

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Brockport annually issues 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 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 Mayor Margaret B Blackman, at (585) 637-5300 or Superintendent of Public Works, Dan Verace at (585) 637-1060. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings. The meetings are held in the Village Court, 49 State Street, on the first and third Monday of every month at 7:00 pm.

**WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?**

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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Departments and the FDA’s regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water source is Lake Ontario. It is filtered and disinfected by the Monroe County Water Authority (MCWA) in their Shoremont Treatment Plant, which is in the town of Greece. During 2022, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The water goes through a treatment process that consists of coagulation, filtration, and disinfection prior to distribution. Fluoride is also added to the water to help prevent tooth decay. The New York State Department of Health has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide to potential contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). In general, the Lake Ontario source used by MCWA is not very susceptible because of the size and quality of the Great Lakes. Because storm and wastewater contamination are potential threats to any source water, the water provided to our customers undergoes

rigorous treatment and testing prior to its delivery. For more information on the State’s source water assessment and how you can protect your water, you can contact us at (585) 637-1060.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 7,104 residents through 1,802 residential metered connections. We also provide water to the faculty and students of both the Brockport Central School District and the State University College at Brockport. In 2022, the Brockport Water Department purchased 284 million gallons of water from the MCWA. Of the amount purchased, 192 million gallons were delivered to our metered and bulk water customers. The difference between the amount purchased from the MCWA and the amount delivered to our metered customers and bulk customers is 92 million gallons or 32% was used for Village operations, water main flushing, firefighting, and leakage. In 2022, Brockport water customers within the Village limits were charged \$5.40 per 1,000 gallons of water and Brockport water customers outside the Village limits (out of district users) were charged \$6.90 per 1,000 gallons. The annual average water bill per household for a family of 5 is \$324.00.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. A listing of the testing is presented on TABLE 2, “Detected Substances.” 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, is more than one year old. 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 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 (800-426-4791) or the Monroe County Department of Public Health at (585) 753-5057.

In addition to the testing done at the plants by the MCWA, the Brockport Water System also tests the distribution system for Chlorine residual, Turbidity and Total Coliform. Of the 379 distribution samples taken by us in 2022, all but 1 October sample met the EPA standards for drinking water as shown on Table 1 at top of next column.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

2022 Village of Brockport	Cl2  mg/L	Tu  NTUs	Highest Coliform Positive month
Max	1.38	0.66	October - 2.86% 1 Sample
Min	0.03	0.03	
Average	0.61	0.11	
# of Samples	379	379	

As you can see from the table, our system had no violations. We had one sample that was positive for Coliform but upon retesting, the sample was negative for Coliform. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected well below the level allowed by the State.

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 woman, infants, and young children. There is no detectable lead in the water we deliver to your home. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead-bearing materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Although our testing indicates this is not a problem for our customers, it is possible that lead levels at your home might be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. The Monroe County Water Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.


*When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your faucet 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 at [www.MCWA.com/my-water/water-quality/my-water-lead-in-drinking-water](http://www.MCWA.com/my-water/water-quality/my-water-lead-in-drinking-water) or from the USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 and website [www.EPA.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.EPA.gov/safewater/lead).*

**IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?**

Monitoring Requirements Met for Brockport Water System During 2022, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements. We are required to report the results of monitoring of your drinking water for total coliforms (microbiological contaminants) on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets



Brockport Board of Trustees  
49 State Street  
Brockport, NY 14420



# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022

**Brockport Water System**

**Brockport Board of Trustees**  
127 Main Street  
Brockport, NY 14420

Public Water Supply  
ID#2701039



health standards. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

The Monroe County Water Authority monitors monthly total coliform samples for Village of Brockport. Twenty-four (24) of the required 32 samples for the month of September 2022 were submitted, due to a logistical error with MCWA. As such, the water system was in violation of Section 5-1.51 and its associated monitoring requirements found at Section 5-1.52 table 11 of the New York State Sanitary Code. This is a monitoring violation and as Tier III violation requires public notification in the 2022 Annual Water Quality Report. Although public health was not impacted, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take any other actions. We have continued to collect and submit 32 monthly microbiological samples as noted in our sampling schedule. We are no longer in violation and in full compliance with all applicable Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) regulations.

