

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019

Village of Menands
280 Broadway, Menands, NY 12204
(Public Water Supply Identification Number NY0100200)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Menands annually issues a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise both your understanding of drinking water and your awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. We are very pleased to provide you with this Annual Water Quality Report, which is an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to New York State standards.

Our constant goal is and always has been to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water supply and to protect our water resources. If you have any questions concerning this report or concerning your drinking water please contact: *Mr. Sean Connors, Sub-Foreman/ Operator, 280 Broadway, Menands, NY 12204; Telephone (518) 434-2922.* We want our valued customers to be informed about their water service. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. They are held on the 1st and 3rd Monday (Tuesday if Monday is a holiday) of each month, 6:00 PM in the *Municipal Building, 250 Broadway, Telephone (518) 434-2922.*

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, 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 State and US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations, which limit the concentration of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Similarly, State Health Department (NYSDOH) and US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Village of Menands purchases its water from the City of Troy under a contract arrangement that has been in place since the 1950's. The City of Troy draws its water from a surface water supply, the spring fed Tomhannock Reservoir, located to the northeast of the City. Generally, water flows by gravity from the Tomhannock Reservoir to the John P. Buckley Water Treatment Plant (WTP), a complete treatment facility. Prior to treatment at the WTP, the City adds potassium permanganate at the Tomhannock Reservoir in an effort to lower the formation of disinfection byproducts (DBPs) that may be formed by downstream treatment processes. Potassium permanganate is a strong oxidant used to oxidize iron and manganese, and does not produce the DBPs that chlorine does. Potassium permanganate is fed seasonally from mid-June to September/October depending on the iron and manganese concentrations in the raw water. The City of Troy then adds chlorine dioxide year-round at Melrose Station to oxidize any organic material native to the raw water to further reduce the formation of DBPs. Unlike chlorine, chlorine dioxide does not form DBPs like THM's or HAA5's. Finally, the partially treated water flows to the WTP where conventional treatment practices like coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and chlorination occur. The City continuously monitors free chlorine residuals and modifies disinfectant doses to ensure adequate residual disinfection levels. The City also adds fluoride to promote public health and to protect teeth against dental cavities. During 2019 there were no source water restrictions.

Finished water from the WTP is transmitted to the Village by way of a 20-inch diameter pipeline that is encased in concrete and which runs under the Hudson River. Water is pumped into our distribution system and into two covered concrete reservoirs with a combined total storage capacity of 2,270,000 gallons. Storage allows us to meet consumer demand and to provide adequate fire protection. We maintain a pressure booster pumping station for our residents in the Sky Hollow/Sage Hill Lane areas. In the event of

an emergency, there are interconnects via two 10-inch diameter pipelines with the City of Watervliet and the Latham Water District.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SWAP)?

To emphasize the protection of surface and ground water sources used for public drinking water, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) in 1996. The amendments require the New York State Department of Health's Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection to ensure that individual Source Water Assessments (SWAs) are completed for all of New York's public water systems.

A Source Water Assessment provides information on the potential contaminant threats to public drinking water sources. Each SWA will:

- ◆ Determine where water used for public drinking water comes from (delineate the source areas)
- ◆ Inventory potential sources of contamination that may impact public drinking water sources
- ◆ Assess the likelihood of a source water area becoming potential contaminated

The NYSDOH has completed a SWA for the Tomhannock Reservoir. The Source Water Assessment, as summarized below, includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how likely contaminants could enter the reservoir. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination. It does not mean that the water delivered to your home is or will become unsafe to drink. See Section "Are There Contaminants in Our Drinking Water?" of this report for information concerning levels of contaminants in your water.

