



WILKINSBURG-PENN JOINT WATER AUTHORITY
2200 Robinson Boulevard, Pittsburgh, PA 15221
PWS ID 5020056

2024
WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Wilkesburg-Penn Joint Water Authority (WPJWA) is pleased to present our 2024 Water Quality Report. *Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak to someone who understands it).* The potable water produced by the WPJWA meets and/or exceeds the water quality standards adopted by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). We test our water using advanced technologies at numerous intervals in the treatment process to ensure the quality of our drinking water. The WPJWA's "2024 Water Quality Report" provides information about our distribution system, the quality of our water and related health information. Our staff of dedicated employees works diligently to deliver one of the finest drinking waters available at a reasonable cost. If you have any questions, desire additional information, or would like to become involved, please contact the Executive Director at 412-243-6200. The Authority's Board of Directors meets on the 4th Tuesday of each month at 6:30 PM in the Authority Office located at 2200 Robinson Boulevard, Pittsburgh, PA 15221. These meetings are open to the public.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The WPJWA is classified as a "surface water supply" and obtains its raw water from the Allegheny River at our Nadine Intake on Allegheny River Boulevard in Penn Hills, PA.

A Source Water Assessment of WPJWA's intake water (located on the Allegheny River) was completed in May 2002 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The Assessment has found that our source water is potentially most susceptible to road deicing materials, accidental spills along railroad tracks and leaks from submerged pipelines and storage tanks. Overall, the Allegheny River Watershed has a moderate risk of significant contamination. Summary reports are available on the PA DEP website at: <http://www.depgreenport.state.pa.us/elibrary/GetFolder?FolderID=4492>. Select "Wilkesburg-Penn Joint Water Authority pdf" from the list or write to the PA DEP at 400 Waterfront Dr., Pittsburgh, PA 15222. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PA DEP offices. Copies of the complete report may be available for review at the PA DEP Southwestern Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 412-442-4000.

In 2013, WPJWA became involved with PA DEP's Source Water Protection Technical Assistance Program. This provided the Authority with a source water protection plan that delineates the recharge areas for WPJWA's source water, determines transport times and pathways of potential contaminants, identifies potential sources of contamination, educates the public on the importance of source water protection, plans for pollution events, and complies with the PA DEP Chapter 109 regulations.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

The source of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) includes 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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbiological contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage overflows, 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 or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining and farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil & gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, the US EPA and the PA DEP have established regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The limits for contaminants in bottled water are established by regulations set by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and PA DEP which must provide the same protection of public health.

Both municipal drinking water and bottled water may be reasonably expected to contain 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 of chemicals can be obtained by calling the US EPA's *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at (800) 426-4791, by clicking the following link: <http://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/forms/contact-us-about-ground-water-and-drinking-water> or by mailing EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W. (Mail Code 4606M), Washington, DC 20460.

Tap water from public water systems in the United States is among the safest in the world, and maintaining that quality is a priority for the WPJWA. We monitor for and control more than 100 different parameters that may affect water at the tap: from algae in the river; to the finished chlorine and pH of the water at your tap. At WPJWA, we consider ourselves stewards of public health and safety. In addition, many of our employees also drink and use the water that is delivered to our homes and workplaces in the communities we serve.

WPJWA is currently required to collect 100 samples per month from our distribution system. In 2024, we collected a total of 1,885 samples with an average of 157 samples collected each month covering all municipalities that we serve. Every sample was analyzed for its free chlorine disinfectant level, pH, and bacterial growth. An additional 10 parameters were analyzed on 172 distribution samples to ensure that our corrosion control treatment system is working properly. Lastly, our water treatment filtration plant is staffed with state-certified water treatment operators 24 hours a day, 365 days per year. Every hour, samples of the entire treatment process from source water to finished water to our distribution system are collected and analyzed for a variety of parameters. Treating and providing our customers with safe drinking water is our #1 priority.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FOR PEOPLE WITH SEVERELY WEAKEND IMMUNE SYSTEMS

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 from health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available online at:

<https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPURL.cgi?Dockey=200024LD.TXT>, or by mail at EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W. (Mail Code 4606M), Washington, DC 20460.



