2025 Loop Quality Data Summary

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1.0 Introduction

Biosolids are the nutrient-rich organic products of the wastewater treatment process. Biosolids contain water, organic matter, sand, nutrients, microorganisms, trace metals, and trace organic compounds. Because of their moisture content, carbon-rich characteristics, essential nutrients for plants, and very low levels of pollutants, biosolids are an effective, high quality, and sustainable fertilizer replacement and soil amendment for forest trees and agricultural crops, and a key ingredient in biosolids compost that can be used for gardens and landscaping.

The King County Wastewater Treatment Division began conducting research and recycling biosolids through land application in 1973. The program has grown to beneficially recycle 100% of the over 130,000 wet tons (or approximately 30,000 dry tons) produced annually for our agriculture, forestry, soil reclamation, and compost projects.

King County's biosolids are called Loop®, a name and brand established in 2011, to reflect the nature of biosolids and the benefits of returning carbon and nutrients to the land.

Loop is categorized as Class B biosolids. Biosolids are classified as Class A or Class B based on the level of pathogen reduction. Class A biosolids are treated to eliminate pathogens and can be used in landscaping and home gardens. Class B biosolids are treated to significantly reduce, but not eliminate, pathogens. Therefore, use of Class B biosolids requires application site permits which include public access and crop harvest restrictions to allow for die-off of pathogens to non-detectable levels after application. These regulatory requirements make the use of Class A and Class B biosolids equally safe with regards to pathogen reduction.

To ensure the regulatory compliance and efficacy of Loop, we routinely monitor its physical, chemical, and microbial characteristics. This monitoring is performed to characterize the biosolids, evaluate changes over time, and provide data to determine appropriate application rates for Loop biosolids.

Summary data for all parameters are included in the appendix of this report and raw data is available on request from King County. All data included in tables have been rounded in accordance with the accuracy of the specific analytical procedure. Unless otherwise noted, all concentrations are reported on a dry weight basis. Concentrations of metals, nutrients, and organics are reported in terms of parts per million (mg/kg) dry. Microbiological data are reported in terms of organisms per gram for fecal coliform or organisms per 4 grams for salmonella on a dry weight basis. Viruses are reported in terms of plaque-forming units (PFUs) per 4 grams on a dry weight basis.

This report summarizes the 2025 monitoring of Loop biosolids from West Point Treatment Plant (West Point), South Treatment Plant (South Plant), and Brightwater Treatment Plant (Brightwater). Both state and federal regulations (WAC 173-308 and 40 CFR Part 503) apply to biosolids. Loop meets the most stringent quality standards for metals, as well as the anaerobic digestion process requirements for Class B pathogen reduction and vector attraction reduction.

Regular quality testing not only fulfills our regulatory requirements but also ensures that we are providing a safe and effective product to our partners and customers.

2.0 Metals

Every month, the King County Environmental Laboratory analyzes Loop samples from all three treatment plants for the presence and concentrations of 18 metals. Eight of these metals are regulated under state and federal biosolids rules: arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium and zinc. Molybdenum is also regulated but only has a ceiling limit for land application rather than a cumulative loading rate. We began collecting metals data as soon as we began biosolids production (since 1981 at West Point, 1988 at South Plant, and 2012 at Brightwater).

Throughout 2025 the concentrations of the eight regulated metals in Loop were well below the most stringent state and federal regulatory levels (Figure 1). Since 1990, there has been a statistically significant decrease in all regulated metals. All treatment plant levels of molybdenum were significantly below the

75 mg/kg ceiling limit in 2025 (7 mg/kg at Brightwater, 7 mg/kg at South Plant, and 12 mg/kg at West Point) on a dry weight basis

The overall reduction in concentration of many metals in Loop over time is attributed to King County's source control efforts and pretreatment requirements, as well as the ongoing pollution control programs implemented by the cities in the region and steps to eliminate metals in the environment. Examples include the removal of lead from gasoline and plumbing solder, and mercury from dental practices.

