

333-061-0043

Consumer Confidence Reports

Table 42

~~Converting~~ MCL Compliance Values For Consumer Confidence Reports

Contaminant	MCL in Compliance units (mg/L)	Multiply by	MCL CCR units	MCLG in CCR units
Microbiological Contaminants				
Total Coliform bacteria (until March 31, 2016)	MCL (systems that collect 40 or more samples per month) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect fewer than 40 samples per month) 1 positive monthly sample.	—	MCL (systems that collect 40 or more samples per month) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect fewer than 40 samples per month) 1 positive monthly sample.	0
Total Coliform bacteria (beginning April 1, 2016)	TT	-----	TT	N/A
Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i> (until March 31, 2016)	0	—	0	0
<i>E. coli</i> (beginning April 1, 2016)	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i>-positive or the water supplier fails to collect repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i>-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i>.	-----	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i>-positive or the water supplier fails to collect repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i>-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i>.	0
Turbidity	-----	-----	TT (NTU)	n/a
Radioactive Contaminants				
Beta/photon emitters	4 mrem/yr	-----	4 mrem/yr	0
Alpha emitters	15 pCi/l	-----	15 pCi/l	0
Combined radium	5 pCi/l	-----	5 pCi/l	0

Uranium	30 ug/l	-----	30 ug/l	0
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Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony	0.006	1,000	6ppb	6
Arsenic	0.010	1,000	10 ppb	0
Asbestos	7 MFL	-----	7 MFL	7
Barium	2	-----	2 ppm	2
Beryllium	0.004	1,000	4 ppb	4
Cadmium	0.005	1,000	5 ppb	5
Chromium	0.1	1,000	100 ppb	100
Copper	AL = 1.3	-----	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3
Cyanide	0.2	1,000	200 ppb	200
Fluoride	4	-----	4 ppm	4
Lead	AL = 0.015	1,000	AL = 15 ppb	0
Mercury (inorganic)	0.002	1,000	2 ppb	2
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	-----	10 ppm	10
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	1	-----	1 ppm	1
Selenium	0.05	1,000	50 ppb	50
Thallium	0.002	1,000	2 ppb	0.5

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

2,4-D	0.07	1,000	70 ppb	70
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05	1,000	50 ppb	50
Acrylamide	-----	-----	TT	0
Alachlor	0.002	1,000	2 ppb	0
Atrazine	0.003	1,000	3 ppb	3
Benzo(a) pyrene (PAH)	0.0002	1,000,000	200 ppt	0
Carbofuran	0.04	1,000	40 ppb	40
Chlordane	0.002	1,000	2 ppb	0
Dalapon	0.2	1,000	200 ppb	200
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.4	1,000	400 ppb	400
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.006	1,000	6 ppb	0
Dibromochloropropane	0.0002	1,000,000	200 ppt	0
Dinoseb	0.007	1,000	7 ppb	7
Diquat	0.02	1,000	20 ppb	20
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	0.00000003	1,000,000,000	30 ppq	0
Endothall	0.1	1,000	100 ppb	100
Endrin	0.002	1,000	2 ppb	2
Epichlorohydrin	-----	-----	TT	0
Ethylene dibromide	0.00005	1,000,000	50 ppt	0
Glyphosate	0.7	1,000	700 ppb	700

Heptachlor	0.0004	1,000,000	400 ppt	0
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002	1,000,000	200 ppt	0
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001	1,000	1 ppb	0
Hexachlorocyclo- pentadiene	0.05	1,000	50 ppb	50
Lindane	0.0002	1,000,000	200 ppt	200
Methoxychlor	0.04	1,000	40 ppb	40
Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2	1,000	200 ppb	200
PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls)	0.0005	1,000,000	500 ppt	0
Pentachlorohphenol	0.001	1,000	1 ppb	0
Picloram	0.5	1,000	500 ppb	500
Simazine	0.004	1,000	4 ppb	4
Toxaphene	0.003	1,000	3 ppb	0

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Benzene	0.005	1,000	5 ppb	0
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.005	1,000	5 ppb	0
Chlorobenzene	0.1	1,000	100 ppb	100
<i>o</i> -Dichlorobenzene	0.6	1,000	600 ppb	600
<i>p</i> -Dichlorobenzene	0.075	1,000	75 ppb	75
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005	1,000	5 ppb	0
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007	1,000	7 ppb	7
<i>cis</i> -1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07	1,000	70 ppb	70
<i>trans</i> -1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.1	1,000	100 ppb	100
Dichloromethane	0.005	1,000	5 ppb	0
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	1,000	5 ppb	0
Ethylbenzene	0.7	1,000	700 ppb	700
Styrene	0.1	1,000	100 ppb	100
Tetrachloroethylene	0.005	1,000	5 ppb	0
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07	1,000	70 ppb	70
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2	1,000	200 ppb	200
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005	1,000	5 ppb	3
Trichloroethylene	0.005	1,000	5 ppb	0
Toluene	1	-----	1 ppm	1
Vinyl Chloride	0.002	1,000	2 ppb	0
Xylenes	10	-----	10 ppm	10

Disinfection Byproducts, Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfectant Residuals

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	.080	1,000	80 ppb	NA
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	060	1,000	60 ppb	NA
Bromate	010	1,000	10 ppb	0
Chlorite	1	-----	1 ppm	0.8

