

CITY OF WATHENA

Consumer Confidence Report – 2024

Covering Calendar Year – 2023



This brochure is a snapshot of the water quality we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affect drinking water quality, please call TAMMY BEMBRICK at 785-989-4711.

A Consecutive Connection (CC) supplies our drinking water from another water system. Your water comes from :

Buyer Name	Seller Name
CITY OF WATHENA	CITY OF ELWOOD
CITY OF ELWOOD	MO AMERICAN ST JOSEPH

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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 from their healthcare 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).

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 water poses a health risk. The EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) can provide more information about contaminants and potential health effects.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 activity.

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, livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from various sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 2 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. 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 done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2023 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the January 1- December 31, 2023 testing. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Though representative of the water quality, some of the data may be more than one year old. **The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.**

Terms & Abbreviations

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is 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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm): or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per Billion (ppb): or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water.

Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.

Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Testing Results for the City of Wathena

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2023	14	14	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2023	10	9.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021 - 2023	0.07	0.0029 - 0.09	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2021 - 2023	1.9	0 - 13	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

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. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
2023 - 2023	4.0000	MG/L	3.2	MG/L

During the 2023 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
4/1/2023 - 4/30/2023	CHLORINE	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
4/1/2023 - 4/30/2023	REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2023 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Please see the next pages for the water testing report as provided by Missouri American Water at St. Joseph.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

NITRATES

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue-baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Nitrates remain consistently low and do not require treatment to maintain compliance. If you have any questions on nitrates, please call Missouri American Water's Customer Service Center at 866-430-0820.

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is a naturally occurring substance. It can be present in drinking water from two sources:

1. **By nature** when groundwater comes into contact with fluoride-containing minerals naturally present in the earth; or
2. **By a water purveyor** through addition of fluoride to the water they are providing in the distribution system.

The source water in the St. Joseph system has naturally-occurring fluoride in the groundwater and has fluoride added to meet the requirements of the St. Joseph city ordinance. The fluoride levels at our treatment plants are adjusted to achieve an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 parts per million (ppm) and a control range of 0.6 ppm to 0.8 ppm to comply with the St. Joseph fluoridation standards. As the naturally-occurring fluoride levels in the groundwater fluctuate throughout the year, Missouri American Water adjusts treatment, as necessary.

If you have any questions on fluoride, please call Missouri American Water's Customer Service Center at 866-430-0820.





Important Information About **Drinking Water**

CHLORAMINES

Chloramines are a Missouri and federally approved alternative to free chlorine for water disinfection. Chloramines can reduce disinfection by-product formation and may help reduce concerns related to taste. Chloramines are also used by many American Water systems and many other water utilities nationally.

Chloramines have the same effect as chlorine for typical water uses with the exception that chloramines must be removed from water used in kidney dialysis and fish tanks or aquariums.

Treatments to remove chloramines are different than treatments for removing chlorine. Please contact your physician or dialysis specialist for questions pertaining to kidney dialysis water treatment. Contact your pet store or veterinarian for questions regarding water used for fish and other aquatic life. You may also contact our Customer Service Center at 1-866-430-0820 for more chloramine information.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**



PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are manufactured chemicals used in many household products including nonstick cookware (e.g., Teflon™), stain repellants (e.g., Scotchgard™), and waterproofing (e.g., GORE-TEX™). They are also used in industrial applications such as in firefighting foams and electronics production. There are thousands of PFAS chemicals, and they persist in the environment. Two well-known PFAS chemicals are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). These were phased out of production in the United States and replaced by hexafluoropropylene oxide-dimer acid (commonly known as GenX), perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) and others.

Missouri American Water has performed voluntary sampling to better understand occurrence of certain PFAS in drinking water sources. This sampling allows us to be better prepared as U.S. EPA is currently developing drinking water standards for six PFAS chemicals – PFOA (4 ppt), PFOS (4ppt) and GenX, PFBS, PFNA and PFHxS as a group using a Hazard Index of 1. For more information on the proposed PFAS drinking water standards, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>. Additionally, in 2024, the St. Joseph system will be testing the drinking water for 29 PFAS chemicals through our participation in the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule program, or UCMR. Through the UCMR program, water systems collect data on a group of contaminants that are currently not regulated in drinking water at the federal level. U.S. EPA uses this information when deciding if it needs to create new drinking water limits.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and Missouri American Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue.



