

# Annual Water Quality Report

Testing Performed January - December 2022

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**Our Mission:** *Smiths Water & Sewer Authority is an organization of dedicated professionals who are united in one goal: to continuously provide an efficient, cost effective supply of clean, safe drinking water to the residents of Smiths Station and surrounding Lee County communities while being responsive to growth within our community and ensuring the long-term reliability of the system.*

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We take great pride in producing and transmitting high quality drinking water, and we strive to meet and exceed the water quality standards set forth by state and federal regulations. **Smiths Water & Sewer Authority** has won several water treatment plant and distribution system awards over the past decades. We are proud of our facilities and of our employees who helped earn these awards.

During the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of contaminants in your drinking water. Our water samples are analyzed by an outside drinking water laboratory that is certified by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.



Smiths Water and Sewer Authority invites you to visit us on the web at [www.smithswater.com](http://www.smithswater.com). You will find important information such as this Annual Water Quality Report, rules and regulations, and certain forms that are required for various transactions. Go paperless! Click our Pay Bill link to make your payment online, and you can have your bill e-mailed to you by clicking on the E-Bill link. Pay Bill and E-Bill are convenient, secure, and free.

Water Sources	Surface water from Lake Oliver Reservoir of the Chattahoochee River		
Water Treatment	Sedimentation, flocculation, filtration, chlorination, fluoridation, corrosion control, chlorine dioxide		
Storage Capacity	Seven tanks with a total capacity of 4.89 million gallons		
Number of Customers	Approximately 10,833		
Director	Andy Morris	Water Board	Joseph Walden, Chairman
Office Manager	Joanna Franklin		Richard D. Key, Vice Chairman
Distribution Manager	Andrew Boutwell		Mary Henry, Secretary/Treasurer
Treatment Plant Manager	Jamen Blair		Adam Littleton, Director
			Jason Flowers, Director

## Source Water Assessment

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), **Smiths Water & Sewer Authority** has developed a Source Water Assessment plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. Five potential contaminant sites were identified within the source water protection area. Based on the susceptibility analysis, each of the five sites had a low-susceptibility ranking and thus do not represent an applicable risk to the source water. The Source Water Assessment report can be reviewed at the Smiths Water and Sewer Authority office during normal business hours. A copy of the report can be obtained upon request at the business office.

Please help us make this effort worthwhile by protecting our source water. Carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints and waste oil.

## General Information



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. MCL's, defined in a List of Definitions in this report, are set at very stringent levels by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 radioactive material, and it 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 be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water run-off, 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, storm water run-off, 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

An outside laboratory tests our water source for pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. This language does *not* indicate the presence of cryptosporidium in our drinking water. All test results were well within state and federal standards.

For people who may be immuno-compromised, a guidance document is available online on the EPA's website at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater) or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. This document was developed jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control

## Lead and Drinking Water

As required by federal and state agencies, we also have an outside laboratory monitor our distribution system for lead. Levels of lead in our system have always been well below the minimum standard. Even though we do not have a problem with lead, health information about lead is required to be in this report. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. However, *lead is rarely found in source water*. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system 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 tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

Use *only* water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Most of the lead in household water usually comes from the plumbing in your house, not from the local water supply, and hot water is more likely to cause lead to leach from plumbing materials. 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 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

## Tap vs. Bottled

Are you aware that about 25 percent of bottled water you purchase is actually just bottled *tap water* (40 percent, according to government estimates)? The Food and Drug Administration's regulations on bottled water are less rigorous than those required by the U.S. EPA for community tap water. For instance, the high mineral content of some bottled waters makes them unsuitable for babies and young children. Further, the FDA completely exempts bottled water that's packaged and sold within the same state, which accounts for about 70 percent of all bottled water sold in the United States.

People spend 10,000 times more per gallon for bottled water than for tap water! If you get your recommended eight glasses a day from bottled water, you could spend up to \$1,400 annually. The same amount of tap water would cost about 49 cents. Even if you installed a filter device on your tap, your annual expenditure would be far less than what you'd pay for bottled water. For a detailed discussion on the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) study, "The Truth about Tap", check out their Web site at [www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/bw/exesum.asp](http://www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/bw/exesum.asp).



## Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. Here are a few tips:

- *Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, so make sure you have loaded it to capacity each wash.*
- *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 an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you can save more than 30,000 gallons a year.*
- *Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.*

## What Causes the Pink Stain on Bathroom Fixtures?

The reddish-pink color frequently noted in bathrooms on shower stalls, tubs, tile, toilets, sinks, toothbrush holders and on pets' water bowls is caused by the growth of the bacterium *Serratia marcesens*. *Serratia* is commonly isolated from soil, water, plants, insects, and vertebrates (including man). The bacteria can be introduced into the house through any of the above mentioned sources. The bathroom provides a perfect environment (moist and warm) for bacteria to thrive. The best solution to this problem is to continually clean and dry the involved surfaces to keep them free from bacteria. Chlorine-based compounds work best, but keep in mind that abrasive cleaners may scratch fixtures, making them more susceptible to bacterial growth. Chlorine bleach can be used periodically to disinfect the toilet and help to eliminate the occurrence of the pink residue. Keeping bathtubs and sinks wiped down using a solution that contains chlorine will also help to minimize its occurrence. *Serratia* will not survive in chlorinated drinking water.

## Questions

Please feel free to share with us your thoughts about the information in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies in our mission to produce clean, healthy water for the people of our community. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jamen Blair at 334-297-8362. If you want to learn more about this report or about our utility, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at 1 p.m. (EST) on the third Monday of each month at the Smiths Water and Sewer Authority office, 2848 Lee Road 243, Smiths Station, AL. More information about contaminants to drinking water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

## Monitoring Schedule and Results

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring, in accordance with the regulatory schedule. Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA, a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

Contaminants Monitored	Monitored
Inorganic Contaminants	2022
Lead/Copper	2022
Microbiological Contaminants	current
Nitrates	2022
Radioactive Contaminants	2021
Synthetic Organic Contaminants	2020

Contaminants Monitored	Monitored
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2020
Disinfection By-products	2022
Cryptosporidium	2017
DSE Disinfection By-products	2017
UCMR4 Contaminants	2020
PFAS Contaminants	2022

As you can see by the table below, our system had no MCL violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state standards. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected.

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt.	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	NO	1.7-2.2	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity (filtered)	ND	Highest 0.094	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon	NO	1.22 – 1.77	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Barium	NO	0.018	ppm	2	2	Drilling wastes; metal refinery discharge; erosion
Copper	NO	0.120 *	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Plumbing corrosion; erosion; wood preservative leaching
Fluoride	NO	0.53	ppm	4	4	Erosion; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.73	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer runoff; septic & sewage leaching; erosion
Simazine	NO	ND-1.70	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	Max LRAA 35.8 (24.0-50.0)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	Max LRAA 30.3 (19.0-42.0)	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	6.30	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	4.40	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	2.10	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Aluminum	NO	0.04	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion; treatment with water additives
Chloride	NO	18.7	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Hardness	NO	41.9	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
pH	NO	8.2	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Sodium	NO	15.3	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	22.2	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	96.0	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
DSE Disinfection Byproducts						
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	29.0-85.4	ppb	n/a	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	19.8-47.1	ppb	n/a	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination

\* Figure shown is 90<sup>th</sup> percentile and # of sites above action level (1.3 ppm) = 0

Below is a list of PFAS contaminants our system monitored during 2022 and the results of that monitoring. PFAS are a group of man-made chemicals for which the EPA has not yet established primary drinking water standards. For more information on PFAS contaminants, please refer to [www.epa.gov/pfas](http://www.epa.gov/pfas)

PFAS Contaminants (in ppb)			
Contaminant	Level Detected	Contaminant	Level Detected
11CI-PF3OUdS (11-chloroeicosfluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ND	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ND
9CI-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	ND	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND
ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ND	Perfluorononanoic acid	ND
HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA)	ND	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0.0039-0.0042
NETFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid	0.0030-0.0035
NMeFOSAA (N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid0	ND	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	0.0028-0.0066	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ND	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	0.0030-0.0052	Total PFAS	0.013-0.019
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ND		

Every five years the EPA issues a new list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by some public water systems over a three-year span. The monitoring results may provide a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health. The following table shows the UCMR4 contaminants for which we tested in 2019-2020 and the results of our monitoring.

UCMR4 Contaminants (in ppb)					
Contaminant	Level Detected	Contaminant	Level Detected	Contaminant	Level Detected
<b>Entry Point Samples</b>				<b>Distribution Samples</b>	
Germanium	ND	Total permethrin (cis- & trans-)	ND	HAA9	26.5-62.6
Manganese	ND-2.9	Tribufos	ND	HAA6Br	6.8-13.1
Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane	ND	1-butanol	ND	HAA5	19.3-50.8
Chlorpyrifos	ND	2-methoxyethanol	ND	Total organic carbon (TOC)	1740-1910
Dimethipin	ND	2-propen-1-ol	ND	Bromide	ND
Ethoprop	ND	Butylated hydroxyanisole	ND		
Oxyfluorfen	ND	O-toluidine	ND		
Profenofos	ND	Quinoline	ND		
Tebuconazole	ND				
<b>Cyanotoxin Contaminant</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Cyanotoxin Contaminant</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Cyanotoxin Contaminant</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>
<b>Entry Point Samples</b>					
Anatoxin-A	ND	Microcystin-LR	ND	Nodularin	ND
Cylindrospermopsin	ND	Microcystin-LY	ND	Total Microcystins	ND
Microcystin-LA	ND	Microcystin-RR	ND		
Microcystin-LF	ND	Microcystin-YR	ND		

