

# Drinking Water - Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Community Water System Name: Town of Mount Vernon

Public Water System Identification No: AL 0001006 Year: 2024

**Important:** Community water systems are required to both deliver a copy of the CCR to each customer, and reach non-bill paying customers using “good faith” efforts. For direct delivery, you may choose either traditional or electronic methods, or both.

1. A community water system that sells water to another community water system shall deliver the information needed to complete the CCR to the buyer system by April 1. If mutually agreed upon in writing, seller and buyer may select a different date for delivery.

Date Accomplished: \_\_\_\_\_ -OR-  Not applicable

2. For systems that were cited for violation(s) during the CCR reporting year:

The CCR contains information on the violation(s) plus any required notice -OR-  Not applicable.

3. For systems serving a population of at least 100,000 (33,333 customers):

- Good faith effort made to reach consumers who do not receive bills (Complete #11 below).
- Copy posted to publicly accessible website. Date: \_\_\_\_\_
- Copy mailed to all customers\*. Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\*The system may optionally distribute the CCR electronically by completing #9 and/or #10 below.

4. For systems serving a population of 10,000 – 99,999 (3,333 – 33,332 customers):

- Good faith effort made to reach consumers who do not receive bills (Complete #11 below).
- Copy mailed to all customers\*. Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\*The system may optionally distribute the CCR electronically by completing #9 and/or #10 below.

5. For systems serving a population of 500 – 9,999 (167 – 3,332 customers):

CHOOSE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

- Notify customers in writing (in advance) the date the CCR will be published in newspaper (Date: \_\_\_\_\_) **AND**  
Publish CCR in one or more local papers (Date: \_\_\_\_\_)
- Mail copy of CCR to all customers\*. Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\*The system may optionally distribute the CCR electronically by completing #9 and/or #10 below.

6. For systems serving a population less than 500 (166 or fewer customers):

CHOOSE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

- Notify customers in writing the CCR is available upon request (Date: \_\_\_\_\_) **AND**  
Display CCR in a prominent place easily accessible to consumers (Date: \_\_\_\_\_)
- Mail copy of CCR to all customers\*. Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\*The system may optionally distribute the CCR electronically by completing #9 and/or #10 below.

7. Applicable to ALL systems:

- Copy provided to local health department. Date: 06/26/2024
- Copy provided to any public library within 5 miles of water system office. Date: 06/26/2024

8. For systems whose rates are regulated by the Alabama Public Service Commission (PSC):

Copy provided to the PSC. Date: \_\_\_\_\_ -OR-  Not applicable.

9. For optional internet posting instead of a customer mailer, all of the following requirements must be met:

Direct URL provided to CCR: mtvernonal.org (example: adem.gov/ccr)  
Date published on internet: \_\_\_\_\_

Each bill contains information on how a customer may elect to continue receiving a paper copy of the CCR.

System has assessed customers' preferred delivery method prior to delivery of CCR.

Paper copy of CCR mailed to those customers who requested it. Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Good faith effort made to provide a copy of CCR to consumers who do not receive a bill or are known to not have access to the internet and/or electronic delivery of CCR (Complete #11 below).

A direct URL to the CCR is provided on each bill in a typeface at least as large as the largest type on the bill.

A direct URL to the CCR is included on all correspondence or notifications to customers.

The system shall send an email with a CCR-related subject line to inform customers of the availability of the CCR each year. A copy of the email shall be attached to this form.

If the CCR contains a violation, a short message to encourage reading the CCR shall be included above or near the URL.

10. For optional email instead of a customer mailer, all of the following requirements must be met:

CCR emailed to customer list. Date: \_\_\_\_\_

CCR mailed to customers not on email list. Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Customer email list is kept up-to-date.

For customers with undeliverable email addresses, a paper copy was sent. Date: \_\_\_\_\_

11. Good faith efforts to inform consumers who are not direct customers (check all that apply):

Copies of CCR sent to apartment complexes, large employers, public libraries, etc.

CCR posted in public locations such as government buildings.

CCR provided to local media.

Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE CERTIFICATION:**

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) contains all information required by ADEM Admin Code r. 335-7-14, was properly distributed to customers, and the appropriate notices of availability were given as specified on this form. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

Name (please print): Eric L. Peoples

Title: Mayor Phone #: (251) 829-6632

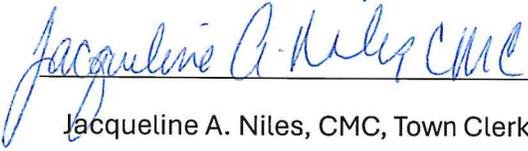
Signature:  Date: 06/26/2024

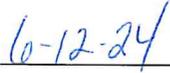
Please sign the certification above, and upload this form along with a copy of the CCR and supporting documents to eDWR (filetype: CCR) no later than June 30. If you have questions please contact your district inspector or the Drinking Water Branch at (334) 271-7773.

**State of Alabama**

**County of Mobile**

On this 11th day of June 2024, I certify that the preceding or attached document, is a true, exact, complete, and unaltered copy of the 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the Town of Mount Vernon and that, to the best of my knowledge, the photocopied document is neither a public record nor publicly recordable document, certified copies of which are available from an office source other than a notary.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jacqueline A. Niles, CMC, Town Clerk

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date Signed

## 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Testing Performed January through December 2023)

### TOWN OF MT. VERNON WATER DEPARTMENT

PWSID AL0001006  
P. O. Box 309  
Mt. Vernon, AL 36560-0309  
Phone: 251-829-6632

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) drinking water health standards. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

<b>Number of Customers</b>	Approximately 650 service connections	
<b>Water Source</b>	2 groundwater wells	
<b>Storage Capacity</b>	Two tanks with a capacity of 375,000 gallons	
<b>Treatment Additives</b>	Chlorine, lime and aqua mag for corrosion control	
<b>Council Members</b>	Eric Peoples, Mayor	Derico Austin, District 3
	Charlene Coleman, District 1	Marcellous Jones, District 4
	William Grant, Jr., District 2	James O. May, District 5
<b>Town Clerk</b>	Jaqueline Niles	
<b>Grade II Water Operator</b>	Mark Hobbs	

### Water Quality Protection

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Mt. Vernon Water Department has developed a Source Water Assessment plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. The assessment has been performed, public notification has been completed, and the plan has been approved by ADEM. A copy of the report is available in our office for review during regular business hours, or you may purchase a copy upon request for a nominal reproduction fee.

Mt. Vernon Water Department routinely completes a water storage facility inspection plan and utilizes a Bacteriological Monitoring Plan. Chlorine residual is routinely tested by our technicians at several locations throughout our distribution system to ensure that there is an adequate disinfection residual to protect your drinking water. Results show that the required minimum free chlorine residual level of 0.2 mg/L is maintained. We have also established a Cross-Connection Policy to insure safe drinking water for our customers.

Please help us make these efforts 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. We ask that all our customers help us protect our valuable water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's futures.

### Information about Lead

Lead in drinking water is rarely found in source water but 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Use *only* water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and *especially for making baby formula*. Hot water is more likely to cause leaching of lead from plumbing materials. 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. These recommended actions are very important to the health of your family. Lead levels in your drinking water are likely to be higher if:

- Your home or water system has lead pipes, or
- Your home has faucets or fittings made of brass which contains some lead, or
- Your home has copper pipes with lead solder and you have naturally soft water, and
- Water often sits in the pipes for several hours.

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/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## 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. 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. People who are immunocompromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, HIV/AIDS positive 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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.

## Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mark Hobbs. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Mt. Vernon City Hall.

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

Mt. Vernon Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, using EPA approved methods and a State certified laboratory. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Constituent Monitored	Date Monitored
Inorganic Contaminants	2023
Lead/Copper	2023
Microbiological Contaminants	current
Nitrates	2023
Radioactive Contaminants	2016
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	2023
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2023
Disinfection By-products	2023
PFAS Contaminants	2023

## Monitoring Results

Our system had no monitoring violations last year. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. We are pleased to report that overall our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt.	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source(s) of Contamination
Alpha emitters	NO	3.2 ± 1.0	PCI/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.067	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	0.57 *	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	NO	0.0033 *	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	1.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	ND-18.0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	ND-2.30	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Secondary Contaminants</b>						
Aluminum	NO	0.037	ppm	n/a	n/a	Erosion; treatment with water additives
Chloride	NO	9.4	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Hardness	NO	25.7	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from treatment
Manganese	NO	0.015	ppm	n/a	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	6.3	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from treatment
Sodium	NO	5.7	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	60.0	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff

\* Result shown is 90<sup>th</sup> percentile and number of distribution sample sites above the Action Level (AL) = 0

## PFAS Contaminants

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that were used in the manufacture of nonstick cookware, stain-resistant carpet and textiles, firefighting foams, food wrappers, and other industrial and consumer applications.

