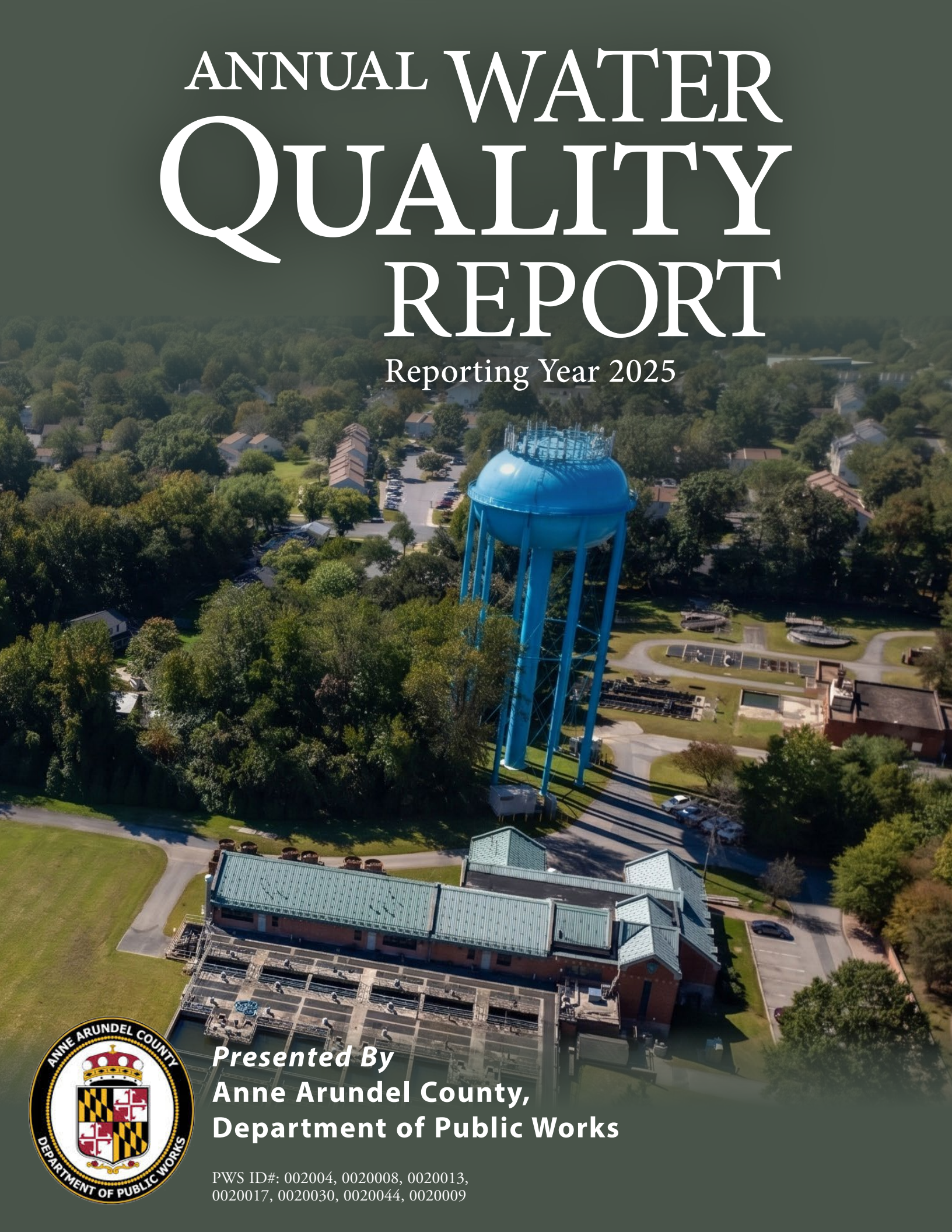
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By

Anne Arundel County,
Department of Public Works

PWS ID#: 002004, 0020008, 0020013,
0020017, 0020030, 0020044, 0020009

County Executive Steuart Pittman's Message

In this final year as county executive, I share the 2025 Consumer Confidence Report as a reflection of our progress. This report shows that the water delivered to your home remains among the cleanest and safest in the region. More than a collection of data, it serves as the local fulfillment of the Clean Water Act—a promise that every community deserves access to safe, reliable water.

I want to recognize the Department of Public Works (DPW) Bureau of Utilities team, whose commitment has allowed our county to consistently surpass all federal safety standards. By prioritizing our infrastructure, we leave behind a foundation of health and safety for all who work, live, and play in Anne Arundel County.