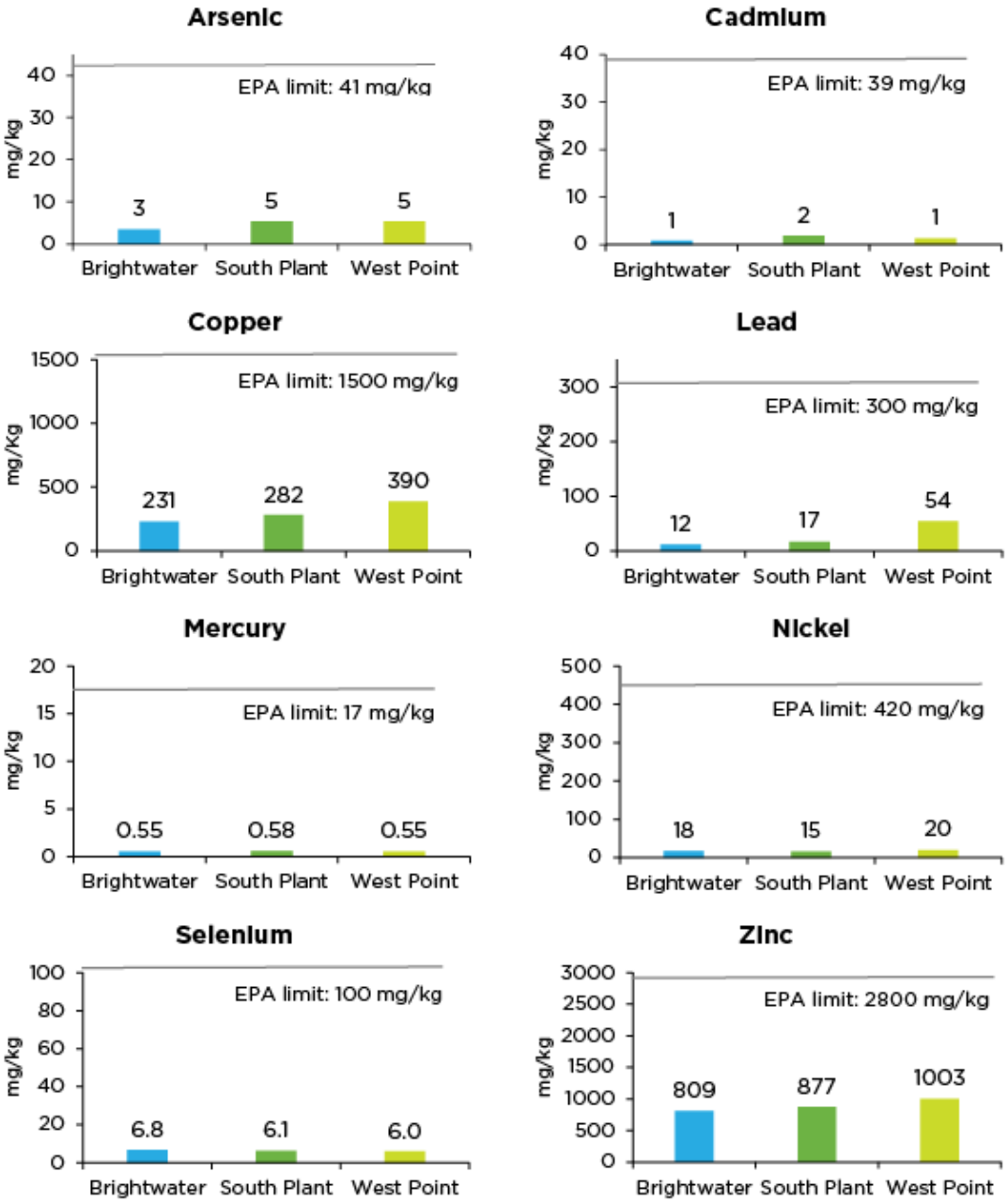


Figure 1. Average metal concentrations (dry weight basis) in 2025, compared to EPA safety limits.

3.0 Conventional Constituents

3.1 Nutrients

To calculate application rates and the value of Loop as a fertilizer replacement, regular testing is done for total kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), phosphorus, sulfate, and potassium. Nitrogen is the limiting factor on which all application rates are based. TKN is the sum of ammonium-N and organic-N in Loop and is considered total nitrogen as nitrate-N is converted to other forms of nitrogen in anaerobic digestion. Figure 2 shows 2025 levels of TKN, organic nitrogen, ammonium-N, phosphorus, sulfur, and potassium are comparable to previous years.