American Water has a history of leading research to understand contaminants that can make their way through the environment. Our dedicated scientists work with leaders in the water community to develop methods to detect, sample, measure and address these contaminants. Because investment in research is critical to address PFAS, American Water actively assesses treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water.

Lauren A. Weinrich, Ph.D.
Principal Scientist

Definition of Terms

These are terms that may appear in your report.

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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

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

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

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

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos/cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

TON: Threshold Odor Number

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

%: Percent

MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million



1 drop
in a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion



1 drop
in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion



1 drop
in 35 junior size Olympic pools

Water Quality Results

Missouri American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2023, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the “Definition of Terms” on the previous page. Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 60 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every 6 months									
Substance (with units)	Monitoring Period	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	Range Detected	No. of Premises Sampled	Premises Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2022 (Jan-Jun)	Yes	0	15	2	ND – 4	60	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	2022 (Jan-Jun)	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.067	ND – 0.123	60	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	2022 (Jul-Dec)	Yes	0	15	2	ND – 15	60	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	2022 (Jul-Dec)	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.062	ND – 0.236	60	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - At least 90 samples collected each month in the distribution system							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest No. of Positive Samples	Highest Percent of Positive Samples	Typical Source
Total Coliform ¹	2023	Yes	0	TT = Less than 5% each month	0	0 %	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli ²	2023	Yes	0	MCL = No confirmed samples	0	0 %	Human and animal fecal waste

NOTE: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of the general bacteriological quality of the water. We are reporting the highest number and percentage of Total Coliform / E.Coli positive samples in any month for the year.

¹ The Treatment Technique for Total Coliforms requires that if the maximum percentage OR number of total coliform positive samples are exceeded a system assessment must be conducted, any sanitary defects identified, and corrective actions completed. Additional Level 1 Assessments or Level 2 Assessments are required depending on the circumstances.

² The Treatment Technique for E. Coli requires that for any total coliform positive routine sample with one or more total coliform positive check samples and an E. coli positive result for any of the samples a Level 2 Assessment must be conducted, any sanitary defects identified, and corrective actions completed. The E. Coli MCL is exceeded if routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive, or the system fails to take repeat samples following an E. coli-positive routine sample, or the system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat samples for E. coli.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest LRAA	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2023	Yes	NA	80	16	14 – 16	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2023	Yes	NA	60	10	9 – 10	By-product of drinking water disinfection

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location (LRAA). The Highest LRAA reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples used to calculate the running annual averages.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System and at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Chloramines (ppm) Distribution System	2023	Yes	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	3.2 ¹	1.7 – 3.4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm) Treatment Plant	2023	Yes	NA	TT = Results \geq 1.00	2.9 ²	2.9 – 3.2	Water additive used to control microbes

1 - Data represents the highest monthly average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system.

2 - Data represents the lowest residual entering the distribution system from our surface water treatment plant.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Typical Source
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	Yes	4	4	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	Yes	10	10	0.2	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST- Collected at the Treatment Plant				
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Highest Result	Range Detected	Comments
Aluminum (ppm) ¹	2023	0.01	0.01	Can cause discoloration
Boron (ppm)	2023	0.1	0.1	Naturally occurring
Calcium (ppm)	2023	37	37	Naturally occurring
Chloride (ppm) ¹	2023	25	25	Can cause salty taste
Magnesium (ppm)	2023	27	27	Naturally occurring
pH (SU) ¹	2023	8.8	8.5 – 8.8	Lime softening Treatment
Potassium (ppm)	2023	6	6	Naturally occurring
Silica (ppm)	2023	17	17	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm) ²	2023	56	56	Naturally occurring
Strontium (ppm)	2023	0.3	0.3	Naturally occurring; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of CRT televisions to block x-ray emissions
Sulfate (ppm) ¹	2023	136	136	Can cause salty taste
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) ¹	2021	308	308	Can leave deposits
Total Hardness (ppm CaCO ₃)	2023	223	204 – 223	Sum of calcium and magnesium

1 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.

