
pH	No	2/19	NR	NE	7.45 - 8.39; Average = 8.00 SU	Naturally occurring; adjusted for corrosion control
Distribution Turbidity ³	No	1/19	TT - 5 NTU	NE	0.02 - 0.97; Average = 0.21 NTU	Soil runoff
Entry Point Turbidity ³	No	2/19	TT - 0.3 NTU	NE	0.167 NTU highest detected; Lowest monthly % < 0.30 NTU = 100%	Soil runoff

¹ 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 means of 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 value of 0.7 mg/L. During 2019, fluoride was only added to the drinking water in January to December at the Sturgeon Point WTP and in January to June 23 and July 16 to December at the Van de Water WTP. The fluoride was not added to the water during this two week period due to a supply issue. During those periods monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/L of the target level 95% of the time.

² 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. If your home contains lead pipes and 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/safewater/lead. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 50 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, 50 samples were collected in the water system and the 90th percentile value for lead was the eighth highest value (284 ug/L).

³ 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 turbidity allowed in the distribution system is 5 NTU.

Organic Compounds	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detection)	MCL (ug/liter)	MCLG (ug/liter)	Level Detected (ug/liter)	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes ^{4,5}	No	8/19	LRAA = 80	NE	14 - 91 ug/liter; LRAA = 64	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Total Haloacetic Acids ^{5,6}	No	2/19	LRAA = 60	NE	8 - 34 ug/liter; LRAA = 31	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)

⁴ 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 is the highest single location's running annual average (64 ug/L).

⁵ 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 annual average (31 ug/L).

Radiological Parameters	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detection)	MCL (pCi/liter)	MCLG (pCi/liter)	Level Detected (pCi/liter)	Sources in Drinking Water
Radium 228	No	7/19	NE	NE	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	No	7/19	5.0	0	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Microbiological Parameters	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detection)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	No ⁷	12/19	5% of samples positive	0	One positive sample	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	No	12/19	Any positive sample ⁸	0	One positive sample	

⁷ A violation occurs when more than 5% of the total coliform samples collected per month are positive. No MCL violation occurred.

⁸ A violation occurs when a total coliform positive sample is positive for *E. coli* and a repeat total coliform sample is positive or when a total coliform positive sample is negative for *E. coli* but a repeat total coliform is positive and the sample is also positive for *E. coli*. No MCL violation occurred.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date (or date of highest detection)	Number of Samples Testing Positive		Number of Samples Tested
			Giardia	Cryptosporidium	
Source Water	No	1/17	2	0	6

DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected (mg/liter or as noted)	Range
Calcium Hardness (as mg/l CaCO ₃)	NR	NE	90.1	74 - 112
Conductivity (uS/cm)	NR	NE	298	232 - 423
Alkalinity (as mg/l CaCO ₃)	NR	NE	93.5	75 - 108

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET

CONTAMINANT	REQ. SAMPLE FREQ	# SAMPLES TAKEN	# SAMPLES REC & REPORTED	# AND DATE SAMPLES RETAKEN
HALOACETIC ACID	21/QTR	21	15	21 in AUG 2019

Our water system violated drinking water requirements in 2019. Even though this was not an emergency you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation. We are required to monitor your drinking water on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In 2019, 2nd qtr., the analytical laboratory did not complete results by the required reporting date. Therefore we could not be sure of the quality of your drinking water at that time. What should you do? There is nothing your need to do at this time. The table above lists the contaminants not reported and testing frequency. For more info, call 716-685-8574.

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. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety

MFL = Million Fibers per Liter (Asbestos)

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.

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 = Pico curies per liter

SU = Standard Units (pH measurement)

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

ug/liter (ug/L) = micrograms per liter = parts per billion

uS/cm = Microsiemens per centimeter (a measure of conductivity)

Variances and Exemptions = State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

< = Denotes Less Than

≤ = Denotes Less Than or Equal To

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 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.

Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

COMPOUNDS TESTED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED

4-Androstene-3,17-dione	Aldrin	Dicamba	PCB 1242
2-Chlorotoluene	alpha-BHC	Dichlorodifluoromethane	PCB 1248
4-Chlorotoluene	Atoxina-x	Dieldrin	PCB 1254
17-beta-Estradiol	Asbestos	Dimethipin	PCB 1260
17-alpha-Ethynyl estradiol	Atrazine	Dinoseb	Pentachlorophenol
2,4-D	Benzene	Diquat	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid
1,3-Butadiene	Benz(a)pyrene	Endothal	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Beryllium	Endrin	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Bromide	Equilin	Perfluorooctanoic acid
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Bromobenzene	Estrilol	Perfluorooctane sulfonate
1,1-Dichloroethane	Bromochloromethane	Estrone	Perfluorooctanoic acid
1,2-Dichloroethane	Bromomethane	Ethoprop	Perrmethrin
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Butachlor	Ethylbenzene	Pichloram
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Butylated hydroxyanisole	Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	Profenofos
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	n-Butylbenzene	Glyphosate	Propachlor
1,2-Dichloropropane	sec-Butylbenzene	Gross Alpha Particles	n-Propylbenzene
1,3-Dichloropropane	t-Butylbenzene	Gross Beta Particles	Quinoline
2,2-Dichloropropane	Cadmium	Heptachlor	Radium 226
1,1-Dichloropropane	Carbaryl	Heptachlor Epoxide	Selenium
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Carbofuran	Hexachlorobenzene	Simazine
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Carbon Tetrachloride	Hexachlorobutadiene	Styrene
1,4-Dioxane	Chlordane	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Tebuconazole
3-Hydroxy-carbofuran	Chlorobenzene	Isopropylbenzene	Tetrachloroethylene
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	Chlorodifluoromethane	p-Isopropyltoluene	Thallium
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Chloroethane	Lindane	Toluene
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Chloromethane	Mercury	o-Toluidine
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Chloropyrifos	Methomyl	Total Microcystin
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Chromium, Total	Methoxychlor	Toxaphene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Cobalt	Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	Trifolus
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Cyanide	Methylene Chloride	Trichloroethylene
1,2-Trichloroethane	Cyindrospermopsin	Metolachlor	Trichlorofluoromethane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Dalapon	Metribuzin	Vinyl Chloride
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Nickel	Xylenes (o,m and p)
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Oxamyl (Vydate)	
Alachlor	Dibromochloropropane	Oxyfluorin	
Aldicarb	Dibromomethane	PCB 1016	
Aldicarb Sulfone		PCB 1221	
Aldicarb Sulfoxide		PCP1232	

For a large-print copy of ECWA's 2019 Water Quality Report, please visit www.ecwa.org or email your request to questionscomments@ecwa.org