ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024

Presented By

North Wales Water Authority

NWWA

PWS ID#:
1460048

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with 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 protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two 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 at (800) 426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Sources of Water

In 2024 approximately 96 percent of the water NWWA delivered to its customers was treated surface water from the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant. The source of water treated at Forest Park is the North Branch Neshaminy Creek, which originates as a small stream near Route 413 in central Bucks County. The creek then flows into Lake Galena, which is the reservoir for Forest Park. Water released from Lake Galena flows down the North Branch to where it is drawn into the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant in Chalfont. At times throughout the year, water is pumped from the Delaware River at Point Pleasant and diverted into the North Branch near Gardenville. This diversion controls the level of Lake Galena for recreational and stormwater retention purposes, ensures a sufficient drinking water supply, and maintains base flow in the stream.

The remaining 4 percent of water came from 10 groundwater supply wells that NWWA operates. These wells are located throughout our service territory. The water from these wells is chlorinated before it is delivered to our customers' homes.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Cryptosporidium and giardia are microbial pathogens found in surface water throughout the U.S. Monitoring of our source water (before treatment) at Forest Park during April, June, September and December 2024 did not indicate the presence of cryptosporidium in any of the four samples collected. One of the samples of four detected giardia. Treatment processes are designed to remove or inactivate *cryptosporidium* and giardia cysts with a high level of certainty. Current available test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. NWWA encourages immunocompromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* and giardia must be ingested to cause disease, and they may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

Questions?

If you would like to learn more about your water and our organization, please visit our webpages at www.nwwater.com, view the video about Forest Park Water Treatment Plant, or call us at our main office at 215-699-4836 and ask to speak with one of our water quality experts.

For free additional copies or more information about this report, please reach out to our office.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) prescribe regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Source Water Assessment

In June 2011, a source water assessment of the North Branch Neshaminy Creek intake, which supplies water to the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant, was completed by Spotts, Stevens & McCoy Inc. for DEP. The assessment found that the intake is potentially most susceptible to point sources of pollution from auto repair shops, wastewater treatment plants, boating, quarries, on-lot septic systems, and gas stations. Non-point sources of potential contamination include major transportation corridors and runoff from areas of urban development, livestock farming, and industrial parks. The most serious potential sources are related to accidental release of a variety of materials along transportation corridors and high nutrient levels from Lake Galena.

The Forest Park Water Treatment Plant has the capability to treat a wide array of contaminants and minimize any negative impacts from such sources. Regular, frequent monitoring of the water supply allows us to identify any concerns and remediate any problems in a timely manner. Contingency and emergency response plans are in place to deal with any release of contaminants or accidental occurrences that could compromise the quality of your drinking water.

A source water assessment of our groundwater sources was also completed in June 2011 by Spotts, Stevens & McCoy. Most of the land that surrounds NWWA wells is highly developed residential areas. The assessment found that our groundwater sources are potentially most susceptible to transportation corridors, residential activities, railroad transportation, wastewater disposal, and golf courses.

Summary reports of the assessments are available at https://greenport.pa.gov/elibrary/GetFolder?FolderID=4490/. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the reports are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit, by calling (484) 250-5910.

Water Main Flushing

To maintain high water quality, we routinely flush our water mains, the large pipes that carry water to homes, businesses, and hydrants. Flushing sends a strong flow of water through the pipes to remove naturally occurring minerals like iron and manganese, which can affect taste, color, and clarity.

This process also helps prevent the buildup of sediment that could shield microorganisms from disinfectants. Flushing ensures fresh water with proper disinfectant levels and good taste.

During flushing, temporary discoloration or changes in pressure may occur. If this happens, run your cold water for a few minutes until clear. Avoid using hot water during flushing to prevent sediment from entering your water heater.