The SWA found that the significant area of pastureland within the assessment area results in a potential for protozoa contamination. Additional susceptibility was determined due to the presence of landfills within the assessment area. It should be noted that hydrologic characteristics (e.g. basin shape and flushing rates) generally make reservoirs sensitive to existing and new sources of phosphorus and microbial contamination. It should also be noted that the City of Troy's WTP performs multi-level treatment to ensure that residents of Troy and purchasers of their treated water (like the Village of Menands) receive safe drinking water. A copy of the full Source Water Assessment, including a map of the assessment area, is available for review by contacting us at the number provided in this report.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Village provides water through 1,033 service connections to a resident population of approximately 3,990 people. All services are metered. Our average daily demand was 1,112,000 gallons and the single highest daily demand was 1,390,000 gallons. The total water purchased in the billing period between November 1, 2018 and October 31, 2019 was 405,800,000 gallons. Of the total water purchased, a volume of 198,913,000 gallons was delivered directly to customers. As a result, a total 206,887,000 gallons of water (or 51%) was not delivered directly to customers and is considered "unaccounted for water". This can be attributed to water usage for fire protection, water system flushing/maintenance, and losses in the transmission and distribution system (water main breaks and leaks). A major leak was repaired in early February 2020 which is leading to a significant reduction in unaccounted for water. The charge for water during the last billing cycle was \$4.109 per 1000 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Village's drinking water is routinely monitored for a myriad of contaminants by the City of Troy, the source of the Village's public water system (see Appendix A – City of Troy 2019 Table of Detected Contaminants). The Village supplements the City's sampling and tests regularly for inorganic contaminants, radiological contaminants, lead and copper, turbidity, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, haloacetic acids, trihalomethanes and synthetic organic contaminants. The Village is also required to test a minimum of five samples for coliform bacteria each month, however we usually test six. The table presented below summarizes the Village's test results for 2019 (contaminants tested for but not detected are omitted). Note that the State allows public water systems to test for some contaminants less frequently than once per year. These contaminants are known to exhibit stable concentrations that vary infrequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. For a listing of the parameters that the Village analyzed that were not detected, see Appendix B.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Albany County Health Department at (518) 447-4620.

MENANDS WATER DEPARTMENT TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS FOR 2019 Public Water Supply Identification Number NY 100200						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity (Highest turbidity sample from Troy WTP)	N	0.87 ¹	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants (Samples from 5/7/19 unless otherwise noted)						
Barium	N	30	ppb	2000	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	220	ppm	N/A	250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Copper (samples from 7/16/18-9/25/18)	N	0.08 ² ND-0.15	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	N	744	ppb	N/A	2200	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Iron	N	120	ppb	N/A	300	Geology; Naturally occurring
Lead (samples from 7/16/18-9/25/18)	N	6	ppb	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
Range	N	ND-17	ppb	N/A	300	Geology; Naturally occurring
Manganese	N	18	ppb	N/A	300	Runoff from fertilizer
Nitrate	N	363	ppb	10,000	10,000	Naturally occurring
Odor	N	1	units	N/A	3	
pH	N	8.34	units	N/A	6.5-8.5	
Sodium ³	N	13	ppm	N/A	N/A	Geology; Road Salt
Color	N	5	units	N/A	15	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	N	13.6	ppm	N/A	250	Geology
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (Sample from 5-7-19)						
2,4-D	N	.112	ppb	N/A	50	
Disinfection Byproducts (Quarterly Samples from 3/1/19, 5/7/19 & 8/6/19, 11/4/19)						
Stage 2 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (Highest LRAA)	N	47.2 ⁴ 14-62.9	ppb	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Range of values for HAA5	N	74.4 22-111	ppb	0	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Stage 2 TTHM[Total Trihalomethanes] (Highest LRAA)	N					
Range of values for TTHM	N	1.52 0.26-2.21	ppm	MRDLG N/A	MRDL 4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of Troy's filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred on 8-17-19 (0.87 NTU). 2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 samples collected. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 30 sites tested. 3. Water containing more than 20 ppm should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diets. 4. The average is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The average shown is the highest LRAA for 2019. The highest LRAA for the HAA5s and TTHMs were in the 4 th quarter of 2019.						

Glossary of Terms

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

90th Percentile Value - The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal -The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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 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 the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) - The LRA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site.