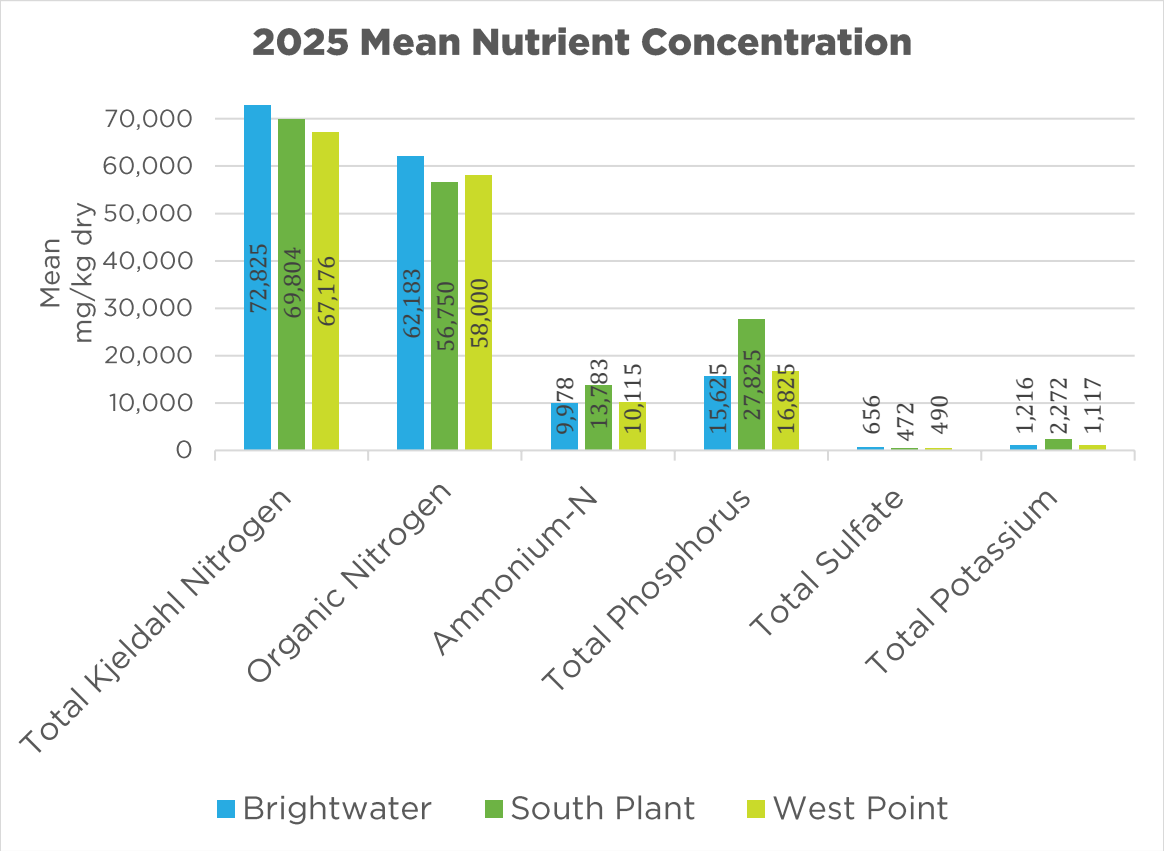


Figure 2. Average 2025 total kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), organic nitrogen, ammonium-N, phosphorus, sulfate, and potassium levels in Loop.

3.2 pH

Average pH values of biosolids in 2025 at Brightwater, South Plant, and West Point were 9.0, 8.9, and 8.8, respectively. The pH of Loop at all the treatment plants has changed little over time.