SECURITY OF YOUR WATER SYSTEM

All the Authority's treated drinking water is stored in secure, covered reservoirs and tanks. Our system is monitored and staffed 24 hours a day and 7 days a week and our SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) computer system assists in monitoring water quality, water quantity and the security of our production and storage facilities. You can be of assistance in maintaining the security and safety of our water system by being aware of the fire hydrants, tanks and reservoirs located in your neighborhood. If you should see suspicious activity happening to any of our facilities, hydrants, or water lines, please report it immediately by contacting the WPJWA at 412-243-6200 or your local police department.

WATER QUALITY REPORT

You can request a hard copy of our current Water Quality Report by calling 412-243-6200 and selecting Customer Service Option 4 or you can print a copy by visiting www.wpjwa.com and then selecting the "CCR Water Quality" button on the Home page.

VIOLATIONS

See attached Tier 3 Notice.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION NEWS

As part of the 2009 Public Notification Rule requirements, WPJWA has entered into an agreement with *Rapid Response* to manage our public notification situations. This will enable WPJWA to get in contact with our customers with important and timely information (e.g.: Tier 1 violation, health warning, areas of flushing, water conservation orders, etc.) in the most quick and efficient way. Please contact us with your current phone number at 412-243-6165 or at www.wpjwa.com.



FREQUENTLY ASKED WATER QUALITY QUESTIONS (FAQs)

Why does my water suddenly appear discolored and/or rusty?

Water may become discolored when certain actions disrupt the flow of water in the water distribution mains. Examples of these disruptions can be main line water breaks, the opening of fire hydrants to fight fires or for routine, scheduled hydrant flushing activities. Though these events are temporary, and in most cases quite harmless, it can lead to staining of laundry and automatic ice makers. Our hydrant flushing schedule is posted on our website or can be obtained by calling our main office phone number (412) 243-6200. Please avoid using your washing machine and your automatic ice makers at these times. If the disruption is a result of a water line break, you can be assured that our distribution crews are working around the clock and as quickly as possible to restore normal water service.

Why does my water appear white and/or milky, especially in the winter months?

Milky water is caused by tiny air bubbles in water and is completely harmless. The air bubbles are a result of dissolved oxygen leaving the water. In fact, if that water is allowed to sit for a minute or two undisturbed it will clear up entirely. So, what is happening here? Cold water can hold more dissolved oxygen than warm water. The colder the water, the more dissolved oxygen it can carry. Further, water delivered to each home is under pressure so when the water is warmed as it travels around the home's plumbing, that dissolved oxygen wants to leave the water but cannot due to the pressure in the plumbing. Once a faucet is opened, that trapped dissolved oxygen can now freely leave the water and the result is white or milky colored water. This effect is similar to what happens when you open a carbonated soft drink in that the dissolved carbon dioxide gas leaves the container as the pressure is removed. Also, the warmer the soft drink is, the "fizzier" the drink appears to be. So, the easiest way to prevent this in your tap water is to simply let the water sit undisturbed for a moment in an open container and the air bubbles will naturally disappear just like in the picture below.

Sometimes air can be introduced to the water line if there has been a water main break or the home has had recent plumbing repairs. In these cases, air under pressure is forcibly ejected and the plumbing fixtures will spurt or make noises when the fixture is opened. If you experience conditions like these that are not a result of recent home plumbing repairs and don't resolve after a minute or two call customer service at (412) 243-6200 and report the problem.

