2023 Annual Water Quality Report

(Testing Performed January through December 2022)

PWSID AL0001412
LYNN WATER WORKS
P.O. Box 145
381 East Main Street
Lynn, Al 35575
205-893-5250

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 want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

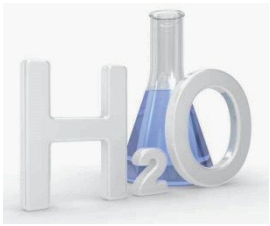
Water Source	Purchased water from the City of Haleyville Water and Sewer (Bear Creek Reservoir)	
Number of Customers	Approximately 622	
Water Board Members	Earl Gilbert, Mayor	Tommy Chambless, Member
	Alan Barnett, Member	Daniel Dodd, Member
	Brian Heck, Member	Chris Little, Member
Employees	Joseph Bell, Superintendent/State Certified Operator	
	Marcia Manasco, Municipal (Town) Clerk	
	Kris Gray, Water Clerk	

Source Water Assessment: In compliance with Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Upper Bear Creek Water, Sewer, and Fire Protection District has developed a Source Water Assessment plan that assists in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. No sites evaluated pose a significant risk to our customers. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classified potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible (low) to contaminating the water source. It has been determined by the assessment that the source water susceptibility ranking has a low-risk potential. The assessment has been performed, public notification has been completed, and the plan was approved by ADEM. Please help us make this effort worthwhile by protecting our source water. Carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints, and waste oil.

Information about Lead: *Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. NEVER make baby formula with warm or hot tap water.* Lead is rarely found in source water. If lead is present in tap water, it is primarily from corrosion of materials that were used in older plumbing, solder that connects pipes, or from pipes connecting a house to the main water pipe in the street. Lead is no longer used in manufacturing these products, but plumbing components containing lead may still remain in some older homes and buildings. When water sits for several hours in pipes containing these older materials, lead can leach into the water. Boiling will NOT reduce the amount of lead in your water. If you choose to have your tap water tested, be sure to use a properly certified laboratory. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize your family's exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline at 800-426-4791 and from http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/tips/water.htm.

We use an independent laboratory to analyze samples from our distribution system for lead according to a monitoring schedule set by ADEM. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials that were used in household plumbing. The EPA and the CDC make the following recommendations:

- Before using any tap water for drinking or cooking, flush your water system by running the kitchen tap (or any other tap you take drinking or cooking water from) on COLD for 1–2 minutes. Flushing can minimize the potential for lead exposure, especially if the water has been sitting undisturbed for several hours, as in overnight.
- In all situations, especially for making baby formula, drink or cook only with water that comes out of the cold tap. Warm or hot tap water is more likely to cause lead to leach from plumbing materials.
- Periodically remove the aerator on the tip of the faucet and wash out any debris such as metal particles.



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 number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. 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.

Our source water is also tested for pathogens, such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. For people who may be immuno-compromised, 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. All test results were well within state and federal standards. *Cryptosporidium and Giardia have not been detected in our finished drinking water.*

Questions: If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Joseph Bell or Kris Gray in Lynn Town Hall at 205-893-5250. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, and attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please call the office to inquire about the time and place of our next scheduled meeting.
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).

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Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

Monitoring Results

LYNN WATER WORKS Detected Drinking Water Contaminants						
Contaminants	**Violation**	**Level Detected**	**Msmt**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	NO	0.037 *	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	NO	0.003	ppm	0.015	AL=.015	
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	NO	LRAA 34.91 (18.0-47.0)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total haloacetic acids (HAA5)	NO	LRAA 43.0 (23.0-71.0)	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements. The tables below show only those contaminants that were detected.

Upper Bear Creek Detected Drinking Water Contaminants						
Contaminants	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Msmt**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	NO	0.87-2.3	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	NO	0.23 100%<0.5	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Total Coliform Bacteria	NO	1*	Present/ Absent	0	5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon	NO	3.4	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Barium	NO	0.002	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	NO	0.3+/-0.5	PCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.29	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM -Total trihalomethanes	NO	LRAA 21.0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 -Total haloacetic acids	NO	LRAA 25.0	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2, 4-D	NO	ND-0.17	ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	12.8	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	1.6	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Metlachlor	NO	0.10	ppb	n/a	n/a	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Secondary Contaminants						
Aluminum	NO	0.02	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion; treatment with water additives
Chloride	NO	10.4	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	28.0	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
pH	NO	6.7	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Sulfate	NO	8.1	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	59.0	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; agricultural runoff
Zinc	NO	0.35	ppm	n/a	5	Erosion; refinery or factory discharge; landfill runoff

* One positive sample in September 2022. All follow-up samples were negative for coliform bacteria.

