

2023 Annual Water Quality Report (Monitoring Performed January - December 2022)

SPRINGVILLE WATER DEPARTMENT

PWSID AL0001211
151 Industrial Dr.
P. O. Box 948
Springville, AL 35146
Phone 205-467-2704
Fax 205-467-2756

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. 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.

Water Sources	Purchased surface water from Coosa Valley Water	
	Purchased water from Trussville Utilities (eight groundwater wells producing from Tuscumbia-Fort Payne chert and Bangor limestone aquifers)	
	Groundwater spring producing from the Knox aquifer	
Additional Connections	Emergency connection with Odenville Water	
Number of Customers	Approximately 2092 service connections	
Water Treatment	Chlorination	
Storage Capacity	Five (5) tanks with a total capacity of 1.4 million gallons	
Council Members	Dave Thomas, Mayor	Katrina Hennings, Council
	Herbert Toles, Council	Tim Walker, Council
	David Vinson, Council	Sherry Reaves, Council
	Austin Phillips, Council	Marshall Parker, Council

WATER QUALITY PROTECTION

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Springville Water Department has developed a Source Water Assessment plan that assists in protecting our water sources. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible (low) to contaminating the water source. This indicates no problem with the quality of our source water. 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.

Springville Water Department 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. 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.

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 levels 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.

Your source water is also tested for pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. All test results were well within state and federal standards. For people who may be immunocompromised, a guidance document developed jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control is available online at www.epa.gov/safewater/crypto.html or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. *Cryptosporidium has not been detected in our finished drinking water.*

QUESTIONS?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Earl Peoples. 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 third Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the new Springville Municipal Building at 160 Walker Drive. 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

Springville 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.

Constituents Monitored	Springville	Coosa Valley	Trussville
Inorganic Contaminants	2022	2022	2022
Lead/Copper	2021	2022	2020
Microbiological Contaminants	monthly	monthly	monthly
Nitrates	2022	2022	2022
Radioactive Contaminants	2020	2021	2021
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including herbicides and pesticides)	2022	2020	2021
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2022	2022	2020
Disinfection By-products	2022	2022	2022
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>		2022	
UCMR4 (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) Contaminants	2019		2019
PFAS Contaminants		2020	2021
Distribution System Evaluation (DSE) Disinfection By-products	2020		

MONITORING RESULTS – SPRINGVILLE WATER DEPARTMENT

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS - Springville						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	NO	0.028	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	0.06 ¹ 0 > AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	NO	ND ² 0 > AL	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	NO	0.39	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	LRAA 45.6 (15.9-67.5)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	LRAA 23.1 (7.40-36.0)	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	4.40-23.0	ppb	70	none	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	1.40-3.90	ppb	70	none	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Aluminum	NO	0.02	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion; treatment with water additives
Chloride	NO	9.63	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	125	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
pH	NO	7.2	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Erosion; treatment with water additives
Sodium	NO	4.17	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	4.46	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	232	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
DSE Disinfection By-products						
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	26.6-36.8	ppb			By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	15.0-22.0	ppb			By-product of drinking water chlorination

¹ Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above Action Level (AL is 1.3 ppm) = 0

² Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above Action Level (AL is 0.015 ppm) = 0

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR 4) - Springville Water Department

Under the directive of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), every five years the EPA issues a new list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by some public water systems (PWSs). The monitoring results may provide a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health. Springville Water Department was selected by the EPA to monitor for some cyanotoxins, which are toxins produced by *cyanobacteria* (also known as blue-green algae). Tests were run for anatoxin-a, cylindrospermopsin, and total microcystin, and there were no detects of any of these contaminants in our water.

UCMR4 Contaminants		
	Unit Msmt	Level Detected
Cyanotoxins (Entry Point)		
Anatoxin-A	ppb	ND
Cylindrospermopsin	ppb	ND
Total Microcystins	ppb	ND

MONITORING RESULTS – COOSA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS - Coosa Valley						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	NO	2.04-2.60	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	NO	Highest 0.35	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon	NO	0.3-1.6	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Barium	NO	0.038	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	0.230 ¹ 0 > AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.28	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
THM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	ND-61.0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	ND	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	0.60	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	3.40	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Aluminum	NO	0.025	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion; treatment with water additives
Chloride	NO	19.7	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	115	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
pH	NO	7.0-7.99	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Erosion; treatment with water additives
Sulfate	NO	10.0	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	143	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff

¹ Figure shown is 90th percentile and number of sites exceeding the Action Level (AL) = 0.

PFAS Contaminants.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that were used in manufacturing and in other industrial and consumer applications. Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which our system monitored in 2020 and the results of that monitoring. For more information on PFAS contaminants, please consult www.epa.gov/pfas.

PFAS Contaminants - Coosa Valley Water					
Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected
11CI-PF30UdS (11-chloroeicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ppb	ND-0.005
9CI-PF30NS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND
ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorononanoic acid	ppb	ND
HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA)	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND-0.021
NEtFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ppb	ND-0.013
NMeFOSAA (N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND-0.059	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ppb	ND-0.020	Total PFAS	ppb	ND-0.110
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ppb	ND			

Non-compliances 2022 – Coosa Valley Water District

During 2022, Coosa Valley Water Supply District incurred a Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) reporting non-compliance. The non-compliance resulted from a failure to submit the May 2022 results by the reporting deadline of June 10, 2022. A reporting non-compliance has no effect on the quality of the water being provided. All required monitoring was conducted within the required monitoring period, and at no time did the water fail to meet or exceed the standards for safe drinking water.