- **What are PFAS and should I be concerned about them?**

Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are man-made chemicals that are used in a wide variety of industries. These chemicals are found in products such as non-stick kitchenware, water-resistant textiles, firefighting foam, and more. They have been nicknamed “forever chemicals” due to their persistence and accumulation throughout the environment, including air, water, and soil. When ingested over time, high levels of PFAS can lead to certain health concerns. Research to understand the impacts and risks is ongoing, and both state and federal agencies have begun requiring mandatory compliance water sampling by water utilities. The PA DEP regulated the WPJWA to begin testing in 2024, however the WPJWA began collecting samples in 2023 to compile a broader set of data on the presence of PFAS in your drinking water.

- **What causes hardness in my water?**

Hardness is determined by the concentration of dissolved minerals in water. Most commonly, water hardness is determined by the presence of calcium and magnesium. The hardness in our drinking water is a result of mineral absorption from rocks and soil in the Allegheny River. There are no known health concerns associated with water hardness, in fact the intake of essential minerals like calcium and magnesium are beneficial to a healthy diet. However, mineral buildup of calcium carbonate can deposit scale in pipes, water heaters, and home appliances. Hardness levels do not fluctuate significantly during the treatment process but can be reduced on the consumer end using point source filters if desired.

- **Why does my water have a chemical or bleach taste and/or odor and is there anything I can do to remove it?**

Nearly all odors that customers report as “bleach-like”, “chemical” or even “medicinal” are due to WPJWA adding chlorine in the water as a disinfectant. The Authority is required to maintain certain levels of chlorine in our treatment process, in the finished water leaving the filtration plant, and at each and every one of our customer’s taps.

Further, disinfection by chlorine is one of the most important steps we take in ensuring our water is microbiologically safe in the prevention of water-borne diseases. The World Health Organization has stated that the adoption of chlorinating the public drinking water a century ago has been one of the most significant advances in public health protection worldwide.

Individuals that are sensitive to the taste and odor of chlorine in the water can lessen or even remove it by:

- Placing water in a glass or in another type of open container in the refrigerator for several hours or overnight. This will allow chlorine to dissipate.
- Add a few drops of lemon or lime juice and/or a fresh slice of your favorite fruit to the water.
- Look into an approved home water treatment device. This can be as simple as an activated carbon pitcher or end of faucet device to an under sink reverse osmosis unit. Whichever device you use, ensure it is manufactured specifically to improve the taste and odor of the water by a reputable company and be sure to follow all of the manufacture’s installation and maintenance instructions. Failure to do this will reduce the effectiveness of the device and may even reduce the water quality.



LEAD AND DRINKING WATER

At the WPJWA, we take our responsibility to protect your health very seriously and want you to make informed decisions about your drinking water. Lead is not present in the water when it leaves our treatment facility or in the water mains that run below the streets. However, lead can be present in old service lines connecting homes to the water system or in-home plumbing. WPJWA takes steps at the treatment plant to reduce the potential of lead dissolving into the water and ending up at the tap. WPJWA has always been in compliance with all federal regulations for lead, however, some risks remain.

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. The Wilkesburg-Penn Joint Water Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing. 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 water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

If you believe your home is at risk, we encourage you to have your water tested by a certified laboratory, particularly if there are children under age 6 or pregnant women in the household. Information on certified laboratories can be found on the WPJWA website at: www.wpjwa.com/how-to-have-your-water-sampled-for-lead/.



DEFINITION OF TERMS USED

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

Locational Running Average (LRAA) -- The average, computed quarterly, of results taken at a specific monitoring location during the most recent four quarters.

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.

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 are set to allow for an additional margin of safety.

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.

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 benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Millirems per Year (Mrem/yr) -- A measure of radiation absorbed by the human body.

Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) - The minimum limit of a chemical required to be reported to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The MRL is not a regulatory level and is only a reporting requirement at this time.

Not Detected (ND) -- The result of the analysis is below the analytical method/instrument detection level

NTU -- Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a regulatory measure of water clarity.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L) -- A measure of the level of radioactivity in water.