For more information or to view our flushing schedule, please contact us.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Table Includes Results from NWWA Wells (NW) and Forest Park Water Treatment Plant (FP)

CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	MCL IN CCR UNITS	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	UNITS	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Arsenic	10	0	1 (NW)	N/A (NW)	ppb	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	0.016 (FP) 0.54 (NW)	N/A (FP) 0.126–0.54 (NW)	ppb	2024	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	10	0	1.9 (FP)	0–6.2 (FP)	ppb	2024	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chromium	100	100	1 (NW)	N/A (NW)	ppb	2021	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2*	2	0.109 (FP)	N/A (FP)	ppm	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	10	10	0.003 (NW)	N/A (NW)	ppm	2021 & 2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate	10	10	0.461 (FP) 3.9 (NW)	0.282–0.726 (FP) 0.334–3.9 (NW)	ppm	2024	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	15	0	5.69 (NW)	3.27–5.69 (NW)	pCi/l	2020	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	30	0	4.80 (NW)	1.65–4.80 (NW)	ppb	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	5	0	1.39 (NW)	N/A (NW)	pCi/l	2020	N	Erosion of natural deposits

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health. NWWA does not add fluoride to the water during one treatment.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANT TABLE

CONTAMINANT	SMCL IN CCR UNITS	SMCLG	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	UNITS	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Manganese	.05	N/A	0.022 (NW)	N/A (NW)	ppm	2024	N	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	250	N/A	80.2 (NW)	N/A (NW)	ppm	2024	N	Leaching from natural deposits

Secondary contaminants are established as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

DISTRIBUTION DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

CONTAMINANT	MRDL	MRDLG	HIGHEST MONTHLY AVERAGE	RANGE OF MONTHLY AVERAGE RESULTS	UNITS	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine	4.0	4.0	1.31	0.95–1.31	ppm	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes

ENTRY POINT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

CONTAMINANT	MINIMUM DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL	LOWEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	UNITS	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine	0.20 (FP) 0.40 (NW)	1.79 (FP) 0.40 (NW)	1.44–1.79 (FP) 0.40–2.38 (NW)	ppm	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes

TURBIDITY AT FOREST PARK WATER TREATMENT PLANT

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION OF TT Y/N	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	N/A	.05	2024	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples<0.3 NTU		100%		N	

100% of Turbidity samples were below 0.1 NTU. As a member of the Partnership for Safe Drinking Water, our goal is to maintain turbidity levels below 0.1 NTU. This was achieved throughout 2024.

MICROBIAL – COLIFORM BACTERIA, CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND GIARDIA

CONTAMINANT	MINIMUM DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL	LOWEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	UNITS	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

Coliform bacteria including Total Coliform and E. Coli were monitored on a continuous basis in 2024. Neither parameter was detected in accordance with the regulations of the PA Department of Environmental Protection.

HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) - 2024

CONTAMINANT	MCL IN CCR UNITS	MCLG	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	LEVEL DETECTED	UNITS	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	4.94 - 35.8	22.02	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.

CONSTITUENTS OF DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS: HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	LEVEL DETECTED	UNITS	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Dibromoacetic acid	N/A	0 - 1.73	1.0	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Dichloroacetic acid	0	3.86 - 22.1	13.59	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Trichloroacetic acid	20	1.08 - 12	7.27	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Monochloroacetic acid	70	0 - 2.35	0.185	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMS)—2024

CONTAMINANT	MCL IN CCR UNITS	MCLG	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	LEVEL DETECTED	UNITS	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	7.1 - 76.3	35.71	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.

CONSTITUENTS OF DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS: TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMS)

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	LEVEL DETECTED	UNITS	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Bromodichloromethane	0	1.98–13.8	6.57	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform	0	0–1.7	0.065	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane	60	0.648–7.8	2.47	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	70	3.2–57.5	26.61	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS (PFAS)

CONTAMINANT	MCL IN CCR UNITS	MCLG	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE*	UNITS	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	18	14	3.73- 12.7 (NW)	10.25 (NW)	ppt	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	14	8	ND**–2.9 (FP) 4.33–13.3 (NW)	2.7 (FP) 11.35 (NW)	ppt	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	N/A	N/A	2.21–6.9 (NW)	6.37 (NW)	ppt	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	N/A	N/A	ND–6.92 (NW)	4.57 (NW)	ppt	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	N/A	N/A	1.59–5.85 (NW)	3.97 (NW)	ppt	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	N/A	N/A	ND-4.86 (NW)	3.67 (NW)	ppt	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	N/A	N/A	2.01–10.8 (NW)	7.06 (NW)	ppt	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	N/A	N/A	ND–7.41 (NW)	6.18 (NW)	ppt	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	N/A	N/A	3–12.6 (NW)	8.90 (NW)	ppt	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities

*Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly results. This value represents the higher running annual average result, not a single sample result.
**ND (Non-detect): An ND result indicates that the contaminant concentration in a sample is below the threshold at which instrumentation can reliably detect it. As of the 2023 sample year, the lowest detectable value for any PFAS by an accredited lab is 2.0 ppt.