N/A - Not applicable.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the above table, our system had no violations in 2019. Additionally, the information presented in Appendix A shows that the City of Troy was free of violations as well. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2019, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens 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 from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION OF FLUORIDE ADDITION

Our system is one of many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. Fluoride is added to the water we purchase by the City of Troy before it is delivered to us. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the City of Troy monitors fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 1.0 mg/l. During 2019 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level 99% of the time. None of the monitoring showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

INFORMATION ON LEAD

We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

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 City of Troy and Village of Menands are 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>

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Although the Village is fortunate to have an ample supply of water coming from Troy and water restrictions are a rarity, we encourage all residents to conserve water. The following are just a few of the simple measures that can be implemented:

- ◆ Only run the dishwasher and clothes washer when there is a full load
- ◆ Use water saving showerheads
- ◆ Install faucet aerators in the kitchen and the bathroom to reduce the flow from 4 to 2.5 gallons per minute
- ◆ Water gardens and lawn for only a couple of hours after sunset
- ◆ Check and repair all leaks in toilets, faucets and outside spigots
- ◆ Cover swimming pools during hot spells, thereby reducing the need to replenish water
- ◆ Instead of hosing, sweep driveways and sidewalks
- ◆ Turn water off and on while washing hands, brushing teeth, shaving etc.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit our customers. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

Appendix A - City of Troy 2019 Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date or Frequency of Sample	Level Detected			Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, MRDL, AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
			Value or Average	Range					
				Low	High		MRDLG		
Physical and Chemical Analytes									
pH	No	Daily	8.44	6.38	9.02	-	-	NDL	Adjusted at WTP
Temperature	No	Daily	12.3	3.0	23.0	° C	n/a	NDL	-
Color	No	Daily	0	0	2	color units	n/a	15	Naturally occurring
Turbidity	No	Daily	0.38	0.11	1.40	NTU	n/a	5	Soil runoff
Chlorine	No	Daily	0.81	0.58	1.27	mg/L	4	4.0	Added disinfectant
Chlorine Dioxide	No	Daily	0.013	0.00	0.19	mg/L	0.8	0.8	Added disinfectant
Fluoride	No	Daily	0.77	0.17	1.11	mg/L	n/a	2.2	Adjusted at WTP
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	No	Daily	41.5	20.4	48.8	mg/L	n/a	NDL	Naturally occurring
Hardness, as CaCO ₃	No	Weekly	53.6	44.0	60.0	mg/L	n/a	NDL	Naturally occurring
Iron	No	Weekdays	0.02	0.00	0.05	mg/L	n/a	0.3	Naturally occurring
Manganese	No	Weekdays	0.001	0.00	0.04	mg/L	n/a	0.3	Naturally occurring
Disinfection By-Products									
Total Trihalomethanes									Formed by reaction of chlorine and chlorine dioxide with naturally occurring organics.
Campbell Ave FS	No	Quarterly	52.5	23.4	87.6	ug/l	n/a	80	
Griswold Heights	No	Quarterly	56.8	29.8	95.0	ug/l	n/a	80	
Cookie Factory	No	Quarterly	58.0	31.1	84.5	ug/l	n/a	80	
Deli & Brew	No	Quarterly	60.2	33.4	92.9	ug/l	n/a	80	
Total Haloacetic acids									
Campbell Ave FS	No	Quarterly	39.5	30.5	48.2	ug/l	n/a	60	
Griswold Heights	No	Quarterly	39.4	29.8	44.6	ug/l	n/a	60	
Cookie Factory	No	Quarterly	40.1	31.1	50.2	ug/l	n/a	60	
Deli & Brew	No	Quarterly	43.7	36.0	52.5	ug/l	n/a	60	
Chlorite	No	Monthly	0.90	0.66	1.18	mg/l	n/a	1.00	
Chlorate	No	Monthly	0.19	0.09	0.32	mg/l	n/a	n/a	
Lead and Copper									
Lead * (Jan-June)	No	Bi Annually	0.0042	<0.001	0.015	mg/l	0.00	(AL) 0.015	Household plumbing corrosion, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (Jan-June)	No	Bi Annually	0.0388	0.002	0.13	mg/l	1.30	(AL) 1.30	
Lead * (July-Dec)	No	Bi Annually	0.004	<0.0010	0.014	mg/l	0.00	(AL) 0.015	
Copper (July-Dec)	No	Bi Annually	0.0441	0.004	0.244	mg/l	1.30	(AL) 1.30	
Inorganic Chemicals									
Barium	No	7/3/2019	0.0279	-	-	mg/L	2.0	2.0	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	7/3/2019	25.8	-	-	mg/L	n/a	250.0	Naturally occurring or road salt
Sodium **	No	7/3/2019	12.7	-	-	mg/L	n/a	**	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	No	7/3/2019	20.2	-	-	mg/L	n/a	250.0	Naturally occurring
Radiological									
Gross Alpha Particles	No	3/11/2016	-0.840	1 sample taken every 6 years		pCi/l	0	15.0	Naturally occurring
Gross Beta Particles	No	3/11/2016	0.681			pCi/l	0	4.0	Naturally occurring
Radium 226	No	3/11/2016	0.456			pCi/l	0	5.0	Naturally occurring
Radium 228	No	3/11/2016	-0.144			pCi/l	0	5.0	Naturally occurring
Total Uranium	No	3/11/2016	0.167			Ug/L	0	30.0	Naturally occurring
MICROBIOLOGICAL TABLE									
Coliform	No	Weekdays	0.18%	-	-	%	0	5%	Naturally occurring
E.Coli ***	No	Weekdays	0	-	-	-	0	***	Human/animal fecal waste
TABLE OF NON-DETECTED CONTAMINANTS									
Inorganic Chemicals			Organic Chemicals						
Antimony	Chromium	Nitrite-as N	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)		Aldicarb Sulfoxide		Heptachlor		Pentachlorophenol
Arsenic	Cyanide	Selenium	2,4-D		Atrazine		Heptachlor Epoxide		Toxaphene
Asbestos	Mercury	Silver	Alachlor		Carbofuran		Lindane		Vinyl Chloride
Beryllium	Nickel	Thallium	Aldicarb		Chlordane		Methoxychlor		
Cadmium	Nitrate-as N	Zinc	Aldicarb Sulfone		Endrin		PCB's		