Chlorine	MRDL= 4.0	-----	MRDL= 4.0 ppm	4 (MRDLG)
Chloramines	MRDL= 4.0	-----	MRDL= 4.0 ppm	4 (MRDLG)
Chlorine Dioxide	MRDL =0.8	1,000	MRDL= 800 ppb	800(MRDLG)
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	-----	TT	NA

Key:

AL=Action Level

GWR=Ground Water Rule

MCL=Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG=Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MFL=million fibers per liter

mrem/year=Millirems per year (a measure of the radiation absorbed by the body)

NTU=Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/l=picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm=parts per million or milligrams/liter (mg/l)

ppb=parts per billion or micrograms/liter (ug/l)

ppt=parts per trillion or nanograms/liter

ppq=parts per quadrillion, or picograms/liter

TT=Treatment Technique

Table 43

Regulated Contaminant Information				
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
Microbiological Contaminants				
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this

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Regulated Contaminant Information				
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
				occurs, we are required to conduct investigation(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these investigations.
<i>E. coli</i>	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .	0	Human and animal fecal waste.	<i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.
Turbidity	TT	n/a	Soil runoff.	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These

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				organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
Radioactive Contaminants				
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Combined radium (pCi/l)	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium (ug/l)	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an

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Regulated Contaminant Information				
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
				increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.
Inorganic Contaminants				
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.	Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from	Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many

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Regulated Contaminant Information				
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
			electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.	years could develop intestinal lesions.
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from	Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could

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Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
			plastic and fertilizer factories.	experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Mercury (inorganic)(ppb)	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from	Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in

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Regulated Contaminant Information				
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
			refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.	excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)(ppm)	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of 6 months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)(ppm)	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of 6 months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics,	Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss,

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Regulated Contaminant Information				
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
			glass, and drug factories.	changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides				
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.
2,4,5-TP [Silvex](ppb)	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide.	Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
Acrylamide	TT	0	Added to water during sewage/ wastewater treatment.	Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time could have problems with their nervous system or blood, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Alachlor (ppb)	2	0	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL

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Regulated Contaminant Information				
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
				over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.
Benzo(a) pyrene [PAH] (nanograms/l)	200	0	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.	Some people who drink water containing benzo(a) pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.	Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, or nervous or reproductive systems.
Chlordane (ppb)	2	0	Residue of banned termiticide.	Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.	Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing di-(2-

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Regulated Contaminant Information				
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
				ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience toxic effects such as weight loss, liver enlargement or possible reproductive difficulties.
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate well in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)(ppt)	200	0	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.	Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.	Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
Diquat (ppb)	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use.	Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	30	0	Emissions from waste incineration and other	Some people who drink water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over

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Regulated Contaminant Information				
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
			combustion; Discharge from chemical factories.	many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Endothall (ppb)	100	100	Runoff from herbicide use.	Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.
Endrin (ppb)	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide.	Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
Epichlorohydrin	TT	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; An impurity of some water treatment chemicals.	Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time could experience stomach problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	50	0	Discharge from petroleum refineries.	Some people who drink water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	700	Runoff from herbicide use.	Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years

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Regulated Contaminant Information				
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
				could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.
Heptachlor (ppt)	400	0	Residue of banned termiticide.	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	200	0	Breakdown of heptachlor.	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	1	0	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience

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Regulated Contaminant Information				
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
				problems with their stomach or kidneys.
Lindane (ppt)	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.	Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.	Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
Oxamyl [Vydate](ppb)	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes.	Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	500	0	Runoff from landfills; Discharge of waste chemicals.	Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	1	0	Discharge from wood preserving factories.	Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and

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Regulated Contaminant Information				
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
				may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Picloram (ppb)	500	500	Herbicide runoff.	Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	Herbicide runoff.	Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.
Toxaphene (ppb)	3	0	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.	Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their thyroid, kidneys, or liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Volatile Organic Contaminants				
Benzene (ppb)	5	0	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.	Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	5	0	Discharge from chemical plants and other	Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver

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Regulated Contaminant Information				
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
			industrial activities.	and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.
<i>o</i> -Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing <i>o</i> -dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.
<i>p</i> -Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing <i>p</i> -dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	5	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

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Regulated Contaminant Information				
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
<i>cis</i> -1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing <i>cis</i> -1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
<i>trans</i> -1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing <i>trans</i> -1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
Dichloromethane (ppb)	5	0	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	5	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries.	Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories;	Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could

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Regulated Contaminant Information				
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
			Leaching from landfills.	have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	5	0	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.	Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	5	3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	5	0	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.	Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over

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Regulated Contaminant Information				
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
				many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories.	Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	2	0	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.	Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.
Disinfection Byproducts, Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfectant Residuals				
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)(ppb)	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess

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Regulated Contaminant Information				
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
				of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Bromate (ppb)	10	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorite (ppm)	1	0.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL =4.0	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Chloramines (ppm)	MRDL =4.0	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating

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Regulated Contaminant Information				
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
				effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)	<i>MRDL=800</i>	<i>MRDLG=800</i>	Water additive used to control microbes	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	TT	None	Naturally present in the environment	Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects, however, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts (DBPs). These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

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Key:

AL=Action Level

MCL=Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG=Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MFL=million fibers per liter

mrem/year=millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

NTU=Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/l=picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm=parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb=parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

ppt=parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq=parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

TT=Treatment Technique