Steuart Pittman
County Executive

Where Does My Water Come From?

Drinking water in Anne Arundel County comes from an abundant underground supply of water-bearing material known as an aquifer. Our 13 water treatment facilities draw from the Upper Patapsco, Lower Patapsco, Patuxent, and Aquia Aquifers. Water pumped to the surface through wells travels through various processes at the treatment facilities to ensure a clean, safe, and aesthetically pleasing product is delivered to homes and businesses. Combined, our treatment facilities provide roughly 14 billion gallons of clean drinking water every year.

Water Sampling and Analysis

Anne Arundel County DPW personnel fulfill the vital role of providing water to the community. Employees work in conjunction with community stakeholders and regulatory agencies to collect the wide variety of samples that are summarized within this report. This thorough and transparent analytical process ensures clean, safe, aesthetically pleasing water is available 365 days a year to all constituents who live, work, and travel within the public water service areas. Extensive sampling protocols begin the moment water is pumped from underground wells, and the effort continues throughout the water distribution system until water reaches its final destination at homes and businesses.

Samples are collected daily at water plants and weekly at 70 representative points throughout the water distribution system. Additionally, specialized instrumentation allows personnel to monitor water quality at all times as it travels through water mains, pumping stations, and storage tanks. More than 10,200 samples were collected in 2025, and more than 45,000 total analyses were conducted on these samples. These tests included regular monitoring for core parameters as well as additional testing that goes far beyond regulatory requirements. In 2025, 134 unique analytes were tested for through analyses conducted at six different state-certified laboratories.

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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. 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 epa.gov/safewater.

DPW & YOU

Water Treatment Process

Wells: Water is taken from underground wells (150 to 1,550 feet deep) in the Upper Patapsco, Lower Patapsco, Patuxent, and Aquia Aquifers.

Aeration:
Once removed from the ground, water is then passed through large aerators to add oxygen and remove dissolved gases.

Chemical Addition:
Chemicals, such as chlorine and lime, are added to adjust the pH and disinfect the water.

Coagulation, Flocculation, Sedimentation:
These processes remove solid particles such as iron.

Filtration:
Filtration further removes suspended matter by passing the water through filter media.

Fluoride Addition:
Fluoride is added to the water to aid in the prevention of tooth decay.

BY THE NUMBERS

14 BILLION The annual volume in gallons of public water delivered in 2025.

128,993 The amount of customers served by an Anne Arundel County Public Water System.

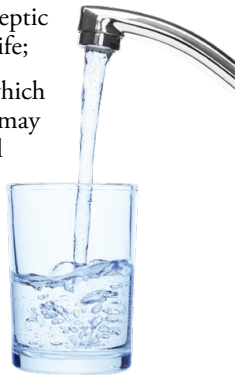
29,627 The amount of valves in the water distribution system.

15,870 The amount of fire hydrants available for emergency response.

1,540 The total miles of distribution and transmission pipes maintained by Anne Arundel County.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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 activity. Contaminants 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, and wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and

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

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 contaminants does not necessarily mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Anne Arundel County 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. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have it tested, contact Anne Arundel County at buo-customer-care@aacounty.org. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be accessed at aacounty.org/public-works/utilities/water-distribution-system/water-service-inventory-program. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

Lead and Copper Control Requirements Violation

During fall 2025, we were required to collect and analyze a minimum of 30 lead and copper samples from the Broad Creek water service area. We collected 36 samples, but results were not received from the contracted laboratory for 8 of the 36 samples. We immediately collected additional samples, but the results of the analyses were not submitted until several days after the reporting deadline. As a result, we were assessed a monitoring and reporting violation for October 1 through 14, 2025.

During fall 2025, we were required to collect and analyze a minimum of 30 lead and copper samples from the Crofton/Odenton water service area. Samples were sent to a contracted laboratory for analysis. Results for two samples were not received in time to meet the reporting deadline. As a result, we were assessed a monitoring and reporting violation for October 1 through 14, 2025.

In both instances, results of the analyses were received and properly recorded as required by state and federal law within several days of the reporting deadline, resulting in speedy resolution of the violation. We do not believe that missing this monitoring requirement had any impact on public health and safety. We have already taken steps to ensure that adequate monitoring and reporting will be performed in the future so that this oversight will not be repeated.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment is a process for evaluating the vulnerability to contamination of the source of a public drinking water supply. The assessment does not address the treatment or distribution aspects of the water system, which are covered under separate provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) is the lead agency in developing these assessments, which have been completed for all of the county's water systems. To receive more information, contact the Maryland Department of the Environment, Water Supply Division, at water.supply@maryland.gov or (410) 537-3714.