HALEYVILLE WATER WORKS Detected Drinking Water Contaminants						
Contaminants	**Violation**	**Level Detected**	**Msmt**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	NO	0.080 *	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion; leaching from wood preservatives
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	NO	24.0-74.0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total haloacetic acids (HAA5)	NO	10.0-66.0	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

Below is a list of PFAS contaminants our water source was monitored during 2020 as required and the results of that monitoring. For more information on PFAS contaminants, please refer to www.epa.gov/pfas

Upper Beach Creek - PFAS					
Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected	Contaminant	Unit Msmt	Level Detected
11Cl-PF3OUdS (11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ppb	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS (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-0.005
NEtFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ppb	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ppb	ND
NMeFOSAA (N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid0	ppb	ND	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ppb	ND	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ppb	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ppb	ND	Total PFAS	ppb	ND-0.005
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ppb	ND			

DBP MCL VIOLATION

The Lynn Water Works has exceeded the average maximum contaminant level (MCL) for total haloacetic acids (HAAS) at the 265 Starling Road and 21905 Highway 13 monitoring sites for the January-March 2022 monitoring period. The running annual average for HAA5s during the January-March 2022 monitoring period was 0.064 mg/Lat the 265 Starling Road location and 0.061 mg/L at the 21905 Highway 13 site. These values exceed the HAAS MCL of 0.060 mg/L.

LYNN WATER WORKS HAS LEVELS OF DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS ABOVE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS.

OUR WATER SYSTEM RECENTLY VIOLATED A DRINKING WATER STANDARD. ALTHOUGH THIS IS NOT AN EMERGENCY, AS OUR CUSTOMERS, YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW WHAT HAPPENED, WHAT YOU SHOULD DO, AND WHAT WE ARE DOING TO CORRECT THIS SITUATION.

WE ROUTINELY MONITOR FOR THE PRESENCE OF DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS. TESTING RESULTS WE RECEIVED IN JANURARY OF 2022 SHOW THAT OUR SYSTEM EXCEEDS THE STANDARD OR MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL) FOR TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS). THE STANDARD FOR TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS IS 0.060 MG/L. THE CHART BELOW LISTS THE LOCATIONS, DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT AND LEVELS THAT EXCEEDED THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL.

THIS IS NOT AN IMMEDIATE RISK. IF IT HAD BEEN, YOU WOULD HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY. HOWEVER, SOME PEOPLE WHO DRINK WATER CONTAINING TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS 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. HOWEVER, IF YOU HAVE SPECIFIC HEALTH CONCERNS, CONSULT YOUR DOCTOR.

LOCATION	CONTAMINANT	QUARTER	LEVEL (MG/L)
265 STARLING ROAD	HAAS	JAN-MAR 2022	0.064
21905 HIGHWAY 13	HAAS	JAN-MAR 2022	0.062

PLEASE SHARE THIS INFORMATION WITH ALL THE OTHER PEOPLE WHO DRINK THIS WATER, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO MAY NOT HAVE RECEIVED THIS NOTICE DIRECTLY (FOR EXAMPLE, PEOPLE IN APARTMENTS, NURSING HOMES, SCHOOLS, AND BUSINESSES). YOU CAN DO THIS BY POSTING THIS NOTICE IN A PUBLIC PLACE OR DISTRIBUTING COPIES BY HAND OR MAIL.

SINCE THE VIOLATION OCCURRED, EXTRA FLUSHING IS BEING DONE IN THE AREAS IN WHICH THE VIOLATION OCCURRED.

SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS CONCERNING THIS VIOLATION OR MONITORING REQUIREMENTS, PLEASE CONTACT: Joseph Bell or Kris Gray at Lynn Town 205-893-5250

DBP MCL VIOLATION

The Lynn Water Works has exceeded the average maximum contaminant level (MCL) for total haloacetic acids (HAAS) at the 265 Starling Road and 21905 Highway 13 locations for the April-June 2022 monitoring period. The running annual average for HAA5s during the April-June 2022 monitoring period was 0.064 mg/Lat the 265 Starling Road location and 0.062 mg/L at the 21905 Highway 13 location. These values exceed the HAAS MCL of 0.060 mg/L.

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OUR WATER SYSTEM RECENTLY VIOLATED A DRINKING WATER STANDARD. ALTHOUGH THIS IS NOT AN EMERGENCY, AS OUR CUSTOMERS, YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW WHAT HAPPENED, WHAT YOU SHOULD DO, AND WHAT WE ARE DOING TO CORRECT THIS SITUATION.

WE ROUTINELY MONITOR FOR THE PRESENCE OF DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS. TESTING RESULTS WE RECEIVED IN APRIL OF 2022 SHOW THAT OUR SYSTEM EXCEEDS THE STANDARD OR MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL) FOR TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS). THE STANDARD FOR TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS IS 0.060 MG/L. THE CHART BELOW LISTS THE LOCATIONS, DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT AND LEVELS THAT EXCEEDED THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL.

THIS IS NOT AN IMMEDIATE RISK. IF IT HAD BEEN, YOU WOULD HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY. HOWEVER, SOME PEOPLE WHO DRINK WATER CONTAINING TOTAL 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. HOWEVER, IF YOU HAVE SPECIFIC HEALTH CONCERNS, CONSULT YOUR DOCTOR.

