

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2021  
Town of Perrysburg/Hamlet of Versailles  
10460 Peck Hill Road PO Box 250  
Perrysburg, NY 14129  
(Public Water Supply ID# 0430097)*

## **INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Perrysburg, will be issuing a report annually 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 resources. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report provides 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 State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Kirk Trumppore, Chief Water Operator in Responsible Charge, at 716-532-3353. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled town board meetings. The meetings are held on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 pm in the Perrysburg Town Hall.

## **WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?**

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, 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 the 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.

Our water district serves approximately 136 people through 66 service connections. The primary source of our water is the Erie County Water Authority's (ECWA) Sturgeon Point Treatment Plant in the Town of Evans, drawing water from Lake Erie to supply the southern part of Erie County and communities in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties. You should also be aware that the water passes through transmission mains operated by the Seneca Nation of Indians, on the Cattaraugus Reservation. The Nation does have two wells of its own that may be operated periodically, however it is unlikely that this water could reach Versailles customers since it is located in a different pressure zone. Regardless, the Nation's system is monitored by the US EPA and must be treated to the same federal and state standards that the ECWA complies with.

In 2003, the New York State Department of Health completed a draft Source Water Assessment of the supply's raw water sources under the state's Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The purpose of this program is to compile, organize, and evaluate information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. It is important to note that source water assessment reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination. The Great Lakes' watershed is exceptionally large. General drinking water concerns for public water supplies which use these sources include: storm generated turbidity, municipal wastewater discharges, toxic sediments, shipping related spills, agricultural runoff, and problems associated with exotic species (e.g. zebra mussels – intake clogging and taste and odor problems). The SWAP is based on the analysis of the contaminant inventory compiled for the drainage areas deemed most likely to impact drinking water quality at a public water supply's raw water intake. The assessment for the Lake Erie source found a moderate susceptibility to contamination. The amount of agricultural land in the assessment area results in elevated potential of disinfection byproduct precursors and pesticides contamination. While there are some facilities present, permitted discharges do not likely represent an important threat to source water quality based on their density in the assessment area. There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include landfills. If you have any questions about this Source Water Assessment, please contact the Erie County Health Department at 858-6966.

## ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: coliform bacteria, lead and copper, total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled water, might be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or the Cattaraugus County Health Department at 716-701-3386. Information is also available from the EPA website: <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/drinking-water-regulations>.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Disinfectant</b>							
Chlorine Residual	No	2021	Avg. = .46 (.22 - .93)	mg/l	n/a	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper <sup>1</sup>	No	7/27/21 to 8/3/21	315 (3 - 524)	ug/l	1,300	AL = 1,300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead <sup>2</sup>	No	7/27/21 to 8/3/21	2.8 (<1 - 4)	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Disinfection By-products</b>							
Haloacetic Acids	No	2021	Avg. = 18.5 (15.3 - 21.6)	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2021	Avg. = 79.6 (65.5 - 93.7)	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.

**Notes:**

1-The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 5 sites tested. 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 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, five samples were collected at your water system and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value was the average of the highest and second highest value, 315 ug/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2- The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile level for lead was 2.8 ug/l. None of the five sites exceeded the action level of 15 ug/l.

**Note:** For further information regarding detected contaminants, please refer to the following attached documents:

- 2021 Erie County Water Authority (ECWA) – Annual Water Quality Report Supplement

You can also access more information about the ECWA at <https://www.ecwa.org>

**Definitions:**

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

**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.

**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 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.

**Micrograms per liter (ug/l):** Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

**Milligrams per liter (mg/l):** Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

## **WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?**

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. However, please note that we did have one total trihalomethane result of 93.7 ug/l on 8/11/2021, which is over the maximum contaminant level allowed of 80 ug/l. Be advised that it is not a violation at this time, but does require us to increase our monitoring to quarterly.

We are also required to provide the following information on lead in drinking water. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Town of Perrysburg is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in private home 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 home's plumbing, 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## **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), or at <http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/water.html>.

## **INFORMATION ON FLUORIDE ADDITION**

ECWA is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that safely provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, we monitor fluoride levels daily to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l. During 2021, monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level 99% of the time.

## **WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?**

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ♦ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- ♦ Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- ♦ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential fire fighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- ♦ Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- ♦ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- ♦ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- ♦ Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

## **CLOSING**

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.