To view the assessment report, visit mde.maryland.gov/programs/water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Documents/www.mde.state.md.us/assets/document/watersupply/SWAPS/Anne%20Arundel/For%20Community%20Water%20Systems%20Using%20Confined%20AquifersFINAL.pdf.

Contact the Department of Public Works

Visit us online at DPWandYou.com. Dial 311 to reach an Anne Arundel County customer service representative who will listen to your concern and take action.

24-Hour Emergency Hotline: (410) 222-8400

(From South County): (410) 451-4118

Billing Information: (410) 222-1144

DPW Customer Relations: (410) 222-7582

DPW General Information: (410) 222-7500

For questions or comments about the water quality report, email buo-customer-care@aacounty.org. To access the Consumer Confidence Report online, visit aacounty.org/public-works/utilities/water-distribution-system/drinking-water-quality-reports.

What Service Area Does My Water Come From?

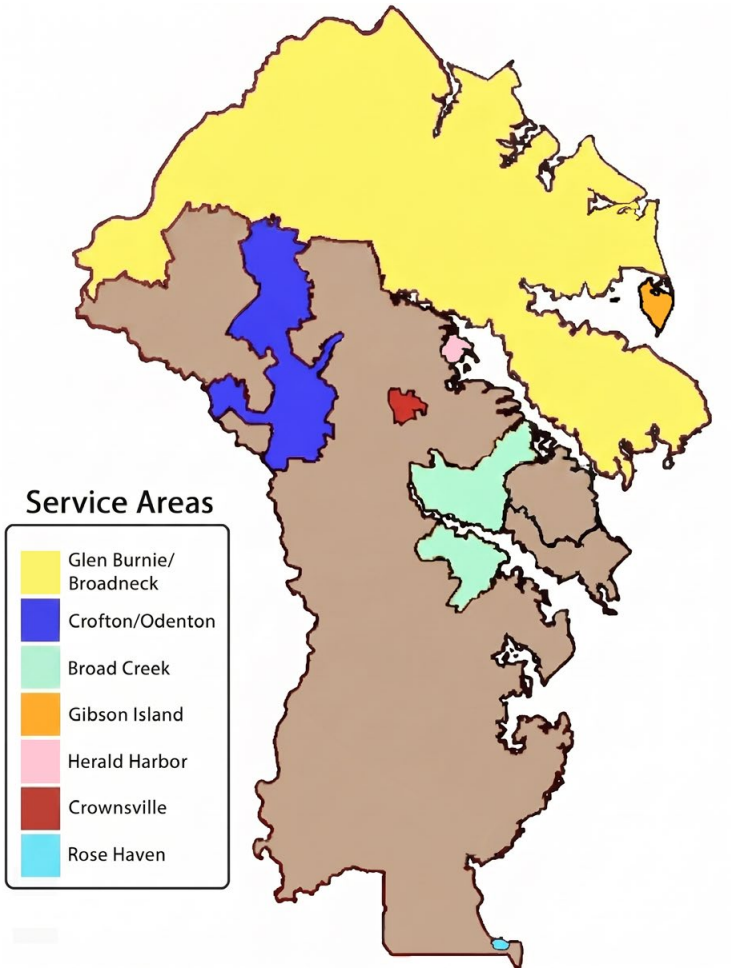
Anne Arundel County maintains a distribution system composed of seven water service areas. These service areas are named after a general geographical region of Anne Arundel County. Your residence or business may fall within a service area named after a nearby locality. Use the map to identify your approximate location and then use the data tables to learn more about what is in your water.

Additional Information About Data Tables

The data tables display a summary of information required by regulatory agencies. Water quality test results are listed for each service area to ensure residents have the most accurate data available for their specific location. Anne Arundel County is committed to delivering high-quality water to every service area.

The blue definitions section beneath the table explains some of the commonly used terminology. One important term is "MCL," which is the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. As you can see, most test results show levels far below regulatory requirements.

Thank you for taking the time to read the report, and remember to use the contact information section to reach out with comments or concerns.



Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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.

