Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Village of Fort Edward & Town of Fort Edward WD #2

118 Broadway, Fort Edward, NY 12828
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY5700119 & NY5730110

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Fort Edward will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your drinking water met all State drinking water health standards. This report is a snapshot 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 treatment process and to protect our water resources. If you have any questions concerning this report or concerning your drinking water please contact: *Mr. Bill Caprood, Water Superintendent, Village of Fort Edward, 99 Reservoir Road, Fort Edward, NY 12828; Telephone (518) 792-0419.* 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 Monday of each month, 7:00 PM at the *Village Hall, 118 Broadway, Fort Edward, NY 12828*; Telephone *(518) 747-4023.*

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The source of water for the Village of Fort Edward Water System consists of a watershed of roughly 720 acres. The watershed contains four (4) reservoirs, two (2) wells and three (3) spring collection boxes. Although all components of the water supply system are interconnected, they may be described as forming two distinct systems. The two reservoirs and two wells comprise one water system. The other system consists of two additional reservoirs and three spring collection boxes. The water from this second system is also pumped to the treatment plant. All the reservoirs in the watershed are fed either directly or indirectly by groundwater as well as surface runoff. The primary source used by the Village is Dority Reservoir.

In the early 1980's volatile organic compounds were discovered in one of the streams feeding the New Reservoir. Some of the compounds detected were trichloroethene and cis 1,2-dichloroethene. In order to remediate this problem a forced air stripper was constructed to remove any of the volatiles that may be present. The stripped water is returned to the stream feeding the New Reservoir. The New Reservoir is an emergency supply that has not been used in recent years. Volatile organic chemical samples are collected monthly to verify the air stripper is working properly. There have been no detected concentrations in the finished water for any of the 53 volatiles measured monthly. Copies of these reports may be obtained from the Village of Fort Edward.

The Village operates a state-of-the-art water filtration facility capable of treating more than 1,250,000 gallons of water per day. The new facility is a DualSand™ system by Parkson Corporation. Additionally, a small amount of coagulant (polyaluminum chloride- PCH180) is added to increase the removal of solids. The water is chlorinated to kill bacteria and other microorganisms. We also add sodium hydroxide for pH control of the finished water.

In general, 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 State and EPA prescribe regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water, provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Village provides water through approximately 1,300 residential services and approximately 12 industrial and commercial customers to a population of approximately 3,300 people. Fort Edward Water District #2 consists of approximately 34 residential services to a population of approximately 80 people located on Rt. 4 across the Champlain Canal at the south end of the Village of Fort Edward is also supplied with water from the Fort Edward Water Treatment Plant. Our average daily demand is 322,126 gallons. Our single highest day was 491,430 gallons. The total water withdrawn in 2025 was 125,691,000 gallons. The amount of water treated was 117,576,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 59,257,971 gallons. Unaccounted for water was 22,000 gallons or 6.5%. from filter backwashing (waste to lagoon was 11,853,411 gallons) and the municipal swimming pool contribute the amount of water not billed. Water used to flush mains, fight fires, and main breaks, old meters and leakage accounts for the

remainder of that not billed. *Industrial Customers-Monthly Billing* $3.30 per Thousand Gallons; *Residential Rates (Semi-Annual Billing)* 0-15,000 gallons-$60.00; over 15,000 gallons; $3.30 for each 1,000 gallons thereafter; If the meter is broken or not working there will be a 40,000-gallon charge. Rates will be billed on a per unit basis (Multiple Dwellings). Industrial Rate is $3.30 a thousand gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Village of Fort Edward routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous contaminants. We test your drinking water for inorganic contaminants, radiological contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, and synthetic organic contaminants. In addition, we test 4 samples for coliform bacteria each month and the Fort Edward WD #2 does 1 coliform sample each month. The tables presented on pages 4 and 5 depict which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. The state allows 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old and is noted. For a listing of the parameters we analyzed that were not detected along with the frequency of testing for compliance with the NYS Sanitary Code, see Appendix A.

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 New York State Department of Health, Glens Falls District Office at (518) 793-3893.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see from the attached tables on pages 4 and 5, our water systems had no violations. We would like to note that our water is tested annually for sodium. Although there is no MCL for sodium there are several dietary warnings which are on page 5, footnote #4. Although nitrate was detected below the MCL for the Village of Fort Edward, it was detected at times at concentrations greater than 5 ppm which is greater than one-half of the MCL. Therefore, we are required to present the following information on nitrate in drinking water:

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, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

We also exceeded the MCL for odor and we are required to provide the following information:

Odor as measured by this standard procedure has no health effects; although several contaminants exert odors when they are present at levels near their MCLs. Odor is an important quality factor affecting the drinkability of water.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected; however, these compounds were detected below New York State requirements. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025, 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 microbiological pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ON LEAD

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The of Village of Fort Edward is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect

lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact William Caprod at Village of Fort Edward. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires every federally defined community and non-transient, non-community water system to develop a service line inventory (also called a lead service line inventory (LSLI)).