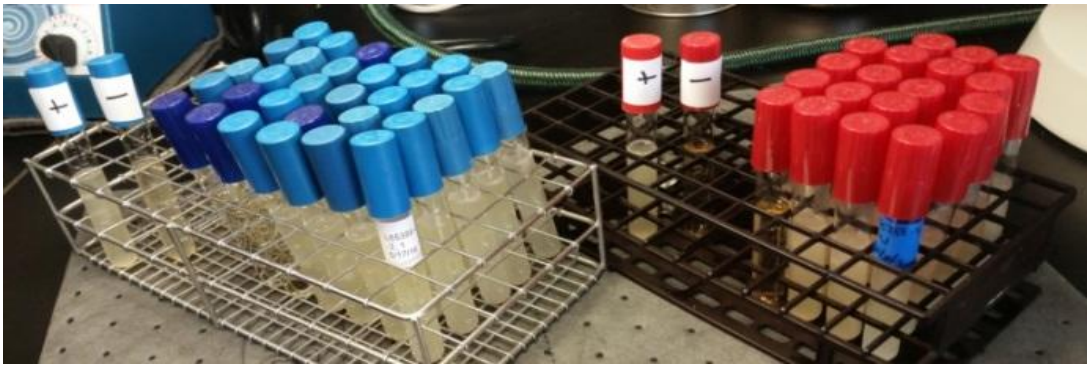
3.3 Volatile Solids Reduction

Volatile solids represent the organic matter fraction of Loop that can be degraded by microorganisms over time. Volatile solids reduction (VSR) ensures vectors, such as insects and rodents, are not attracted to Loop, thereby reducing the potential for spread of pathogens and diseases. Brightwater, South Plant, and West Point reduced their volatile solids by 59%, 61%, and 66%, respectively. These values are well above the minimum VSR of 38% required by the EPA.

4.0 Microbial Constituents

Loop is digested for the required time and at specific temperatures to meet the Class B regulatory requirement to significantly reduce pathogens. Since anaerobic digestion used at our treatment plants is known to be effective, Loop is not required to test microbial parameters. However, Loop is monitored for pathogens regardless of regulatory requirements.

Fecal coliform and salmonella are analyzed monthly. The levels of fecal coliform at Brightwater, South Plant, and West Point are well below the acceptable two million most probable number (MPN/gram) for Class B biosolids.



Blue tubes show the two tests for fecal coliform. Positive results are indicated by turbidity (cloudiness) and small gas bubbles.

Loop is tested quarterly for the presence of viruses and several parasites with public health significance. These parasites include *Ascaris species, Giardia lamblia*, hookworm, *Hymenolepis species, Taenia species, Trichuris trichiura,* and *Toxocara species*. It is important to note the parasite analysis can only determine if parts of these parasites are present, not the viability of the parasites. Of these, hookworm and *Ascaris species* was detected in all 4 quarterly samples, at Brightwater and West Point. Hookworm was detected in all 4 quarterly samples and hookworm was detected 3 of the 4 quarterly samples at South Plant. It is not uncommon in Class B biosolids (and regular soil) to have some parasites present. In 2025, there were no detectable viruses reported in Loop at West Point or Brightwater, however quarterly sampling in July detected total viruses at South Plant (0.77 PFU/4 g dry).

5.0 Trace Organic Constituents

Loop was analyzed for 141 trace organic compounds, many of which are identified by EPA as priority pollutants. Twelve of the 141 organic compounds were detected at very small concentrations in Loop. This degree of testing for trace organics, though not required by federal or state regulations for biosolids use, provides additional information and assurance as to the high quality of the Loop product.

Loop is analyzed for a variety of organic compounds which fall into different categories: volatiles, semivolatiles, pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

Volatile compounds include solvents such as phenol, acetone, toluene, 2-butanone (MEK), and methylene chloride are widely used in both residences and industry and are commonly found in high concentrations in commercial products such as paint and resins. Solvents degrade or volatilize rapidly in soil, and land application of biosolids is not considered a significant pathway of human exposure. Carbon disulfide is made both through natural processes and used in synthetic cloth fiber manufacturing. In 2025 small concentrations of acetone, toulene, 2-butanone (MEK) and carbon disulfide were found in Loop.

Semivolatile organic constituents include phthalates which are plasticizers used in many products (including food wrap, cosmetics, and PVC), are prevalent in the environment. Phthalates do not persist in soils; they are rapidly volatilized and/or biologically degraded through microbial decomposition. Phenol is used in fiber manufacturing and in consumer products like mouthwash, and in some cases in foods. In 2025, small concentrations of Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate, Benzoic Acid, n-Octadecane and phenol were found in Loop.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) are also called aroclors. Although EPA banned manufacture and commercial use of PCBs in 1979, these compounds are persistent in the environment. PCBs enter wastewater from atmospheric deposition and stormwater runoff and may be found in very low concentrations in biosolids. In 2025, aroclors 1254, 1242, and 1260 were detected in low concentrations in Loop.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a product of incomplete combustion and are ubiquitous environmental pollutants due to their transport in the atmosphere. Natural sources include forest fires and volcanic eruptions, while anthropogenic sources include creosote, asphalt, and burning of fossil fuels and biomass, including residential wood burning and automobiles. Transfer of PAHs from soil has been shown to be minimal for root crops, and essentially zero for above-ground crops. Total PAH concentrations in Loop are small and similar to urban soil background concentrations. In 2025, there were no PAHs we detected in Loop.