During 2022, Coosa Valley Water Supply District incurred a Disinfection Byproduct (DBP) monitoring non-compliance. The samples for the third quarterly monitoring period (July - September 2022) were not collected during the correct week. The Stage 2 DBP monitoring requirements state that when a Stage 2 DBP monitoring non-compliance is incurred, it affects the four (4) quarters in which the results are used. Therefore, the monitoring non-compliance will apply to the monitoring periods July - September 2022, October - December 2022, January - March 2023, and April - June 2023.

If you have any questions about these non-compliances, please contact Joel Casey, Project Manager, at 334-524-2926.

MONITORING RESULTS – TRUSSVILLE UTILITIES

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS - Trussville Utilities						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	NO	1.0	PCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.017	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	NO	1.01-1.67	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium	NO	0.001	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	ND-0.15	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	NO	0.50-0.98	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from factories
Lead	NO	ND-0.009	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.63	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	ND-8.4	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	ND-0.60	ppb	70	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Aluminum	NO	0.034	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with water additives
Chloride	NO	14.6	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	152	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
pH	NO	7.0-7.99	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Erosion; treatment with water additives
Sulfate	NO	10.3	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	256	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff

TABLE OF UCMR4 CONTAMINANTS – Trussville Utilities					
Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected
Bromochloroacetic	ppb	0.43-0.85	Monobromoacetic	ppb	ND
Bromodichloroacetic	ppb	ND-0.96	Monochloroacetic	ppb	ND
Chlorodibromoacetic	ppb	ND-0.60	Tribromoacetic	ppb	ND
Dibromoacetic	ppb	ND-0.43	Trichloroacetic	ppb	ND-0.75
Dichloroacetic	ppb	0.70-1.8	Bromide	ppb	20.0

PFAS Contaminants – Trussville Utilities						
Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	
11CI-PF3OUdS (11-chloroeicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ppb	ND	
9CI-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND-0.0095	
ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorononanoic acid	ppb	ND	
HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA)	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND	
NEtFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ppb	ND	
NMeFOSAA (N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)0	ppb	ND	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ppb	ND	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND-0.0028	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ppb	ND	
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ppb	ND	
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ppb	ND				
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ppb	ND				

List of 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.

Distribution System Evaluation (DSE)-a 4-quarter study to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of DBPs.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)- 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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal- (MRDLG) 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.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)-a measure of the clarity of water.

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

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.

Running Annual Average (LRAA)-yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system.

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.

Below is a table of contaminants for which the Environmental Protection Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management require testing where applicable. These contaminants were not detected in your drinking water unless they are also listed in the Detected Drinking Water Contaminants table elsewhere in this report.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt
Bacteriological Contaminants			cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	present/absent	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	present/absent	Dichloromethane	5	ppb
Turbidity	TT	NTU	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calc.organisms/l	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb
Radiological Contaminants			Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	Dinoseb	7	ppb
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppq
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	Diquat	20	ppb
Uranium	30	pCi/l	Endothall	100	ppb
Inorganic Chemicals			Endrin	2	ppb
Antimony	6	ppb	Epichlorohydrin	TT	TT
Arsenic	10	ppb	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Asbestos	7	MFL	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppl
Barium	2	ppm	Glyphosate	700	ppb
Beryllium	4	ppb	Heptachlor	400	ppl
Cadmium	5	ppb	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt
Chromium	100	ppb	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb
Cyanide	200	ppb	Lindane	200	ppt
Fluoride	4	ppm	Methoxychlor	40	ppb
Lead	AL=15	ppb	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Nitrite	1	ppm	Picloram	500	ppb
Selenium	.05	ppm	Simazine	4	ppb
Thallium	.002	ppm	Styrene	100	ppb
Organic Contaminants			Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb
2,4-D	70	ppb	Toluene	1	ppm
Acrylamide	TT	TT	Toxaphene	3	ppb
Alachlor	2	ppb	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb
Atrazine	3	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
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	Chloramines	4	ppm
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	Bromate	10	ppb
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	Chlorite	1	ppm
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb
LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS					
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co ₃)	Copper	Manganese	Specific Conductance		
Aluminum	Corrosivity	Odor	Sulfate		
Calcium, as Ca	Foaming agents (MBAS)	Nickel	Total Dissolved Solids		
Carbon Dioxide	Hardness	pH	Zinc		
Chloride	Iron	Silver			
Color	Magnesium	Sodium			
LIST OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Aldicarb	Chloroethane	Dieldrin	Propachlor		
Aldicarb Sulfone	Chloroform	Hexachlorobutadiene	N-Propylbenzene		
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Chloromethane	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Propachlor		
Aldrin	O-Chlorotoluene	Isopropylbenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane		
Bromoacetic Acid	P-Chlorotoluene	p-Isopropyltoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane		
Bromobenzene	Dibromochloromethane	M-Dichlorobenzene	Tetrachloroethene		
Bromochloromethane	1,2-Dibromoethane	Methomyl	Trichloroacetic Acid		
Bromodichloromethane	Dibromomethane	Methylene chloride	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene		
Bromofom	1,1-Dichloroethane	Methyl tert-butyl ether	Trichloroethene		
Bromomethane	1,3-Dichloropropane	Metolachlor	Trichlorofluoromethane		
Butachlor	2,2-Dichloropropane	Metribuzin	1,2,3-Trichloropropane		
N-Butylbenzene	1,1-Dichloropropene	MTBE	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene		
Sec-Butylbenzene	1,3-Dichloropropene	Naphthalene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene		
Tert - Butylbenzene	Dicamba	1-Naphthol			
Carbaryl	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Paraquat			