LOCATION	CONTAMINANT	QUARTER	LEVEL (MG/L)
265 STARLING ROAD	HAAS	APR-JUN 2022	0.064
21905 HIGHWAY 13	HAAS	APR-JUN 2022	0.061

PLEASE SHARE THIS INFORMATION WITH ALL THE OTHER PEOPLE WHO DRINK THIS WATER, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO MAY NOT HAVE RECEIVED THIS NOTICE DIRECTLY (FOR EXAMPLE, PEOPLE IN APARTMENTS, NURSING HOMES, SCHOOLS, AND BUSINESSES). YOU CAN DO THIS BY POSTING THIS NOTICE IN A PUBLIC PLACE OR DISTRIBUTING COPIES BY HAND OR MAIL.

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SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS CONCERNING THIS VIOLATION OR MONITORING REQUIREMENTS, PLEASE CONTACT: Joseph Bell or Kris Gray at Lynn Town 205-893-5250

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/1)-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/1)-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 reoort.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt
Bacteriolo11ical Contaminants			cis-1,2-Dichloroethvlene	70	ppb
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	presenUabsent	trans-1,2-Dichloroethvlene	100	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E.coli	0	presenUabsent	Dichloromethane	5	ppb
Turbidity	TT	NTU	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Cryptosporidiurn	TT	Cale organisms/l	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb
RadiolO!lical Contaminants			Di (2-ethvlhexYllPhthalate	6	PPb
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrern/yr	Dinoseb	7	ppb
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/1	Dioxin I2,3,7,8-TCDDl	30	ODO
Combined radium	5	oCi/1	Diquat	20	ppb
Uranium	30	pCi/1	Endothall	100	ppb
Inoraanic Chemicals			Endrin	2	ppb
Antimony	6	ppb	Ecichlorohydrin	TT	TT
Arsenic	10	ppb	ElhYlbenzene	700	ppb
Asbestos	7	MFL	Ethylene dibromide	50	CPI
Barium	2	ppm	Glvphosate	700	ppb
Beryllium	4	ppb	Heptachlor	400	ppt
Cadmium	5	ppb	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt
Chromium	100	oob	Hexachlorobenzene	1	cob
Coccer	AL=1.3	corn	Hexachlorocyclooentadiene	50	oob
Cyanide	200	ppb	Lindane	200	CPI
Fluoride	4	com	Methoxvchlor	40	oob
Lead	AL=15	ppb	Oxamvl IVvdatel	200	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Nitrite	1	corn	Piclorarn	500	ppb
Selenium	.05	corn	Sirnazine	4	cob
Thallium	.002	ppm	Styrene	100	ppb
Organic Contaminants			Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb
2,4-D	70	ppb	Toluene	**1**	ppm
Acrylarnide	TT	TT	Toxaphene	3	ppb
Alachlor	2	oob	2,4,5-TP(Silvexl	50	cob
Atrazine	3	oob	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	com
Benzene	5	oob	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	cob
Benzo(aJpyrene [PAHsl	200	cot	1,1,2-Trichloroelhane	5	oob
Carbofuran	40	ppb	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb
Chlordane	2	ppb	Xylenes	10	ppm
Chlorobenzene	100	oob	**Disinfectants & Disinfection Bvoroducts**		
Dalaoon	200	ocb	Chlorine	4	corn
Dibrornochloropropane	200	opt	Chlorine Dioxide	800	ppb
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	Chloramines	4	corn
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	Brornate	10	ppb
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	Chlorite	1	ppm
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	PPb	HAA5lTotal haloacetic acids!	60	cob
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	TTHM !Total trihalomethanesl	80	ppb

LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co3)	Copper	ManQanese	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	Maanesiurn	Sodium	

LIST OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Aldicarb	Chloroethane	Dieldrin	Prooachlor
Aldicarb Sulfone	Chloroform	Hexachlorobutadiene	N-Propylbenzene
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Chlorornethane	3-HydroxYcarboturan	Propachlor
Aldrin	0-Chlorotoluene	Isocrcvlbenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Bromoacetic Acid	P-Chlorotoluene	c-Isocrocvltoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Brornobenzene	Dibrornochlorornethane	M-Dichlorobenzene	Tetrachloroethene
Bromochlorornethane	1,2-Dibrornoethane	Methornyl	Trichloroacetic Acid
Brornodichlorornethane	Dibrornornethane	Methylene chloride	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Brornoforrn	1,1-Dichloroethane	Methyl tert-butyl ether	Trichloroethene
Brornornethane	1,3-Dichlorocrooane	Metolachlor	Trichlorofluorornethane
Butachlor	2,2-Dichlorocrooane	Metribuzin	1,2,3-Trichlorocrooane
N-Butylbenzene	1,1-Dichlorocrooene	MTBE	1,2,4-Trirnethylbenzene
Sec-Butilbenzene	1,3-Dichlorocrooene	Naphthalene	1,3,5-Trirnethylbenzene
Tert-Butylbenzene	Dicamba	1-Naphthol	
Carbary!	Dichlorodifluorornethane	Paraquat	