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 (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Crofton/Odenton Zone		Broad Creek Zone		Herald Harbor Zone		Gibson Island Zone			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	15	0	4.3	NA	ND[1]	NA	ND[2]	NA	ND[3]	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	10	0	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND[4]	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2025	2	2	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	0.01[4]	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	50[5]	0	ND	NA	ND[2]	NA	ND[2]	NA	13.9[3]	NA	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	2025	5	5	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	1.38	1.06–1.43	1.44	1.12–1.50	1.12	0.81–1.22	1.07	0.78–1.17	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2023	5	0	0.8	NA	ND[2]	NA	ND[2]	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	0.49	0.40–0.52	0.46	0.35–0.46	0.69	0.54–0.73	0.92	0.68–1.04	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Toluene (ppm)	2025	1	1	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	3.3	ND–3.3	ND	NA	5.1	NA	3.6	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Xylenes (ppm)	2025	10	10	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

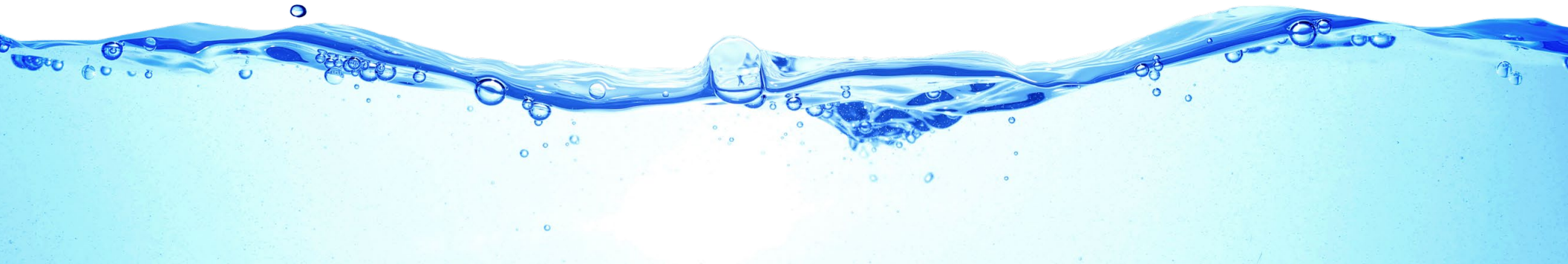
				Crofton/Odenton Zone			Broad Creek Zone			Herald Harbor Zone			Gibson Island Zone				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	1.3	0.02	NA	0/30	0.03	NA	0/30	0.08	0.01–0.08	0/10	0.05	ND–0.25	0/12	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0	ND	NA	0/30	ND	NA	0/30	ND	ND–ND	0/10	ND	ND–ND	0/12	No	Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing systems including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Rose Haven Zone AMOUNT DETECTED	Rose Haven Zone RANGE LOW-HIGH	Crownsville Zone AMOUNT DETECTED	Crownsville Zone RANGE LOW-HIGH	Glen Burnie/Broadneck Zone AMOUNT DETECTED	Glen Burnie/Broadneck Zone RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	15	0	NA	NA	6.4[3]	ND–2.7[3]	ND[3]	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	10	0	2	ND–2	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2025	2	2	0.08	ND–0.08	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	50[5]	0	NA	NA	ND[3]	NA	ND[3]	NA	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	2025	5	5	ND	NA	ND[6]	NA	4.0	ND–5.5	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	1.28	0.77–1.31	1.43	0.90–1.60	1.25	0.85–1.66	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2023	5	0	NA	NA	1.9[3]	ND–0.5[3]	2.8[6]	1.5–2.8[6]	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	0.58	0.44–0.73	ND	NA	0.63	0.32–0.98	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	15	2.6–15	ND	NA	4.2	ND–8.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	ND	NA	ND	NA	1.4	ND–1.4	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Toluene (ppm)	2025	1	1	0.0012	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	51.5	12.1–51.5	37.2	18.9–37.2	9.1	3.2–15	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Xylenes (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.00054	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	Rose Haven Zone AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	Rose Haven Zone RANGE LOW-HIGH	Rose Haven Zone SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	Crownsville Zone AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	Crownsville Zone RANGE LOW-HIGH	Crownsville Zone SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	Glen Burnie/Broadneck Zone AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	Glen Burnie/Broadneck Zone RANGE LOW-HIGH	Glen Burnie/Broadneck Zone SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	1.3	0.187[6]	NA	0/13[6]	0.38[4]	NA	1/10[4]	0.025[6]	NA	0/56[6]	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0	ND[6]	NA	0/13[6]	6.3[4]	NA	1/10[4]	ND[6]	NA	0/56[6]	No	Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing systems including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits



SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Crofton/Odenton Zone		Broad Creek Zone		Herald Harbor Zone		Gibson Island Zone			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
pH (units)	2025	6.5–8.5	NA	8.10	7.70–8.35	8.34	7.85–8.57	7.52	7.20–7.67	8.22	7.72–8.72	No	Naturally occurring

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Rose Haven Zone		Crownsville Zone		Glen Burnie/Broadneck Zone			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
pH (units)	2025	6.5–8.5	NA	7.64	7.30–7.71	8.37	8.00–8.70	7.98	7.35–8.21	No	Naturally occurring

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

		Crofton/Odenton Zone		Broad Creek Zone		Herald Harbor Zone		Gibson Island Zone		Rose Haven Zone		Crownsville Zone		Glen Burnie/Broadneck Zone		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chloroethane (ppb)	2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chloroform (ppb)	2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.70	NA	13.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.55	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lithium (ppb)	2024	9.06	ND–9.06	11.4[4]	ND–11.4[4]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.1	ND–13.1	NA
Nickel (ppb)	2024	11	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	ND[4]	NA	ND[3]	NA	9	NA	2.2	ND–2.2	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2025	7.4	NA	4.8	3.6–4.8	4.0	NA	NA	NA	9.5	NA	15.6	NA	3.9	2.7–3.9	NA

[1] Sampled in 2022.
[2] Sampled in 2021.
[3] Sampled in 2025.
[4] Sampled in 2023.
[5] The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year. The U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
[6] Sampled in 2024.

Analyte List

Analytes are contaminants and other elements (some of which are not necessarily contaminants), for which the drinking water is being analyzed. Analytes may be chemicals, radionuclides, microbiological contaminants, and water quality parameters. Analytes which were detected are also listed on the data tables of the Water Quality Report, but those which are not detected in any system are not required to be listed on the report. The full list of analytes tested by Anne Arundel County and MDE during the five year compliance period is provided below as a courtesy.

1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	BENZO(A)PYRENE	DINOSEB	NITRATE-NITRITE
1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL	ENDRIN	NITRITE
1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE	BHC-GAMMA	ETHYLBENZENE	O-CHLOROTOLUENE
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	BROMOBENZENE	ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE	O-DICHLOROBENZENE
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	FLUORIDE	O-XYLENE
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	OXAMYL
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	BROMOFORM	GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	P-CHLOROTOLUENE
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE	BROMOMETHANE	GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	P-DICHLOROBENZENE
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	BUTACHLOR	HEPTACHLOR	P-ISOPROPYLTOLUENE
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	CADMIUM	HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	P-XYLENE
1,2,3-TRICHLOROBENZENE	CARBARYL	HEXACHLOROBENZENE	PENTACHLOROPHENOL
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	CARBOFURAN	HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	PICLORAM
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	PROPACHLOR
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	CHLORDANE	IRON	RADIUM-226
1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	CHLOROBENZENE	ISOPROPYLBENZENE	RADIUM-228
1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	CHLOROETHANE	LASSO	RADON
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	CHLOROFORM	M-DICHLOROBENZENE	SEC-BUTYLBENZENE
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	CHLOROMETHANE	M-XYLENE	SELENIUM
2,4-D	CHROMIUM	MANGANESE	SIMAZINE
2,4-DB	CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	MERCURY	SODIUM
2,4,5-T	COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	METHIOCARB	STYRENE
2,4,5-TP	COMBINED URANIUM	METHOMYL	TERT-BUTYLBENZENE
3-HYDROXYCARBOFURAN	DALAPON	METHOXYCHLOR	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE
ALDICARB	DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE	METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER	THALLIUM, TOTAL
ALDICARB SULFONE	DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	METOLACHLOR	TOLUENE
ALDICARB SULFOXIDE	DIBROMOACETIC ACID	METRIBUZIN	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)
ALDRIN	DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	MONOBROMOACETIC ACID	TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE
ANTIMONY, TOTAL	DIBROMOMETHANE	MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID	TRICHLOROACETIC ACID
ARSENIC	DICAMBA	N-BUTYLBENZENE	TRICHLOROETHYLENE
ATRAZINE	DICHLOROACETIC ACID	N-PROPYLBENZENE	TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE
BARIUM	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE	NAPHTHALENE	TTHM
BAYGON	DICHLOROMETHANE	NICKEL	VINYL CHLORIDE
BENZENE	DIELDRIN	NITRATE	XYLENES, TOTAL