Appendix B

MENANDS WATER DEPARTMENT TABLE OF UNDETECTED CONTAMINANTS FOR 2019 Public Water Supply Identification Number NY0100200				
VOC's (Volatile Organic Compounds) Contaminants Not Detected				Monitoring Frequency & Concentration
Benzene	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Ethylbenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Monitoring requirement is every 18 months NON DETECT Sample results from 5/7/19 *State waiver does not require monitoring these compounds
Bromobenzene	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Hexachlorobutadiene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
Bromochloromethane	Dichlordifluoromethane	Isopropylbenzene	Trichloroethene	
Bromomethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	p-Isopropyltoluene	Trichlorofluoromethane	
N-Butylbenzene	1,2-Dichloroethane	Methylene Chloride	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
sec-Butylbenzene	1,1 Dichloroethene	n-Propylbenzene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
Tert-Butylbenzene	cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	Styrene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
Carbon Tetrachloride	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	m-Xylene	
Chlorobenzene	1,2 Dichloropropane	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	o- Xylene	
2-Chlorotoluene	1,3 Dichloropropane	Tetrachloroethene	p-Xylene	
4-Chlorotoluene	2,2 Dichloropropane	Toluene	Vinyl Chloride	
Dibromomethane	1,1 Dichloropropene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	MTBE	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene		
Chloroethane	Chloromethane	1,2 - Dibromoethane		
Inorganic Compounds Contaminants Not Detected				Monitoring Frequency & Concentration
Arsenic	Chromium	Antimony	Thallium	Monitoring requirement is one sample annually Sample results from 5/7/19 NON DETECT
Beryllium	Cyanide	Silver	Nickel	
Cadmium	Mercury	Selenium		
Silver	Zinc	Asbestos (Waived from Monitoring) ⁱ		
Synthetic Organic Materials				Monitoring Frequency & Concentration
Contaminants Not Detected (Synthetic Organic Materials Group 1)				Monitoring requirement is one sample annually Sample results from 5/7/19 NON DETECT
Alachlor	Lindane	Aldicarb Sulfone	Heptachlor	
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	PCB's	Carbofuran	Methoxyhlor	
Atrazine	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Dibromochloropropane	Toxaphene	
Chlordane	Aldicarb	Endrin		
Contaminants Not Detected (Synthetic Organic Materials Group 2)				
Aldrin	Glyphosate*	Benzo(a)pyrene	Hexachlorobenzene	
Butachlor	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Carbaryl	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	
Dalapon	Methomyl	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	Metolachlor	
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Metribuzin	Dicamba	Oxamyl (Vydate)	
Dieldrin	Pichloram	Dinoseb	Propachlor	
Diquat*	Simazine	Endothall*	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)*	
Pentachlorophenol				

ⁱ Asbestos monitored every 9 years, Waived due to no pipes containing asbestos