

**2026 Annual Water Quality Report**  
(Testing Performed January through December 2025)

**UTILITIES BOARD OF THE TOWN OF GROVE HILL**  
**PWSID AL0000255**  
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We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report includes important information on our water sources, results of water analyses, plain language definitions, and other important information about water and health. We work diligently to provide high quality water that meets or exceeds State and Federal drinking water standards.

<b>Water Source</b>	Four (4) groundwater wells producing from the Miocene aquifer (Wells located on: Court St, 4 <sup>th</sup> Ave, Grove Hill Ave, & US Hwy 84)
<b>Water Treatment</b>	Chlorination and corrosion control
<b>Storage Capacity</b>	Four (4) tanks with a capacity of 1,050,000 gallons
<b>Inter-Connections</b>	Sell to Jackson Water Works
<b>Number of Customers</b>	Approximately 1760
<b>Board Members</b>	Gene Pritchett, Chairman
	Phyllis Barnes, Co-Chairman
	Shea J. Skipper, Secretary
	Daniel Fendley
	Bradley Paul
	Lanessa Pugh
<b>Superintendent/Certified</b>	John W. Reid
	Franklin Kyle McIntyre

**Source Water Protection**

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), the Utilities Board of the Town of Grove Hill has developed a Wellhead Protection Plan that assists in protecting our water sources. This plan provides information such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. The assessment was performed, public notification was completed, and the plan was approved by ADEM. A copy of the report is available in our office for review during regular business hours with prior request.

We routinely perform water storage facility inspections, and we utilize a Bacteriological Monitoring Plan. Chlorine residual is monitored closely within the distribution system. We have adopted a Cross-Connection Control Program for the purpose of detecting and preventing a danger to public health from cross-connection contamination. Please help us make these efforts worthwhile by doing your part to help protect 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.

**Health Information about Lead**

*As required by ADEM, we conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory during 2024, and it was concluded that our system contains no known lead service lines. Of the 2,041 service lines in the system, 117 lines are galvanized requiring replacement, and the material classification is unknown in 194 lines. The Lead Service Line Inventory report is available for review in our office upon request.*

Our water is treated for corrosion control with pH adjustment and a corrosion inhibitor, and corrosion monitoring is conducted continuously. We perform lead and copper testing on samples collected within the distribution system every three years as assigned by ADEM. An outside laboratory analyzes the samples, and results have always been well below the MCL. You may view the results in our office upon request. If you have any questions about our lead sampling results, contact us at 251-275-3153. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Utilities Board of the Town of Grove Hill is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in household plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your kitchen sink tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking, 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. Remember - *Boiling will NOT reduce the amount of lead in your water.*

The recommendations above are likely to be effective in reducing lead levels because most of the lead in household water usually comes from the plumbing in your house. 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 your family's exposure is available from [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead) or by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Water systems are required to sample for lead in schools and licensed child care facilities as requested by the facility. Contact your school or child care facility for further information about potential sampling results.

### Drinking Water 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. 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.

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.

If you are concerned about radon in your home consider having the home tested. Testing is easy and inexpensive. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be a small source of radon in indoor air. For more information call EPA's Radon Hotline at (800-SOS-RADON). *Note: public water systems in Alabama are not generally required to routinely monitor for radon in drinking water under current federal or state regulations.*

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).

### Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kyle McIntyre at 251-275-3153. 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 Monday of each month at 4:30 p.m. at Utilities Board office 22511 Hwy 84.

### Monitoring Schedule and Results

Utilities Board of the Town of Grove Hill *routinely* monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. 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. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule. 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.

Constituents Monitored	Date Monitored
Inorganic Contaminants	2025
Lead/Copper	2025
Microbiological Contaminants	monthly
Nitrates	2025
Radioactive Contaminants	2020
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including herbicides and pesticides)	2025
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2023
Disinfection By-products	2025
PFAS Contaminants	2025
Water Quality Parameters Contaminants (Corrosivity Characteristics)	2025

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	NO	0.10-0.019	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff; Indicator of the effectiveness of filtration
Alpha emitters	NO	Avg 1.85 (1.03-2.66)	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	NO	Avg 0.78 (0.48-1.01)	PCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.015-0.025	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	016 <sup>1</sup> (0.0058-0.68)	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	NO	0.0034 <sup>1</sup> (ND-0.015)	ppm	0	0.015	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	1.2-2.0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM-Total trihalomethanes	NO	ND-1.2	ppb	0	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection with chlorine.
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>						
Chloroform	NO	ND-1.1	ppb	70	n/a	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Dieldrin	NO	0.096	ppb	Health advisory 0.5	n/a	Erosion; agricultural runoff
<b>Secondary Contaminants</b>						
Aluminum	NO	ND-0.014	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion; treatment with water additives
Chloride	NO	5.8-8.1	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	7.8-11.7	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
pH	NO	6.9-7.4	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Sodium	NO	2.4-4.1	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	18.0-44.0	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Zinc	NO	ND-0.81	ppm	n/a	5	Erosion; refinery and factory discharge; landfill runoff

<sup>1</sup> Figure shown is 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of latest round of sampling, and number of sample sites exceeding the Action Level (1.3 ppm) = 0

**PFAS:** Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which our system monitored in 2025 and the results of that monitoring expressed in parts per billion (ppb). For more information on PFAS contaminants, please consult <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.