Parts per Billion (ppb) -- Also known as *micrograms* per liter. An equivalent comparison is one penny in 10 *million* dollars.

Parts per Million (ppm) -- Also known as *milligrams* per liter. An equivalent comparison is one penny in 10 *thousand* dollars.

Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) -- A group of chemicals called "Disinfection Byproducts" (DBPs) that form when natural organic matter in the source water, such as leaves and algae, decompose and combine chemically with the chlorine added during the disinfection process.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) -- The measure of the carbon content of organic matter. The measure provides an indicator of how much organic matter is in the water and could potentially react with chlorine to form Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs).

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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

FAILURE TO MAINTAIN RECORDS

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE BEBER. TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

Recordkeeping Requirements Not Met for Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)

We violated a drinking water requirement.

- We failed to retain written records about our recycled flows in accordance with the Filter Backwash Recycling Rule.
- We failed to notify the Department that we are recycling our waste stream.
- We incurred a record keeping violation under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arised where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What happened? What was done?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) were required to be collected During the 1st Quarter of 2024. Samples were collected on 02/07/2024 and analyzed on 02/11/2024 both within the monitoring quarter. The samples were then required to be reported to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. (PaDEP) by April 10th by the analyzing laboratory. Unfortunately, the analyzing lab, located in Florida, was unaware of this requirement and reported the sample results late on April 30, 2024. This was the first time that these chemicals were required to be collected and reported by law in the State of Pennsylvania. To prevent reoccurrence of this the Wilksburg-Penn Joint Water Authority will ensure that all laboratories are aware of all reporting requirements, especially with new required parameter analyses. All required analyses have been properly collected, analyzed and reported since this incident.

For more information, please contact Louis N. Ammon at _____
412-243-6212

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Wilksburg-Penn Joint Water Authority

PWS ID#: 5020056

Date distributed: April 25, 2025

WPJWA WATER QUALITY REPORT - 2024

PWS ID# 5020056

LISTED: Chemicals that were detected in WPJWA drinking water. Even though detected, all are below the allowable levels.

NOT LISTED: Other chemicals and compounds which were tested during their required monitoring period and not found to exceed federal or state laws.

These analyses were performed to ensure the quality of the water produced.

Wilksburg Penn Joint Water Authority PWSID 5020056 January 1, 2024 - December 31, 2024

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected in WPJWA Water	Range of Detections	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) - distribution	N	4	4	1.36 (Average)	0.15 - 2.70	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	N	2	2	0.72	0.28 - 1.23	Water additive for strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	0.34	0.34 - 0.34	Fertilizer runoff, sewage, naturally occurring
Atrazine (ppb) SOC 2023	N	3	3	0.11 (reporting limit 0.10)	0.11	Runoff from herbicide use
Atrazine (ppb) 2024				<0.10	<0.10	Runoff from herbicide use
2,4 D (ppb) SOC 2023	N	70	70	0.11 (reporting limit 0.10)	0.11	Runoff from herbicide use
2,4 D (ppb) 2024				<0.10	<0.10	Runoff from herbicide use
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Y ¹	80 (LRAA)	N/A	64.3 (LRAA) annual	17.2 - 134	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids 5 (ppb)	N	60 (LRAA)	N/A	42.1 (LRAA) annual	27 - 60.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Barium (ppm)	N	2.0	2.0	0.0283	0.0283	Discharge from drilling waste, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper 2022

Contaminant	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	90th PERCENTILE	# of Sites Above AL	Range	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (ppb) 2022	15	0	14.2	9 out of 85	0 - 55.4	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2022	1.3	1.3	0.094	0 out of 85	0 - 0.221	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % Removal Achieved	MCL	RAA Performance Ratio	# of Quarters Out of Compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25 - 35%	32.1 - 55.4%	TT	1.20	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Turbidity

Contaminant	MCL	MCGL	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Range	Sources of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.076 (average)	2024	N	0.017 - 0.280	Soil Runoff
	TT=at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU						