Pesticides that are considered toxic and have been designated Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) were banned from use in the United States in the 1970s - 1980s. These include the following: DDT/DDE/DDD, aldrin and dieldrin, chlordane, heptachlor, among others. Due to being banned, exposure to these pesticides has decreased greatly. In most cases, pesticides biodegrade slowly in the soil. In 2025, a small concentration of 4,4′-DDT was detected at West Point. Any concentrations of either DDT/DDE/DDD have not been detected since 2016.

After extensive review of biosolids data, the EPA chose not to establish criteria or monitoring requirements for organic compounds due to the low concentrations found in biosolids and the minimal risk to public health and the environment. Research on the bioavailability of trace organic compounds to plants indicates the risk to humans consuming food crops grown on soils amended with biosolids is negligible.

5.1 Enhanced Testing for Trace Organic Constituents

Enhanced testing was performed in addition to the routine sampling and analyses program for arcolors and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). In 2025, enhanced testing was initiated at South Plant for arcolors, or PCBs, to investigate two higher than normal results that occurred in August and September 2024. Monthly samples were taken from February 2025 to January 2026 to monitor arcolor levels and assist King County Industrial Waste (KCIW) in investigating potential sources. KCIW was able to implement source reduction strategies to maintain arcolor concentrations at low baseline levels.

PFAS are a large class of man-made chemicals used in a variety of industries since the 1940s. PFAS are intentionally designed not to break down naturally. There are thousands of PFAS chemicals. These organic compounds are considered emerging contaminants of critical concern because they are common in commercial and household products, and ubiquitous in the environment. Therefore, they are inevitably present in wastewater systems.

Enhanced testing for 40 PFAS compounds was done from October 2023 to August 2024, to evaluate and understand PFAS in the wastewater system, including biosolids. King County PFAS data and test results from this study were made public in April 2025. The results from the 12-month study found low levels of PFAS were present in King County's waste systems likely coming from diffuse sources, namely from the everyday products people in our service area use and send down drains, toilets, and put in the trash. This highlights how essential it is that King County, regulators, manufacturers, and local communities work together to control upstream sources of PFAS from our consumer waste products to reduce PFAS from entering our waste systems and ultimately the environment.

The USEPA approved method 1633 in December 2024 for the determination of PFAS in solids (soil, biosolids, sediment) and is now the method used by certified analytical laboratories for PFAS analyses. PFAS sampling resumed in

August 2025 and is being done monthly to continue gathering essential, scientifically based data to help inform future decisions.

In 2025, the Washington State Legislature passed legislative rulemaking, through Senate Bill 5033, to introduce sampling and analysis requirements for PFAS testing at wastewater treatment facilities. The Washington Department of Ecology (WA DOE) will determine the final PFAS sampling and analysis requirements in July 2026, and wastewater treatment facilities will begin PFAS sampling in January 2027.

6.0 Conclusions

Loop continues to remain well below the most stringent state and federal standards and is an excellent product by all relevant criteria. Loop from all three treatment plants may be used to effectively improve soils, sequester carbon, provide nutrients for agricultural crops and working forests, and make high-quality compost.

7.0 Appendix

Table 1: 2025 Summary of Metal, Conventional, Microbial, and Organic Data for Brightwater Loop

Table 2: 2025 Summary of Metal, Conventional, Microbial, and Organic Data for South Plant Loop

Table 3: 2025 Summary of Metal, Conventional, Microbial, and Organic Data for West Point Loop

Table 4: List of Trace Organic Compounds Analyzed in Loop

Table 1. 2025 Summary of Metal, Conventional, Microbial, and Organic Data for Brightwater Loop