## 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 ON FLUORIDE ADDITION

MCWA is one of the many New York water utilities providing drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at an optimal level of 0.7 mg/L. To ensure optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires that we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. In 2021 the fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/L of the CDC's recommended optimal level 99.9% of the time. The highest monitoring result was 0.95 mg/L, below the 2.2 mg/L MCL for fluoride.

# CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters and groundwater under the direct influence of surface water. Cryptosporidium is removed / inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection.

In 2022, the MCWA analyzed a total of six source water samples for *Cryptosporidium* taken from Lake Ontario at the Shoremont and Webster water treatment plants. *Cryptosporidium* was detected in two raw water samples, one collected in February, and one collected in November, at the Shoremont water treatment plant. In our treatment processes at this plant, *Cryptosporidium* is removed / inactivated by a combination of filtration and disinfection.

The MCWA encourages individuals with weakened immune systems to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an intestinal illness, and may spread through means other than drinking water. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers or other settings where handwashing practices are inadequate. Please contact your local health department for more information on cryptosporidiosis

## 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 several reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both 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.
- 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 firefighting 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 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.

- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water appliances, and then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

## SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2022, the Brockport Water Department continued with our semi-annual fire hydrant flushing program to ensure that our water mains are clean, and our hydrants are working effectively and freely. We will continue our leak detection survey semiannually. We repaired seven water main breaks, on mains ranging from 6" – 12", two water service leaks that we replaced with copper tubing on our side and two curb-stop shut-offs replaced.

For 2023 we will abandon 1,600 LF of 6" cast iron water main along East Ave, update 17 village residents with new copper tubing, and tie them onto an 8" PVC main. The Department of Public Works will work to get our water system GIS complete with comprehensive infrastructure mapping. We have applied for a Community Development Block Grant to replace the water main on Keable Ct.

## 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. Please call our office if you have questions.

### Key Terms Used in Water Quality Table

**MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level-The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as possible.

**MCLG** = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal-The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**MRDL** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level-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.

**MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal-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.

**LRAA** = Locational Running Annual Average-The annual average contaminant concentration at a monitoring site.

**pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter.

**T** = Treatment Technique- A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

**ND** = Not Detected- Absent or present at less than testing method detection level. All testing methods are EPA approved with detection limits much less than the MCL.