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible.

The Village of Fort Edward distribution system has lead line, ,galvanized lines requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines The inventory is viewable at the following website:
https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY5700119.htm ,The Town of Fort Edward WD#2 inventory has non-lead service lines and some unknown service lines can be viewed at the following website:
https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY5730110.htm

We have surveyed 100% of the lines and verified 50%

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 that New York State Department of Health's Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection is responsible for ensuring that source water assessments 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 source water assessment 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.

A SWAP summary for our water supply is attached to this report.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

The Village of Fort Edward encourages water conservation. There are a lot of things you can do to conserve water in your own home. Conservation tips include:

- 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 faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks and repair all leaks promptly

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- New water mains and service lines installed on Moon Street in September 2025.
- New and larger water main is planned to be installed on a portion of East Street in 2026.

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. Please call our office if you have questions.

TOWN OF FORT EDWARD WD #2 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY5730110							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Collection	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (Range of copper concentration)	N	8/10/23	0.0725[1] (0.0151-0.100)	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (Range of lead concentration)	N	8/10/23	2.3[2] (ND-2.9)	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)	N	8/4/25	21.3	µg/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes(TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	N	8/4/25	43.5	µg/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Chlorine (average) [daily samples] (Range)	N	daily testing	0.83 (0.53-1.06)	mg/l	MRDLG N/A	MRDL 4	Water additive used to control microbes

FOOTNOTES-

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 5 test sites. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent measurements that is equal to or below it. This means in the Fort Edward WD #2 system the 90th percentile value for copper was interpolated between the two samples with the highest level detected. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 5 sites tested
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 5 test sites. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent measurements that is equal to or below it. This means in the Fort Edward WD #2 system the 90th percentile value for lead was interpolated between the two samples with the highest level detected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 5 sites tested

VILLAGE OF FORT EDWARD TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY5700119							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Collection	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity [1] (Highest turbidity sample)	N	7/31/25	0.12	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0 NTU	Soil runoff
Monthly Average of Samples Meeting Performance Standard	N		100%			TT= 95% samples < 0.3	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	1/6/25	0.0068	mg/l	2	MCL=2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	N	1/6/25	74.2	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Chromium	N	1/6/25	0.0054	mg/l	100	MCL=100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (Range of copper concentration)	N	7/31/24-8/4/24	0.225[2] (0.0116-0.260)	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (Range of lead concentration)	N	7/31/24-8/4/24	3.3[3] (ND-5.8)	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains, erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	1/6/25	0.0027	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Nitrate (Avg)	N	1/6/25 2/18/25 5/15/25 8/4/25 11/3/25	5.5 6.14 5.23 4.86 4.67 (5.28)	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Odor	N	1/6/25	4	units	N/A	MCL=3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.

Sodium[4]	N	1/6/25	40.7	mg/l	N/A	(See Health Effects)[4]	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	N	1/6/25	12.6	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring
Principal Organic Chemicals							
Bromomethane (Methyl Bromide)	N	1/6/25	2.06	µg/l	N/A	MCL=5	Used to kill a variety of pests; used to make other chemicals or as a solvent to get oil out of nuts, seeds, and wool
Synthetic Organic Chemicals							
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	N	11/3/25	2.19	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (Quarterly samples)							
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid) Average[5] (Range of Values for Haloacetic acids)	N	2/3/25 5/5/25 8/4/25 11/3/25	25.0[5] (8.74-36.7)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) Average[5] (Range of values for Total Trihalomethanes)	N		33.0[5] (15.2-45.7)	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Chlorine (average) [daily samples] Range	N	daily testing	1.34 (0.70-1.62)	mg/l	MRDLG = N/A	MRDL = 4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined radium – 226 and 228	N	2/6/23	0.266+/- 0.3	pCi/l	0	MCL = 5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Organic Carbon[6] (quarterly samples)							
Raw Water (range of values) Treated Water (range of values)	N	2/3/25 5/6/25 8/4/25 11/3/25	ND-2.55 ND-1.24	mg/l	N/A	TT	Organic material both natural and man made; Organic pollutants, decaying vegetation.