PFAS Contaminants (ppb)									
Abbreviation	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Detected	Abbreviation	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Detected
11CI-PF3OUdS	11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	--	--	ND	PFDa	Perfluorododecanoic acid	--	--	ND
9CI-PF3ONS	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	--	--	ND	PFHpA	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	--	--	ND-0.0051
ADONA	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	0.010	0.010	0.0034-0.016
HFPO-DA	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA	0.010	0.010	ND	PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	0.010	0.010	ND
NEIFOSAA	N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	--	--	ND	PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0	0.004	ND-0.020
NMeFOSAA	N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	--	--	ND	PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	0	0.004	0.0052-0.0073
PFBS	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	--	--	0.003-0.0045	PFTeDA	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid	--	--		PFTrDA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	--	--	
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	--	--	0.0021-0.0074	PFUnA	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	--	--	

## Copper Action Level Exceedance

Utilities Board of the Town of Grove Hill incurred a copper Action Level exceedance during the monitoring period of January-June 2025. The 90th percentile copper level for samples collected on June 4, 2025 through June 5, 2025 was 2.20 mg/L. The Action Level is set at 1.3 mg/L.

After exceeding the copper Action Level, Grove Hill submitted a Corrosion Control Study to ADEM on June 13, 2024, as required in the Department's December 21, 2023 copper Action Level exceedance correspondence. However, the Corrosion Control Study did not include the specific testing and analysis required by ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-7-11-.13 and is therefore deemed unsatisfactory. The system was then required to submit a satisfactory Corrosion Control Study meeting these requirements no later than January 25, 2026.

A community water system that exceeds the copper Action Level must complete the following:

- Install and maintain adequate corrosion control treatment equipment to ensure lead/copper compliance can be met. In accordance with ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-7-11-.12(a), this shall be completed within 24 months of the submittal of the corrosion control study. *Also*, the system shall submit a schedule for installation of corrosion control by January 25, 2026.
- Sample all sources for lead and copper and submit the results to the Department no later than January 21, 2026 (ADEM Admin. Code 335-7-11-.15).
- Sample all sources and three distribution sites for water quality parameters on two separate days and submit the results to the Department no later than January 25, 2026. Water quality parameters include pH, alkalinity, temperature, calcium, and conductivity (ADEM Admin. Code 335-7-11-.14(4)). *(See table of Corrosivity Characteristics below)*
- The system shall continue monitoring the original 40 sample sites every six months until it meets the copper Action Level for two consecutive six-month periods (ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-7-11-.04(2)).
- Must provide each customer with the results of lead and copper monitoring conducted at the customer's tap within 30 days of receipt of the results by the water system.

<b>Corrosivity Characteristics: Water Quality Parameters</b>			
<b>Contaminants (Distribution)</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Unit of Msmt</b>
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	NO	ND-34.2	ppm
Calcium (as Ca)	NO	1.6-3.0	ppm
Carbon Dioxide, free	NO	ND-14.4	ppm
pH (field)	NO	7.14-7.89	pH units
Specific Conductance	NO	9.6-82.5	µmhos/cm
Temperature (field)	NO	17.7-20.6	°C

### Corrective Actions:

We performed the extra required monitoring of all sources and three distribution sites for water quality parameters on two separate days, as well as water quality parameters. We performed lead and copper monitoring for June – December 2025, and none of our sample sites exceeded the copper Action Level. We had already installed and maintained corrosion control treatment; however, we worked with our chemical supplier to modify the corrosion control treatment being used to better control the copper levels. We hired an engineer to assist with the Corrosion Control Study.

The findings of the Corrosion Control Study are summarized here: Grove Hill has been using a blended phosphate corrosion inhibitor for a number of years with no issues. Grove Hill increased the feed rate to achieve an increased level of phosphates in the Mid-Clarke System, and the copper levels in the Mid-Clarke system actually increased. Samples were taken from all four wells in Grove Hill, and it was determined that the copper in the system is not coming from the wells.

Grove Hills' blended phosphate supplier recommended the product Carus 8700, and there has already been a reduction in the copper levels at the sample points. It is our intention to continue to use the corrosion inhibitor, and to sample to verify that the copper levels are in an acceptable range. We will continue to monitor our original 40 sites every six months until it meets the action level for two consecutive six-month periods.