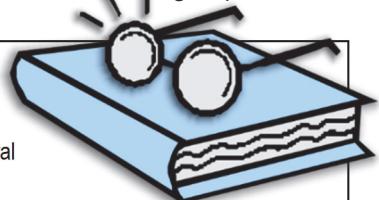
## Monitoring Non-compliance 2022

Smiths Water & Sewer Authority is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the January 2022-December 2022 monitoring period, we did not monitor for inorganic compounds (IOC) in the correct time frame, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

We did monitor for IOCs and results were within compliance levels; however, four of the contaminants in the IOC group were not analyzed due to lab error. Should you have any questions concerning this non-compliance or our monitoring requirements, please contact Jamen Blair at 334-297-8362.

### Definitions



Action Level- the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements

Coliform Absent (ca)- Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Disinfection byproducts (DBPs)- are formed when disinfectants used in water treatment react with bromide and/or natural organic matter (i.e., decaying vegetation) present in the source water.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)-4-quarter average of all DPB results at each specific sampling site.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)- is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal- MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)-the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water

Millirems per year (mrem/yr)-measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)-a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Non-Detect (ND)- laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above detection limits of lab equipment.

Not Reported (NR)-laboratory analysis, usually Secondary Contaminants, not reported by water system. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)-one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)-one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)-one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)-one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)-picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Standard Units (S.U.)-pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases and is affected by temperature and carbon dioxide gas.

Treatment Technique (TT)- a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E)-State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Following is a list of *Primary Drinking Water Contaminants* and a list of *Unregulated Contaminants* for which our water system routinely monitors. These contaminants were *not* detected in your drinking water unless they are listed in the *Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants*.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt
<b>Bacteriological Contaminants</b>			trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	present or absent	Dichloromethane	5	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	present or absent	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Turbidity	TT	NTU	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calculated organisms/liter	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>			Dinoseb	7	ppb
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppq
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	Diquat	20	ppb
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	Endothall	100	ppb
Uranium	30	pCi/l	Endrin	2	ppb
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>			Epichlorohydrin	TT	TT
Antimony	6	ppb	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Arsenic	10	ppb	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt
Asbestos	7	MFL	Glyphosate	700	ppb
Barium	2	ppm	Heptachlor	400	ppt
Beryllium	4	ppb	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt
Cadmium	5	ppb	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Chromium	100	ppb	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	Lindane	200	ppt
Cyanide	200	ppb	Methoxychlor	40	ppb
Fluoride	4	ppm	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb
Lead	AL=15	ppb	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.5	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm	Picloram	500	ppb
Nitrite	1	ppm	Simazine	4	ppb
Selenium	.05	ppm	Styrene	100	ppb
Thallium	.002	ppm	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>			Toluene	1	ppm
2,4-D	70	ppb	Toxaphene	3	ppb
Acrylamide	TT	TT	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50	ppb
Alachlor	2	ppb	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppm
Benzene	5	ppb	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb
Carbofuran	40	ppb	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb
Chlordane	2	ppb	Xylenes	10	ppm
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts		
Dalapon	200	ppb	Chlorine	4	ppm
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	Chlorine Dioxide	800	ppb
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	Chloramines	4	ppm
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	ppb	Bromate	10	ppb
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	Chlorite	1	ppm
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
1,1 - Dichloropropene	Aldicarb		Chloroform		Metolachlor
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Aldicarb Sulfone		Chloromethane		Metribuzin
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Aldicarb Sulfoxide		Dibromochloromethane		N - Butylbenzene
1,1-Dichloroethane	Aldrin		Dibromomethane		Naphthalene
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	Bromobenzene		Dicamba		N-Propylbenzene
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	Bromochemical		Dichlorodifluoromethane		O-Chlorotoluene
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	Bromodichloromethane		Dieldrin		P-Chlorotoluene
1,3 - Dichloropropene	Bromoform		Hexachlorobutadiene		P-Isopropyltoluene
1,3 - Dichloropropene	Bromomethane		Isopropylbenzene		Propachlor
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	Butachlor		M-Dichlorobenzene		Sec - Butylbenzene
2,2 - Dichloropropane	Carbaryl		Methomyl		Tert - Butylbenzene
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Chloroethane		MTBE		Trichlorofluoromethane