**ERIE COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY  
2021 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT SUPPLEMENT**

**DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED (Avg/Max): (Range)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Inorganic Contaminants &amp; Physical Tests</b>							
Barium	No	11/21	0.0163-0.0190 mg/L; Average=0.018mg/L	mg/L	2.0 mg/L	2.0 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from electronics and production wastes.
Chloride	No	6/21	13.1-28.0 mg/L; Average=19.0 mg/L	mg/L	NE	250 mg/L	Naturally occurring in source water.
Chlorine	No	10/21	0.55-1.99 mg/L; Average=1.44 mg/L	mg/L	NA	MRDL=4.0 mg/L	Added for disinfection.
Copper <sup>2</sup>	No	6/19	ND-84 ug/L; 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile=36 ug/L; 0 of 50 above AL	ug/L	1300 ug/L	1300 ug/L	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion.
Fluoride	No	1/21	0.20-0.95 mg/L; Average=0.65 mg/L	mg/L	NA	2.2 mg/L	Added to water to prevent tooth decay.
Lead <sup>3</sup>	No	6/19	ND-284 ug/L; 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile=12.6 ug/L; 4 of 50 above AL	ug/L	0 ug/L	15 ug/L	Home plumbing corrosion; natural erosion.
Nickel	No	11/21	0.713-0.823 ug/L; Average=0.768 ug/L	ug/L	NE	NR	Nickel enters ground water and surface water by dissolution of rocks and soils, from atmospheric fall out, from biological decay and from waste disposal.
Manganese	No	2/21	0.0-16.1 ug/L; Average=3.48 ug/L	ug/L	NE	NR	Naturally occurring; indication of landfill contamination.
pH	No	3/21	7.32-8.49; Average=7.97	SU	NE	NR	Naturally occurring; adjusted for corrosion control.
Distribution System Turbidity	No	2/21	0.067-8.6 NTU; Average=0.24 NTU	NTU	NE	TT-5 NTU	Soil runoff
Entry Point Turbidity <sup>1</sup>	No	5/20	0.172 NTU highest level detected; Lowest monthly % <0.30 NTU=100%	NTU	NTU	NTU	Soil runoff
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants</b>							
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	No	11/21	0.74 - 1.0 ug; Average=0.87 ug/L	ug/L	0 ug/L	MCL	Used in plastic products such as PVC, plastic toys, vinyl upholstery, adhesives and coatings. Compound likely to be released to the environment during production & waste disposal of these products. Also used in inks, pesticides, cosmetics and vacuum oil.
<b>Disinfection By-products</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	8/20	15-79 ug/L; LRAA = 57 <sup>4</sup>	ug/L	NE	LRAA = 80	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	2/20	5-38 ug/L; LRAA = 31 <sup>4</sup>	ug/L	NE	LRAA = 60	By-product of water disinfection (chlorination)
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>							
Radium 228	No	7/19	ND	pCi/L	NE	NE	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	No	7/19	ND	pCi/L	0	5.0	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Cryptosporidium &amp; Giardia</b>							
			Number of Samples Testing Positive <i>Cryptosporidium</i>	Number of Samples Testing Positive <i>Giardia</i>			Number of Samples Tested
Source Water	No	1/17	2	0			6

# ERIE COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY 2021 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT SUPPLEMENT



- 1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU in the combined filter effluent. The regulations require that 95% of the entry point turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. Our highest single system turbidity measurement, 0.172 NTU, for the year occurred in May 2021.
- 2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 50 sites tested. 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 copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 50 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the sixth highest sample at 36 ug/L. The second highest sample was the fourth highest with a value of 41 ug/L. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- 3 – The 90th percentile value was the sixth highest sample at 12.6 ug/L. The second highest sample was the fifth highest with a value of 13 ug/L. The action level for lead was exceeded at two of the sites tested, because samples were taken following a lead service line replacement.
- 4 – This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

## Definitions and Abbreviations:

- 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.
- 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 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.
- 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 required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).
- Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).
- Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.
- AL = Action Level: The concentration of the highest contaminant
- LRAA = Locational Annual Running Average
- ND = Not Detected: Laboratory analysis indicates the constituent is not present
- NE = Not Established
- NA = Not Applicable
- SU = Standard Units
- TT = Treatment Technique



## ERIE COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY 2021 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT SUPPLEMENT

### WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. 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 2021, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

### INFORMATION ON *CRYPTOSPORIDIUM*

*Cryptosporidium* is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. During 2017, as part of our routine sampling, 6 samples were collected from Lake Erie and the Niagara River and were analyzed for *Cryptosporidium* oocysts. Of these samples, none were positive for *Cryptosporidium*. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