Metal	Number of Detections	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Standard Deviation	Mean	Regulatory Limits
Arsenic (mg/kg)	12	3	3	5	0.66	3	41
Barium (mg/kg)	12	114	130	155	13	133	
Beryllium (mg/kg)	12	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.03	0.18	
Boron (mg/kg)	12	52	62	71	5	61	
Cadmium (mg/kg)	12	0.69	0.79	0.88	0.07	0.78	39
Calcium (mg/kg)	12	14,928	18,346	23,500	2,792	19,104	
Chromium (mg/kg)	12	14	19	35	5.1	20	
Copper (mg/kg)	12	201	227	266	23	231	1,500
Iron (mg/kg)	12	8,115	9,468	11,972	1,354	9,864	
Lead (mg/kg)	12	10	12	18	2.01	12	300
Magnesium (mg/kg)	12	5,670	8,865	18,157	3,226	9,560	
Manganese (mg/kg)	12	702	860	1,028	105	851	
Mercury (mg/kg)	12	0.36	0.51	0.85	0.15	0.55	17
Molybdenum (mg/kg)	12	6	7	9	0.86	7	
Nickel (mg/kg)	12	15.5	17.6	19.7	1.54	18	420
Selenium (mg/kg)	12	6	7	7	0.53	7	100
Silver (mg/kg)	12	2	2	3	0.39	3	
Zinc (mg/kg)	12	715	790	969	85	809	2,800

Conventional	Number of Detections	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Standard Deviation	Mean
Total Solids (%)	12	19.1%	20.6%	23.1%	1.2%	20.5%
Total Volatile Solids Reduction (%)	12	57.1%	59.2%	62.6%	1.7%	59.4%
pH	12	8.7	9.0	9.1	0.1	9.0
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/kg)	12	67,300	73,250	79,400	3,397	72,825
Ammonia Nitrogen (mg/kg)	12	7,840	10,050	11,600	954	9,978
Organic Nitrogen (mg/kg)	12	50,500	63,300	69,600	4,860	62,183
Total Phosphorus (mg/kg)	12	13,100	15,400	21,400	2,148	15,625
Total Potassium (mg/kg)	12	879	1,160	1,700	230	1,216
Total Sulfate (mg/kg)	12	449	653	850	123	656
Total Sulfur (mg/kg)	12	9,090	11,095	12,500	889	11,127

Microbiological	Number of Detections	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Geometric Mean
Fecal Coliform (org/g dry)	12	12,000	59,500	260,000	49,359
Salmonella (org/4g dry)	12	4	46	1,060	49
Total Viruses (PFU/4g dry)	0				
Parasites (no units)	8				

Organic	Compound Name	Number of Detections	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Standard Deviation	Mean
Volatiles (mg/kg)	2-Butanone (MEK)	4	0.49	1.07	3.76	1.52	1.60
	Acetone	4	1.92	4.66	12.50	4.93	5.94
	Carbon Disulfide	4	0.043	0.049	0.053	0.005	0.048
	Toluene	4	0.01	0.04	0.24	0.11	0.08
Semivolatiles (mg/kg)	Benzoic Acid	2	44.60				
	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	4	6.76	9.14	13.10	3.21	9.54
	n-Octadecane	4	5.67	14.10	20.60	6.72	13.62
	Phenol	4	3.19	3.92	10.40	3.43	5.36
PCBs (mg/kg)	Aroclor 1254	3	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.004	0.04

Table 2. 2025 Summary of Metal, Conventional, Microbial, and Organic Data for South Plant Loop

Metal	Number of Detections	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Standard Deviation	Mean	Regulatory limits
Arsenic (mg/kg)	12	4	5	7	0.64	5	41
Barium (mg/kg)	12	120	135	153	9	137	
Beryllium (mg/kg)	N/A						
Boron (mg/kg)	12	12	17	23	3	17	
Cadmium (mg/kg)	12	1	2	3	0.40	2	39
Calcium (mg/kg)	12	22,115	22,906	25,700	1,163	23,240	
Chromium (mg/kg)	12	18	23	108	26	33	
Copper (mg/kg)	12	247	281	320	23	282	1,500
Iron (mg/kg)	12	12,464	17,706	20,781	2,751	16,868	
Lead (mg/kg)	12	14	17	20	2	17	300
Magnesium (mg/kg)	12	9,130	10,670	13,400	1,267	10,832	
Manganese (mg/kg)	12	325	541	913	194	560	
Mercury (mg/kg)	12	0.38	0.52	1.31	0.24	0.58	17
Molybdenum (mg/kg)	12	6	7	8	0.61	7	
Nickel (mg/kg)	12	12	14	26	4	15	420
Selenium (mg/kg)	12	5	6	7	0.46	6	100
Silver (mg/kg)	12	2	2	3	0.4	2	
Zinc (mg/kg)	12	753	886	1,014	88	877	2,800