**NA** = Not applicable.

**NR** = Not required / Not reported.

**NS** = No standard.

**mg/L** = milligram (1/1,000 of a gram) per liter = ppm = parts per million.

**µg/L** = microgram (1/1,000,000 of a gram) per liter = ppb = parts per billion.

**ng/L** = nanogram (1/1,000,000,000 of a gram) per liter = ppt = parts per trillion.

**NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit- A measurement of water clarity.

**SWTP** = Shoremont Water Treatment Plant.

**MCWA** = Monroe County Water Authority.

Village of Brockport Water Quality Summary Table						
2022 Calendar Year Results - Shoremont & Webster WTPs (Lake Ontario Surface Water)						
Detected Substances: (Provided by MCWA)	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range of detected values:	Likely Sources in Drinking Water:	Water Quality Violation: Yes or No
Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.019 - 0.023	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Chloride	mg/L	NA	250	25 - 29	Naturally occurring	No
Fluoride	mg/L	NA	2.2	0.42 - 1.15	Naturally occurring & additive for dental health	No
Manganese	µg/L	NA	300	ND	Naturally occurring	No
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	ND - 0.4	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 2.1	Environmental releases from textile sources	No
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 2.8	Environmental releases from textile sources	No
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NS	15 - 17	Naturally occurring	No
Sulfate	mg/L	NA	250	25 - 27	Naturally occurring	No
<b>Turbidity</b> - Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness or clarity of the water. Turbidity has no health effects. MCWA monitors turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration systems and water quality. State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU in the combined filter effluent. The regulations also require that 95% of samples collected from the entry point have measurements below 0.3 NTU and the highest monthly average for distribution system samples be below 5 NTU. Averages, annual ranges and lowest monthly percentages are listed.						
Turbidity - Entry Point	NTU	NA	TT	0.04 (0.02 - 0.11)	Soil Runoff	No
				100% < 0.3 NTU		
Turbidity - Distribution	NTU	NA	5	4.22 - 3/24/2022	Soil Runoff	No
<b>Microbial Parameters</b> - No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive. The highest monthly % positive and number of samples is listed.						
Total Coliform Bacteria	NA	0	TT	1.9% - August	Naturally present in the environment	No
				7 samples		
<b>Source Water Microbial Pathogens</b> - The highest positive month and number of samples is listed. In our treatment processes, Cryptosporidium is removed / inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection alone.						
Cryptosporidium	OoCysts/L	0	TT	SWTP - 1 (Feb. & Nov.)	Naturally occurring	No
				2 Samples		
<b>Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-products (DBPs)</b> - Chlorine has a MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) and MRDLG (MRDL Goal) rather than an MCL and MCLG (Averages and ranges are listed). For the DBPs (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids) the annual Brockport Water system averages, ranges for all locations, and highest locational running annual averages for all locations are listed.						
Chlorine Residual- Entry Point	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	1.14 (0.71 - 1.44)	Additive for control of microbes	No
				0.83 (0.35 - 1.26)		
Chlorine Residual - Distribution	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	0.59 (ND - 1.85)	Additive for control of microbes	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	NA	80	46.38 (23 - 80)	Byproduct of water chlorination	No
				Max. LRAA = 49.75		
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	µg/L	NA	60	11.43 (5.1-17)	Byproduct of water chlorination	No
				Max. LRAA = 12.15		
<b>Lead and Copper</b> - 90% of samples must be less than the Action Level (AL). The 90th Percentile, the number of samples exceeding the AL, and the range of results are listed. (2021 monitoring period).						
Village of Brockport 2022 revised lead and copper rule compliance sampling included 60 sites with a Lead 90th percentile of 3.3 ug/L (Range: 1-5.7 ug/L) and Copper 90th percentile of 0.64 mg/L (Range: 0.005-0.99 mg/L). <b>Zero (0) samples exceeded the lead and copper AL.</b>						
Copper - Customer Tap Samples	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.130 (None)	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
				0.008 - 0.47		
Lead - Customer Tap Samples	µg/L	0	AL = 15	3.2 (Two)	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
				ND - 130		
* There is no MCL set for sodium in water. However, EPA recommends that water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water <b>containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.</b>						
<b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR4)</b> - The EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. This provides baseline occurrence data that the EPA combines with toxicological research to make decisions about future drinking water regulations. UCMR4 was published in 2016 and required public water systems to participate in monitoring between 2018 - 2020. MCWA performed UCMR4 monitoring in 2018, 2019, and 2020.						