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) - entry point	0.2	0.7	0.70 - 2.20	2024	N	Water additive used to control pathogens

Microbial Contaminants - Minimum 100 routine samples per month

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCGL	Range	Highest % of Contaminated Samples	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Positive result in 5% of monthly samples	0	0% - 0%	0%	2024	N	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR 5) - Per-and-polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Result (ppt)	Range (ppt)	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Entry point to Distribution system						
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	14 parts per trillion (ppt)	0.4 (average)	ND ³ - 1.6 ⁴	Q1 - Q4 2024	N	Human made synthetic chemicals used in industrial and manufacturing applications
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	18 parts per trillion (ppt)	0.325 (average)	ND ³ - 1.3 ⁴	Q1 - Q4 2024	N	
Monroeville Tilibro Interconnect						
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	14 parts per trillion (ppt)	0.325 (average)	ND - 1.3	Q1 - Q4 2024	N	Human made synthetic chemicals used in industrial and manufacturing applications
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	18 parts per trillion (ppt)	ND	ND	Q1 - Q4 2024	N	

¹ There were several minor unforeseen operational conditions, a change in our primary water treatment chemical and exceptional dry hot period that together exacerbated the effective removal of natural organic matter during our pretreatment process. The Authority has performed increased analysis of Natural Organic Matter removal and chemical feed rates of treatment chemicals during the pretreatment phase. Further, the Authority will continue to monitor TTHMs, leaving the Treatment Plant and throughout the water distribution system at a higher frequency than required until the problem is fully resolved. The sampling results from January 2025 have reduced the LRAA to below the regulatory limit of 80 ppb.

² All Samples were taken from a targeted sample pool of Tier 1 sites which have or are reported to have known lead water lines.

³ ND = No Detection

⁴ Estimated concentration above the adjusted method detection limit and below the adjusted reporting limit.

In addition to the analyses reported above, the Authority has collected numerous other required samples as listed below.

All of these analyses were tested below the minimum reporting limit of the testing method:

UCMR5:

Lithium, 11CI-PF3OUdS, 8:2FTS, 4:2FTS, 6:2FTS, ADONA, 9CI-PF3ONS, HFPO-DA(GenX), NFDHA, PFEEESA, PFMPA, PFMBA, PFBS, PFBA, PFDA, PFDoA, PFHpS, PFHpA, PFHxS, PFHxA, PFNA, PFPeS, PFPeA, PFUnA, NEtFOSAA, NMeFOSAA, PFTA, PFTrDA

Annual Inorganic Analysis:

Antimony, Arsenic, Asbestos, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Mercury, Nickel, Nitrite, Selenium, Thallium

Annual Volatile Organic Analyses:

1,1,1 Trichloroethane, 1,1,2 Trichloroethane, 1,1 Dichloroethene, 1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene, 1,2 Dichlorobenzene, 1,2 Dichloroethane, 1,2 Dichloropropane, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, Benzene, Carbon Tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, Ethylbenzene, Methylene Chloride, Styrene, Tetrachloroethene, Toluene, Trichloroethene, Vinyl Chloride, Xylenes (total) cis-1,2-Dichloroethene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethene, m,p-Xylene, o-Xylene

Triennial Synthetic Organic Analyses (2023):

Alachlor, gamma-BHC (Lindane), Chlordane (Technical), Endrin, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Methoxychlor, PCB Screen, Toxaphene, Dalapon, Dicamba, Dinoseb, Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) Aldicarb, Aldicarb sulfone, Aldicarb sulfoxide, Carbofuran, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Methomyl, Oxamyl, Carbaryl, Glyphosate, Diquat, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, Butachlor, bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate, bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Propachlor, Simazine, Endothal, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB), 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane

Radiological Analysis :

Gross Alpha Particle Activity, Combined Uranium, Gross Beta Particle Activity Radium 226, Radium 228 (2017)