Should you have any questions about the copper exceedances, please contact Kyle McIntyre at the water office at 22511 Hwy 84 in Grove Hill or by phone at 251-275-3153.

**Plain Language Definitions**

**Action Level:** the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

**Coliform Absent (ca):** laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

**Detected contaminant:** any regulated or unregulated contaminant detected at or above its method detection limit (or reportable limit)

**Disinfection byproducts (DBPs):** formed when disinfectants react with bromide and/or natural organic matter (i.e., decaying vegetation) present in the source water.

**Hazard Index (HI):** used to determine health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. An HI greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** 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 (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):** highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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.

**Micrograms per liter (ug/L):** equivalent to parts per billion (ppb) since one liter of water is equal in weight to one billion micrograms.

**Microsiemens per centimeter (µs/cm):** unit of measurement for Specific Conductance.

**Milligrams per liter (mg/L):** equivalent to parts per million

**Millirems per year (mrem/yr):** a 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.

**90th Percentile:** The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile.

**Not Detected (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):** 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):** corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l):** 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):** corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Regulated Contaminants:** contaminants for which the EPA has established drinking water standards.

**Running Annual Average (RAA):** running average of results during a specific sampling period, often a year.

**Standard Units (S.U.):** pH measures the water's balances of acids and bases.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant.

**Unregulated Contaminants:** contaminants for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards.

**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 we monitor as required on a schedule set by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Detections	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Detections
<b>Bacteriological Contaminants</b>				1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	Present or absent	absent	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	ND
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	Present or absent	absent	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	ND
Turbidity	TT	NTU		trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb	ND
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calc.organisms/l		Dichloromethane	5	ppb	ND
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>				1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb	ND
Beta/Photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	ND	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb	ND
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	1.03-2.66	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb	ND
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	0.48-1.01	Dinoseb	7	ppb	ND
Uranium	30	pCi/l	ND	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppb	ND
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>				Diquat	20	ppb	ND
Antimony	6	ppb	ND	Endothall	100	ppb	ND
Arsenic	10	ppb	ND	Endrin	2	ppb	ND
Asbestos	7	MFL	ND	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ppb	ND
Barium	2	ppm	0.017-0.026	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb	ND
Beryllium	4	ppb	ND	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppb	ND
Cadmium	5	ppb	ND	Glyphosate	700	ppb	ND
Chromium	100	ppb	ND	Heptachlor	400	ppb	ND
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	0.0048-1.3	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppb	ND
Cyanide	200	ppb	ND	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb	ND
Fluoride	4	ppm	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb	ND
Lead	AL=15	ppb	ND-0.021	Lindane	200	ppb	ND
Mercury	2	ppb	ND	Methoxychlor	40	ppb	ND
Nitrate	10	ppm	0.65-1.2	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb	ND
Nitrite	1	ppm	ND	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb	ND
Selenium	.05	ppm	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb	ND
Thallium	.002	ppm	ND	Picloram	500	ppb	ND
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>				Simazine	4	ppb	ND
2,4-D	70	ppb	ND	Styrene	100	ppb	ND
Acrylamide	TT	TT	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Alachlor	2	ppb	ND	Toluene	1	ppb	ND
Benzene	5	ppb	ND	Toxaphene	3	ppb	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	ND	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb	ND
Carbofuran	40	ppb	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppb	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb	ND
Chlordane	2	ppb	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb	ND
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Dalapon	200	ppb	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb	ND
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	ND	Xylenes	10	ppb	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	ND	<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>			
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	ND	TTHM	80	ppb	1.20-1.40
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	ND	HAA5	60	ppb	ND
<b>LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co <sub>3</sub> )	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					
<b>LIST OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Aldicarb	Carbaryl	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1-Naphthol				
Aldicarb Sulfone	Chloroethane	Dieldrin	Paraquat				
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Chloroform	Hexachlorobutadiene	Propachlor				
Aldrin	Chloromethane	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N-Propylbenzene				
Bromoacetic Acid	O-Chlorotoluene	Isopropylbenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane				
Bromobenzene	P-Chlorotoluene	p-Isopropyltoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane				
Bromochloromethane	Dibromochloromethane	M-Dichlorobenzene	Tetrachloroethene				
Bromodichloromethane	Dibromomethane	Methomyl	Trichloroacetic Acid				
Bromoform	1,1-Dichloroethane	Methylene chloride	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene				
Bromomethane	1,3-Dichloropropane	Methyl tert-butyl ether	Trichloroethene				
Butachlor	2,2-Dichloropropane	Metolachlor	Trichlorofluoromethane				
N-Butylbenzene	1,1-Dichloropropene	Metribuzin	1,2,3-Trichloropropane				
Sec-Butylbenzene	1,3-Dichloropropene	MTBE	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene				
Tert - Butylbenzene	Dicamba	Naphthalene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene				

*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).*