Conventional	Number of Detections	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Standard Deviation	Mean
Total Solids (%)	12	18.6%	20.8%	21.8%	0.9%	20.6%
Total Volatile Solids Reduction (%)	12	56.0%	61.0%	66.0%	2.6%	61.0%
pH	12	8.7	8.9	9.0	0.1	8.9
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/kg)	12	66,881	69,205	72,885	2,037	69,804
Ammonia Nitrogen (mg/kg)	12	12,100	13,950	16,500	1,215	13,783
Organic Nitrogen (mg/kg)	12	51,400	56,150	63,000	4,082	56,750
Total Phosphorus (mg/kg)	12	21,900	28,000	31,900	2,970	27,825
Total Potassium (mg/kg)	12	1,710	2,355	2,770	330	2,272
Total Sulfate (mg/kg)	12	330	475	797	127	472
Total Sulfur (mg/kg)	12	9,063	9,694	11,600	901	10,010

Microbiological	Number of Detections	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Geometric Mean
Fecal Coliform (org/g dry)	8	130,000	485,000	1,600,000	561,375
Salmonella (org/4g dry)	12	45	152	478	154
Total Viruses (PFU/4g dry)	1	0.77			
Parasites (no units)	7				

Organic	Compound Name	Number of Detections	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Standard Deviation	Mean
Volatiles (mg/kg)	2-Butanone (MEK)	6	0.87	1.73	5.59	1.85	2.37
	Acetone	6	2.11	3.60	7.31	1.85	3.84
	Carbon Disulfide	6	0.030	0.054	0.083	0.021	0.058
	Methylene Chloride	2	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.02	0.16
	Toluene	6	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.03	0.06
Semivolatiles (mg/kg)	Benzoic Acid	1	61.90				
	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	6	25.20	31.60	41.60	6.55	32.62
	n-Octadecane	6	6.67	17.65	19.00	4.78	15.25
	Phenol	6	8.66	16.50	18.40	3.59	15.49
PCBs (mg/kg)	Total Aroclors	24	0.02	0.07	0.19	0.05	0.09
	Aroclor 1254	15	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.06
	Aroclor 1242	8	0.04	0.05	0.12	0.03	0.07
	Aroclor 1260	1	0.08				

Table 3. 2025 Summary of Metal, Conventional, Microbial, and Organic Data for West Plant Loop

Metal	Number of Detections	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Standard Deviation	Mean	Regulatory Limits
Arsenic (mg/kg)	12	4	5	6	0.56	5	41
Barium (mg/kg)	12	128	144	168	11	147	
Beryllium (mg/kg)	8	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.02	0.12	
Boron (mg/kg)	12	9	11	15	1.45	12	
Cadmium (mg/kg)	12	1	1	2	0.12	1	39
Calcium (mg/kg)	12	14,430	19,762	22,030	2,189	19,233	
Chromium (mg/kg)	12	23	27	43	6	28	
Copper (mg/kg)	12	301	401	473	44	390	1,500
Iron (mg/kg)	12	11,515	13,586	15,856	1,648	13,585	
Lead (mg/kg)	12	44	53	73	8	54	300
Magnesium (mg/kg)	12	4,662	6,341	7,473	869	6,234	
Manganese (mg/kg)	12	230	372	932	263	508	
Mercury (mg/kg)	12	0	0	1	0.19	1	17
Molybdenum (mg/kg)	12	7	11	20	4	12	
Nickel (mg/kg)	12	16	19	23	2	20	420
Selenium (mg/kg)	12	5	6	7	0.61	6	100
Silver (mg/kg)	12	2	3	3	0.33	3	
Zinc (mg/kg)	12	752	1,023	1,190	141	1,003	2,800

Conventional	Number of Detections	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Standard Deviation	Mean
Total Solids (%)	12	26.4%	27.9%	29.8%	1.1%	28.1%
Total Volatile Solids Reduction (%)	12	58.0%	65.5%	73.6%	4.3%	65.8%
pH	12	8.7	8.8	8.9	0.1	8.8
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/kg)	12	61,185	67,337	75,066	3,911	67,176
Ammonia Nitrogen (mg/kg)	12	8,560	10,150	11,300	757	10,115
Organic Nitrogen (mg/kg)	12	51,700	58,250	64,400	3,404	58,000
Total Phosphorus (mg/kg)	12	14,600	16,250	20,800	1,938	16,825
Total Potassium (mg/kg)	12	926	1,100	1,350	128	1,117
Total Sulfate (mg/kg)	12	239	447	909	214	490
Total Sulfur (mg/kg)	12	7,550	9,605	10,627	1,048	9,388