LEAD AND COPPER

CONTAMINANT	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	MCLG	90TH PERCENTILE VALUE	UNITS	# OF SITES ABOVE AL OF TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Lead 6/2022	15	0	3.0	ppb	0 out of 35	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper 6/2022	1.3	1.3	0.24	ppm	0 out of 35	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Lead and copper monitoring for NWWA will begin during June 2025. If you're interested in participating, please visit https://www.nwwater.com/lead-copper-information/

UCMR5: NWWA GROUNDWATER ENTRY POINT SAMPLES

CONTAMINANT	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	UNITS	SAMPLE DATE	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
PFBA	6.25	5.7–6.8	ppt	2024	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
PFBS	5.05	3.3–6.4	ppt	2024	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
PFHpA	3.93	3.3–5.8	ppt	2024	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
PFHxS	3.6	ND–3.6	ppt	2024	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
PFHxA	5.92	4.5–8.1	ppt	2024	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
PFNA	5.6	ND–5.6	ppt	2024	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
PFOS	8.37	5.2–11.1	ppt	2024	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
PFOA	9.45	5.4–13.0	ppt	2024	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
PFPeA	6.17	3.0–9.3	ppt	2024	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Lithium	9.06	ND–9.06	ppb	2024	Erosion of natural deposits

During the 2024 sample year, NWWA began its participation in Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). UCMR is a monitoring program in which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) releases a list of priority unregulated contaminants for water systems across the country to test for. The goal of UCMR is to create a collection of nationally representative drinking water occurrence data to aid in future regulatory determinations. For more information, please visit https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule

Definitions

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

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 feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.
Minimum Disinfectant Residual: the minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

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 contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (non-detect): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).
ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).
Parts per trillion (ppt): one part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

SMCLG: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

Below is a list of parameters which were monitored for but did not detect during the 2024 sample year:

Regulated Volatile Organic Contaminants (FP)

1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethylene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
p-Dichlorobenzene
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloropropane
o-Dichlorobenzene
Benzene
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
Dichloromethane
Ethylbenzene
Styrene
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
trans 1,2-Dichloroethylene
Trichloroethylene
Vinyl Chloride
Xylenes, total

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants (FP)

Antimony
Arsenic
Beryllium
Cadmium
Chromium
Cyanide
Mercury
Nickel
Nitrite
Selenium
Thallium

Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) PA DEP State Compliance Monitoring (FP)

Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX)
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)

Synthetic Organic Contaminants (FP)

Atrazine
Pentachlorophenol

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) 5
Sampling results from April 2024 - January 2025 - All results < reporting limits (non-detect) (FP)

11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX)
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)
perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)
Lithium

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) 5, NWWA Groundwater Entry Points

11Cl-PF3OUdS	8:2FTS	4:2FTS	4:2FTS	PFUnA
9Cl-PF3ONS	PFDA	PFMPA	PFMPA	PFTA
ADONA	PFDoA	PFMBA	PFMBA	PFTrDA
HFPO-DA	PFEESA	6:2FTS	6:2FTS	NEtFOSAA
NFDHA	PFHpS	PFPeS	PFPeS	NMeFOSAA

Inorganic Chemicals (NW)

Cadmium
Chromium
Cyanide
(Free)
Mercury
Selenium
Antimony
Beryllium
Thallium
Fluoride

Other (NW)

Nitrite

Synthetic Organic Chemical (NW)

Atrazine
Pentachlorophenol
Alachlor
Di(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate
Atrazine
Pentachlorophenol

Perfluorinated Compounds (NW)

11CL-PF3OUDS	NETFOSAA	8:2FTS
9CL-PF3ONS	NMEFOSAA	PFEESA
ADONA	PFPES	PFHPS
HFPO-DA	PFUNA	4:2FTS
NFDHA	PFTA	PFMPA
PFDA	PFTRDA	PFMBA
PFDOA	PFUNA	6:2FTS

Volatile Organic Chemicals (NW)

1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
Xylenes - Total
Dichloromethane
O-Dichlorobenzene
P-Dichlorobenzene
Vinyl Chloride
Trichloroethylene
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene
Chlorobenzene
Benzene
Toluene
Ethylbenzene
1,1-Dichloroethylene
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Carbon Tetrachloride
1,2-Dichloropropane