### INFORMATION ON *GIARDIA*

*Giardia* is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters and groundwater under the influence of surface water. *Giardia* is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection. During 2017, as part of our routine sampling, six samples were collected and analyzed for *Giardia* cysts. Of these samples, two were confirmed positive. Therefore, our testing indicates the presence of *Giardia* in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Giardia* may cause giardiasis, an intestinal illness. People exposed to *Giardia* may experience mild or severe diarrhea, or in some instances no symptoms at all. Fever is rarely present. Occasionally, some individuals will have chronic diarrhea over several weeks or a month, with significant weight loss. Giardiasis can be treated with anti-parasitic medication. Individuals with weakened immune systems should consult with their health care providers about what steps would best reduce their risks of becoming infected with Giardiasis. Individuals who think that they may have been exposed to Giardiasis should contact their health care providers immediately. The *Giardia* parasite is passed in the feces of an infected person or animal and may contaminate water or food. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers or other settings where hand washing practices are poor.

### INFORMATION ON RADON

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas found in soil and outdoor air that may also be found in drinking water and indoor air. Some people exposed to elevated radon levels over many years in drinking water may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The main risk is lung cancer from radon entering indoor air from soil under homes.

In 2019, we collected a sample from each water treatment plant that were analyzed for radon. The results showed no detection of the radiological parameters. For additional information call your state radon program (1-800-458-1158) or call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-Radon).

### 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).



## ERIE COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY 2021 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT SUPPLEMENT

### INFORMATION ON FLUORIDE ADDITION

Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, we monitor fluoride levels daily to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/L. During 2021, monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for 99% of the time.

### INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

COMPOUNDS TESTED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED				
Compound	Alachlor	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Metribuzin	Radium 226
4-Androstene-3,17-dione	Aldicarb	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Oxamyl (Vydate)	1,1-Dichloroethylene
Baygon	Aldicarb Sulfone	Dibromochloropropane	Oxyfluorin	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
2-Chlorotoluene	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Dibromomethane	PCB 1016	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene
4-Chlorotoluene	Aldrin	Dicamba	PFDA	1,2-Dichloropropane
17beta-Estradiol	alpha-BHC	Dichlorodifluoromethane	PFDaA	1,3-Dichloropropane
17alpha-Ethinyl estradiol	Anatoxin-a	Dieldrin	PFHxA	2,2-Dichloropropane
2,4-D	Asbestos	Isopropylbenzene	PFTA	1,1-Dichloropropene
1,3 Butadiene	Atrazine	p-Isopropyltoluene	PFTiDA	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Benzene	Lindane	PFUxA	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Mercury	Permethrin	1,4-Dioxane
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Chlorpyrifos	Metolcarb	Pichloram	3-Hydroxycarbofuran
1,1-Dichloroethane	Chromium, Total	Methomyl	Profenofos	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)
1,2-Dichloroethane	Cobalt	Methoxyethylor	Propachlor	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Cyanide	MTBE	Propylene Glycol	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Cyflindospermopsin	Methylene Chloride	n-Propylbenzene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Delapon	Metolachlor	Quinoline	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene





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COMPOUNDS TESTED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED (continued)			
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Di-Chlorodifluoromethane	Hexachlorobenzene	N-E-t-FOSAA
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Chloroethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	N-MeFOSAA
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Chloromethane	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	HFPO-DA
Beryllium	Dimethipin	PCB 1221	Selenium
Bromide	Dimoseb	PCB 1232	Simazine
Bromobenzene	Diquat	PCB 1242	Styrene
Bromochloromethane	Endothall	PCB 1248	Tebuconazole
Bromomethane	Endrin	PCB 1254	Tetrachloroethylene
Butachlor	Equilin	PCB 1260	Thallium
Butylated hydroxyanisole	Estriol	Pentachlorophenol	Toluene
n-Butylbenzene	Estrone	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	o-Toluidine
sec-Butylbenzene	Ethoprop	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	Total Microcystin
t-Butylbenzene	Ethylbenzene	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	Toxaphene
Cadmium	Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	Perfluoronoic acid	Tribufos
Carbaryl	Glyphosate	Perfluorooctane sulfonate	Trichloroethylene
Carbofuran	Gross Alpha Particles	Perfluorooctanoic acid	Trichlorofluoromethane
Carbon Tetrachloride	Gross Beta Particles	11Cl-PF3OUDS	Vinyl Chloride
Chlordane	Heptachlor	9Cl-PF3ONS	Xylenes (o,m and p)
Chlorobenzene	Heptachlor Epoxide	ADONA	