**Note:** In April 2024, the EPA finalized a Primary Drinking Water Regulation establishing individual MCLGs and MCLs for five (5) PFAS contaminants in drinking water. PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, & HFPO-DA. Mixtures containing 2 or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, & PFBS were assigned MCL of 1 (unitless) Hazard Index. Below is a list of PFAS contaminants and results for which our water sources were monitored in 2022 and 2023 as required.

PFAS Contaminants (ppb)									
Abbreviation	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Detected	Abbreviation	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Detected
11CI-PF3OUdS	11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	--	--	ND	PFDoA	Perfluorododecanoic acid	--	--	ND
9CI-PF3ONS	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	--	--	ND	PFHpA	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	--	--	ND
ADONA	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	0.010	0.010	ND-0.0063
HFPO-DA	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA	0.010	0.010	ND	PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	0.010	0.010	ND
NEtFOSAA	N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	--	--	ND	PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0	0.004	ND-0.0063
NMeFOSAA	N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	--	--	ND	PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	0	0.004	ND-0.0028
PFBS	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	--	--	ND-0.0049	PFTeDA	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFTrDA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFUnA	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	--	--	ND

**DEFINITIONS**

Action Level- the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Cryptosporidium- a microscopic parasite that can cause disease, mainly diarrhea, if swallowed.

Disinfection byproducts (DBPs)- are formed when disinfectants used in water treatment plants react with bromide and/or natural organic matter (i.e., decaying vegetation) present in the source water. Different disinfectants produce different types or amounts of disinfection byproducts. Disinfection byproducts for which regulations have been established include trihalomethanes (THM), haloacetic acids (HAAs), bromate, and chlorite.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)-a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)-yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system. The highest distribution site LRAA is reported in the Table of Detected Contaminants.

Maximum Contaminant Level-(mandatory language) The Maximum Allowed (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-(mandatory language) The Goal (MCLG) is 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.

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-Detects (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.

RAA-Running annual average

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. Water with less than 6.5 could be acidic, soft, and corrosive. A pH greater than 8.5 could indicate that the water is hard.

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.

The following table 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
Fecal Indicators	0	present or absent	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb
Turbidity	TT	NTU	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb
Cryptosporidium	TT	calc.organisms/liter	Dinoseb	7	ppb
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>			Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppq
Beta/Photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	Diquat	20	ppb
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	Endothall	100	ppb
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	Endrin	2	ppb
Uranium	30	pCi/l	Epichlorohydrin	TT	TT
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>			Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Antimony	6	ppb	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt
Arsenic	10	ppb	Glyphosate	700	ppb
Asbestos	7	MFL	Heptachlor	400	ppt
Barium	2	ppm	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt
Beryllium	4	ppb	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Cadmium	5	ppb	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb
Chromium	100	ppb	Lindane	200	ppt
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	Methoxychlor	40	ppb
Cyanide	200	ppb	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb
Fluoride	4	ppm	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb
Lead	AL=15	ppb	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb	Picloram	500	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm	Simazine	4	ppb
Nitrite	1	ppm	Styrene	100	ppb
Selenium	.05	ppm	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb
Thallium	.002	ppm	Toluene	1	ppm
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>			Toxaphene	3	ppb
2,4-D	70	ppb	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb
Acrylamide	TT	TT	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppm
Alachlor	2	ppb	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb
Benzene	5	ppb	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Carbofuran	40	ppb	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	Xylenes	10	ppm
Chlordane	2	ppb	<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection Byproducts</b>		
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	Chlorine	4	ppm
Dalapon	200	ppb	Chlorine Dioxide	800	ppb
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	Chloramines	4	ppm
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	Bromate	10	ppb
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	ppb	Chlorite	1	ppm
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	HAAs [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb			
<b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>					
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	Bromochloromethane	Dichlorodifluoromethane	O-Chlorotoluene		
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	Bromodichloromethane	Dieldrin	P-Chlorotoluene		
1,3 - Dichloropropane	Bromoform	Hexachlorobutadiene	P-Isopropyltoluene		
1,3 - Dichloropropene	Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene	Propachlor		
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	Butachlor	M-Dichlorobenzene	Sec - Butylbenzene		
2,2 - Dichloropropane	Carbaryl	Methylol	Tert - Butylbenzene		
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Chloroethane	MTBE	Trichlorofluoromethane		