VILLAGE OF FORT EDWARD TABLE OF DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY5700119

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date(s) of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG or Health Advisory Level [7]	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	N	11/3/25	2.00	ng/L	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications

FOOTNOTES-

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Level detected represents the highest level detected. State regulations require that entry point turbidity must always be below 1.0 NTU. The .regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU**.** Distribution system turbidity performed 5 times a week with 0.18 NTU being the average level detected.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent measurements that is equal to or below it. This means in the Fort Edward Village system copper levels in 18 sites are below the 90th percentile value and 2 sites are above the 90th percentile. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 20 sites tested.
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 20 test sites. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent measurements that is equal to or below it. This means in the Fort Edward Village system copper levels in 18 sites are below the 90th percentile value and 2 sites are above the 90th percentile. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 20 sites tested.
4. Water containing more than 20 mg/l should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diet. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets
5. The MCL for HAA5 and TTHMs is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The average shown represents the highest LRAA for the 4 quarters. The highest HAA5 was in 4th quarter and TTHMs LRAAs was in the 4th quarter of 2025.
6. Total Organic compliance achieved each quarter.
7. USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.

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 (*µg/l) - 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 (ng/l)-one part per trillion corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)- A measure of the radioactivity in water
Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
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 (AL) - 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 LRAA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site.
N/A-not applicable

Fort Edward Village
PWSID# NY5700119
AWQR SWAP Summary

The NYS DOH has evaluated this Public Water System's (PWS) susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraph below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for this PWS. This PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

The assessment area for this drinking water source contains no discrete potential contaminant sources, and none of the land cover contaminant prevalence ratings are greater than low. However, the high mobility of microbial contaminants in reservoirs results in this drinking water intake having medium-high susceptibility ratings for protozoa and enteric bacteria and viruses. Furthermore, reservoirs are highly susceptible to water quality problems caused by phosphorus additions.

A copy of the full Source Water Assessments, including a map of the assessment area, is available for review by contacting us at the number provided in this report

Appendix A

New York State Sanitary Code Compliance Monitoring Requirements- Compounds Analyzed that were Below Limits of Detection

VILLAGE OF FORT EDWARD TEST RESULTS Public Water Supply Identification Number NY5700119					
CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY		CONTAMINANT	CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY
Asbestos	Every 9 years Sample from 6/1/20 No Asbestos pipe		**POC's (Volatile Organic Compounds)**		
			Benzene	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Monitoring requirement is one sample annually Sample from 4/2/25 **Non-Detect**
Antimony	Monitoring requirement is 1 sample annually Sample from 1/6/25 **Non-Detect**		Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene	
Arsenic			Bromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	
Beryllium			Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene	
Cadmium			N-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	
Cyanide			sec-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride	
Fluoride			Tert-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	
Mercury			Carbon Tetrachloride	Styrene	
			Chlorobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Selenium			2-Chlorotoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Silver			4-Chlorotoluene	Tetrachloroethene	
Thallium			Dibromethane	Toluene	
			1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	
			1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
			1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	
			Dichlordifluoromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
			1,1-Dichloroethane	Trichloroethene	
			1,2-Dichloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	
			1,1 Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
Color	Monitoring requirement is at State discretion Sample from 1/6/25 **Non-Detect**		cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
Iron			Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
Manganese			1,2 Dichloropropane	m-Xylene	
Zinc			1,3 Dichloropropane	o- Xylene	
			2,2 Dichloropropane	p-Xylene	
			1,1 Dichloropropene	Vinyl Chloride	
			Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	MTBE	
			Total Coliform / E. coli		Monitoring is 4 samples/ month **Non-Detect**
Synthetic Organic Chemicals					
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group I)			Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group II)		
Alachlor	Aldicarb		Aldrin	Benzo(a)pyrene	Monitoring requirement is 1 sample every 18 months; Sample from 4/7/25 **Non-Detect** ***State waiver does not require monitoring these compounds**
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Aldicarb Sulfone		Butachlor	Carbaryl	
Atrazine	Carbofuran		Dalapon	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	
Chlordane	Dibromochloropropane		Di(2-ethylhexyl)pthalate	Dicamba	
2,4-D	Endrin		Dieldrin	Dinoseb	
Ethylene Dibromide	Heptachlor		Diquat*	Endothall*	
Lindane	Methoxyhlor		Glyphosate*	Hexachlorobenzene	
PCB's	Toxaphene		Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1,4-Dioxane		Methomyl	Metolachlor	
	PFOS		Metribuzin	Oxamyl vydate	
			Pichloram	Propachlor	
			Simazine	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)*	