2 - For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR)

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Information on all the contaminants that were monitored for, whether regulated or unregulated, can be obtained from Missouri American Water or the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. For more information, contact our Customer Service Center at 1-866-430-0820.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS – Collected at the Treatment Facility					
Parameter	Units	Year Sampled	Highest Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Manganese*	ppb	2019 ¹	9.0	4.0 – 9.0	Naturally-occurring element; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; essential nutrient

*Manganese has a Secondary MCL of 50 ppb

1 - Samples collected 2019 and 2020

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS – Collected in the Distribution System					
Parameter	Units	Year Sampled	Highest Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
HAA6Br [Haloacetic Acids] ¹	ppb	2019 ³	4.3	2.2 – 4.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9 [Haloacetic Acids] ²	ppb	2019 ³	15	7.5 – 15	By-product of drinking water disinfection

1 - HAA6Br = Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and tri-bromoacetic acid, bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, chlorodibromoacetic acid) as a group

2 - HAA9 = Haloacetic Acids from HAA5 and HAA6Br as a group

3 - Samples collected 2019 and 2020

PFAS

PFAS are not regulated in Missouri. In 2023, U.S. EPA proposed drinking water standards for six PFAS chemicals – PFOA (4 ppt), PFOS (4 ppt) and GenX, PFBS, PFNA, and PFHxS as a group using a Hazard Index of 1. For more information on the proposed PFAS drinking water standards, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>. PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.

UNREGULATED PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS				
Parameter	Units	Year Sampled	Highest Result	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	ppt	2021	3	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	2021	ND	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ppt	2021	ND	
Hexafluoropropylene oxide-dimer acid (GenX)	ppt	2021	ND	
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	ppt	2021	ND	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ppt	2021	ND	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	2021	ND	

Tested for, but **Not Detected**

- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
- 1,1,2-Trichloroethane
- 1,1-Dichloroethene
- 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
- 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
- 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)
- 1,2-Dichlorobenzene
- 1,2-Dichloroethane
- 1,2-Dichloropropane
- 1,4-Dichlorobenzene
- 2,4,5-T
- 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)
- 2,4'-D
- 2,4-DB
- 3,5-Dichlorobenzoic Acid
- 3-Hydroxycarbofuran
- Acifluorfen
- Alachlor
- Aldicarb
- Aldicarb Sulfone
- Aldicarb Sulfoxide
- Alpha Emitters
- Antimony - Total
- Arochlor-1016
- Arochlor-1221
- Arochlor-1232
- Arochlor-1242
- Arochlor-1248
- Arochlor-1254
- Arochlor-1260
- Barium - Total
- Bentazon
- Benzene
- Benzo(a)pyrene
- Beryllium - Total
- Bromoform
- Cadmium - Total
- Carbaryl (Sevin)
- Carbofuran
- Carbon tetrachloride
- Chlorobenzene
- Chromium - Total
- cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
- Cobalt - Total
- Combined Radiums
- Copper - Total
- Cyanide, Total
- Dacthal
- Dalapon
- Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate
- Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
- Dibromoacetic Acid
- Dicamba
- Dichloroprop
- Dinoseb
- Diquat
- Endothall
- Endrin
- Ethyl Benzene
- Gamma-BHC (Lindane)
- Gen X
- Glyphosate
- Heptachlor
- Heptachlor epoxide
- Hexachlorobenzene
- Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
- Iron - Total
- Lead - Total
- Mercury - Total
- Methiocarb
- Methomyl
- Methoxychlor
- Methyl tert-Butyl ether (MTBE)
- Methylene chloride
- Molybdenum - Total
- Monobromoacetic Acid
- Monochloroacetic Acid
- Nickel - Total
- Nitrite - N
- Oxamyl (Vydate)
- Pentachlorophenol
- PFBS
- PFHxS
- PFNA
- PFOA
- PFOS
- Picloram
- Selenium - Total
- Silver - Total
- Simazine (Princep)
- Styrene
- Technical Chlordane
- Tetrachloroethene (PCE)
- Thallium - Total
- Toluene
- Total PCBs
- Toxaphene
- trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
- Trichloroethene (TCE)
- Vanadium - Total
- Vinyl chloride
- Xylene (total)
- Zinc - Total