Microbiological	Number of Detections	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Geometric Mean
Fecal Coliform (org/g dry)	12	44,000	180,000	6,500,000	293,449
Salmonella (org/4g dry)	12	12	100	2,320	136
Total Viruses (PFU/4g dry)	0				
Parasites (no units)	8				

Organics	Compound Name	Number of Detections	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Standard Deviation	Mean
Volatiles (mg/kg)	2-Butanone (MEK)	4	0.88	2.04	2.84	1.00	1.95
	Acetone	4	2.10	10.68	16.00	7.02	9.87
	Carbon Disulfide	4	0.020	0.046	0.054	0.015	0.041
	Toluene	4	0.03	0.08	0.18	0.07	0.09
Semivolatiles (mg/kg)	Benzoic Acid	1	48.00				
	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	4	21.10	30.70	49.80	12.41	33.08
	n-Octadecane	4	11.00	15.85	20.40	3.85	15.78
	Phenol	4	4.45	10.71	18.50	6.46	11.09
Pesticides (mg/kg)	4,4'-DDT	1	0.02				
PCBs (mg/kg)	Total Aroclors	6	0.11	0.14	0.21	0.04	0.15
	Aroclor 1254	2	0.07	0.09	0.14	0.03	0.10
	Aroclor 1242	2	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.002	0.03
	Aroclor 1260	2	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.001	0.03

Table 4. Trace Organic Compounds Tested for in Loop in 2025

Pesticides	Volatiles	Semivolatiles	
4,4′-DDD	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Hexachlorobutadiene
4,4′-DDE	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
4,4′-DDT	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Hexachloroethane
Aldrin	1,1,2-Trichloroethylene	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Isophorone
Alpha-BHC	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	n-Decane
Alpha-Chlordane	1,1-Dichloroethylene	2,3-Dichloroaniline	Nitrobenzene
Beta-BHC	1,2-Dibromoethane	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
Delta-BHC	1,2-Dichloroethane	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine
Dieldrin	1,2-Dichloropropane	2,4-Dichlorophenol	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine
Endosulfan I	2-Butanone (MEK)	2,4-Dimethylphenol	n-Octadecane
Endosulfan II	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	2,4-Dinitrophenol	Pentachlorophenol
Endosulfan Sulfate	2-Hexanone	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Phenol
Endrin	4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	
Endrin Aldehyde	Acetone	2-Chloronaphthalene	
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	Acrolein	2-Chlorophenol	
Heptachlor	Acrylonitrile	2-Methylnaphthalene	
Heptachlor Epoxide	Benzene	2-Methylphenol	
Methoxychlor	Bromodichloromethane	2-Nitroaniline	
Toxaphene	Bromoform	2-Nitrophenol	
trans-Chlordane	Bromomethane	3-,4-Methylphenol	
Polychlorinated Biphenols	Carbon Disulfide	3-Nitroaniline	
Aroclor 1016	Carbon Tetrachloride	4,6-Dinitro-O-Cresol	
Aroclor 1221	Chlorobenzene	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	
Aroclor 1232	Chlorodibromoethane	4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	
Aroclor 1242	Chloroethane	4-Chloroaniline	
Aroclor 1248	Chloroform	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	
Aroclor 1254	Chloromethane	4-Nitroaniline	
Aroclor 1260	Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	4-Nitrophenol	
Total Aroclors	Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Aniline	
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Ethylbenzene	Benzoic Acid	
Acenaphthene	Methylene Chloride	Benzyl Alcohol	
Acenaphthylene	Methyl-t-butyl Ether (MTBE)	Benzyl Butyl Phthalate	
Anthracene	M/P Xylenes	Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether	
Benzo(a)anthracene	O-Xylene	Bis(2-chloroethoxy) Methane	
Benzo(a)pyrene	Styrene	Bis(2-chloroethyl)Ether	
Benzo(b,j,k)fluoranthene	Tetrachloroethylene	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	Toluene	Carbazole	
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	Total Xylenes	Chrysene	
Fluoranthene	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Dibenzofuran	
Fluorene	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Diethyl Phthalate	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Trichlorofluoromethane	Dimethyl Phthalate	
Naphthalene	Vinyl Acetate	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	
Phenanthrene	Vinyl Chloride	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	
Pyrene		Hexachlorobenzene	