Alcohols, Indicators, Metals, Pesticides, SVOCs, and Cyantoxins:		Entry Points:		Lake Ontario Supplies -		Water Quality Violation:
		Units	MCL	SWTP	WWTP	Yes or No
Manganese		µg/L	NA	ND	ND	NA
Bromide		µg/L	NA	36.3 (36 - 37)	36 (34 - 37)	NA
Total Organic Carbon		mg/L	NA	2.3 (2 - 2.4)	2.2 (1.9 - 2.3)	NA
HAA Groups:		Distribution System:		Combined System Summary:		
Total HAA (5)		µg/L	60	14.1 (0.74 - 31)		No
Total HAA (6) Br		µg/L	NA	7.4 (ND - 12)		NA
Total HAA (9)		µg/L	NA	21 (7.4 - 42)		NA
Bromochloroacetic acid		µg/L	NA	2.2 (ND - 4.4)		NA
Bromodichloroacetic acid		µg/L	NA	3.1 (ND - 5.9)		NA
Chlorodibromoacetic acid		µg/L	NA	1 (ND - 1.6)		NA
Dibromoacetic acid		µg/L	NA	0.5 (ND - 1.4)		NA
Dichloroacetic acid		µg/L	NA	6 (0.74 - 15)		NA
Trichloroacetic acid		µg/L	NA	7.5 (ND - 15)		NA
Compounds Tested For But Not Detected:						
Benzene	Trichlorofluoromethane	Glyphosate	Monochloroacetic acid			
Bromobenzene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Hexachlorobenzene	Tribromoacetic acid			
Bromochloromethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Gross Alpha Particles			
Bromomethane	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Radium 226			
n-Butylbenzene	Vinyl Chloride	3,5-Dichlorobenzoic Acid	Radium 228			
sec-Butylbenzene	o-Xylene	Methomyl	Combined Radium 226/228			
tert-Butylbenzene	m, p-Xylene	Metolachlor	Uranium			
Carbon Tetrachloride	Total Xylene	Metribuzin	11-chloroheptafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUH5)			
Chlorobenzene	Acifluorfen	Oxamyl (lydate)	1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)			
Chloroethane	Alachlor	Paraquat	1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)			
Chloromethane	Aldicarb	Perchlorate	1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)			
2-Chlorotoluene	Aldicarb sulfoxide	Picloram	4,8-dioxo-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)			
4-Chlorotoluene	Aldicarb sulfone	Propachlor	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (BCI-PF3ONS)			
Dibromomethane	Atrazine	Simazine	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX)			
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Baygon	2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD (Dioxin)	N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NtEFOSAA)			
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Bentazon	Antimony	N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMtEFOSAA)			
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Carbofuran	Beryllium	Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)			
Dichlorodifluoromethane	Chlordane	Chromium	Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)			
1,1-Dichloroethane	Dibromochloropropane	Cyanide	Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)			
1,2-Dichloroethane	2, 4-D	Mercury	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)			
1,1-Dichloroethene	Endrin	Nickel	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)			
dis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Ethylene Dibromide	Nitrite	Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)			
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Heptachlor	Selenium	Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDDa)			
1,2-Dichloropropane	Heptachlor Epoxide	Silver	Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)			
1,3-Dichloropropane	Lindane (gamma-BHC)	Thallium	Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)			
2,2-Dichloropropane	Methoxychlor	Zinc	Perfluorooxanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)			
1,1-Dichloropropene	p,p' DDD	Surfactants (Foaming Agents)	Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)			
1,3-Dichloropropene(cis)	p,p' DDE	Giardia Lambia	Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)			
1,3-Dichloropropene(trans)	p,p' DDT	Germanium	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)			
Ethylbenzene	PCB's Total	alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)			
Hexachlorobutadiene	Pentachlorophenol	Chlorpyrifos	Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)			
p-Isopropyltoluene	Toxaphene	Dimethipin	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)			
Methyl Tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex)	Ethoproph	Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTA)			
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	Aldrin	Oxyfluorene	Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)			
n-Propylbenzene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Profenofos	Total Microcystin			
Styrene	Butachlor	Tebuconazole	Microcystin-LA			
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Carbaryl	Permethrin, cis & trans	Microcystin-LF			
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Dalapon	Triбуfos	Microcystin-LR			
Tetrachloroethene	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate	Butylated hydroxyanisole	Microcystin-YY			
Toluene	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	o-Toluidene	Microcystin-RR			
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Dicamba	Quinolone	Microcystin-YR			
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Dieldrin	1-Butanol	Nodularin			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Dinoseb	2-Methoxyethanol	Anatoxin-A			
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Diquat	2-Propen-1-ol	Cylindrospermopsin			
Trichloroethene	Endothall	Monobromoacetic acid				

For more information on MCWA's water quality monitoring program call Customer Service at 585-442-7200 or visit our website at: [www.mcwa.com](http://www.mcwa.com).