

**2023 Annual Water Quality Report  
(Covering period January - December 2022)**

**SOUTH ALABAMA UTILITIES**

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*A copy of the annual CCR Report is on our website at [www.southalabamautilities.net](http://www.southalabamautilities.net).*

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 pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

|                               |   |   |  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| <b>Water Sources</b>          | 19 groundwater wells producing from the Pliocene-Miocene aquifer:               |   |  |
|                               | Well 1 -Jail Well   | Well 13 -Eliza Jordan Well #2                     |  |
|                               | Well 2 -U.S. Highway 45 Well  | Well 14 -Fairford Well                            |  |
|                               | Well 3 -Willie Street Well  | Well 15 -Calvert Well                             |  |
|                               | Well 4 -5 <sup>th</sup> Street Well   | Well 16 -Georgetown Well                          |  |
|                               | Well 5 -Lott Road Well  | Well 17A -Scott Plantation Well (deep)            |  |
|                               | Well 6 -Snow Road Well (inactive)   | Well 17B -Scott Plantation Well (shallow)         |  |
|                               | Well 7 -Johnson Road Well   | Well 18 -Coy Smith well                           |  |
|                               | Well 8 -Wilmer Town Hall Well   | Well 19 -Airport Well                             |  |
|                               | Well 11 -Eliza Jordan Well #1   | Well 20 -Calvert 43 well                          |  |
|                               | Well 12 -Mary Montgomery Well   |   |  |
|                               | <b>Number of Customers</b>  | Approximately 20,000                              |  |
|                               | <b>Water Treatment</b>  | Chlorination, corrosion control, and pH treatment |  |
| <b>Storage Capacity</b>       | 13 active storage tanks, for a combined capacity of 8,648,000 gallons           |   |  |
| <b>Additional Connections</b> | Turnerville Water, McIntosh Water, and Kushla Water for emergency purposes only |   |  |
| <b>Board Members</b>          | Marcus Hobbs, Chairman  | Jason Stringer, Director and Mayor                |  |
|                               | Al McDonald, Vice-Chairman  | Jeff Smith, Director                              |  |
|                               | Larry Yonge, Secretary-Treasurer  |   |  |
| <b>General Manager</b>        | Donnie Cunningham   |   |  |

**Source Water Assessment**

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), South Alabama Utilities developed a Source Water Assessment to assist in protecting our water sources. This plan includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. Over 75% percent of the potential contaminants sited in our assessment areas were ranked as non-susceptible and medium risk. The report was approved by ADEM. A copy of the report is available in our office for review, or you may purchase a copy upon request for a nominal reproduction fee. 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.

**Questions?**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, call:

|   |                |                       |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|
| Citronelle, Fairford, & Calvert areas           | Phillip Weaver | 251-866-2365, ext 125 |
| Semmes, Fairview, Wilmer, and West Mobile areas | Kevin Evans    | 251-649-4317, ext 215 |

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 second and fourth Wednesday of each month at South Alabama Utilities office located at 8100 Joy Street, Citronelle, AL at 1:00 P.M. A board meeting schedule is also available on [www.southalabamautilities.net](http://www.southalabamautilities.net) to check for holiday dates and times.

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).

## General Information

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. MCL's, defined in a List of Definitions in this report, are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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. 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.

## Information about Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water 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. 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.

Use *only* water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. The two actions recommended above are very important to the health of your family. They will probably be effective in reducing lead levels because most of the lead in household water usually comes from the plumbing in your house, not from the local water supply. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Monitoring Schedule and Results

We routinely monitor your drinking water for contaminants according to Federal and State laws. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule.

| Constituent Monitored  | Date Monitored |
|--|----------------|
| Inorganic Contaminants   | 2022           |
| Lead/Copper  | 2020           |
| Microbiological Contaminants   | current        |
| Nitrates   | 2022           |
| Radioactive Contaminants   | 2022           |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides) | 2022           |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants  | 2022           |
| Disinfection By-products   | 2022           |
| Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4)                    | 2019           |
| PFAS Contaminants  | 2022           |

South Alabama Utilities *routinely* monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. As you can see by the Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants, our system had no violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements.

| TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS |               |                  |             |      |        |   |
|---|---------------|------------------|-------------|------|--------|---|
| Contaminants                                  | Violation Y/N | Level Detected   | Unit Msmt.  | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination  |
| Alpha emitters                                | NO            | Total 3.10       | PCI/l       | 0    | 15     | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Radium-228                                    | NO            | Total 2.01       | PCI/l       | 0    | 5      | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Barium  | NO            | ND-0.05          | ppm         | 2    | 2      | Drilling & refinery discharge; erosion                                |
| Copper  | NO            | 0.330 *          | ppm         | 1.3  | AL=1.3 | Household plumbing corrosion; erosion; leaching of wood preservatives |
| Fluoride                                      | NO            | ND-0.33          | ppm         | 4    | 4      | Erosion; additive for teeth; factory discharge                        |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen)                         | NO            | ND-0.69          | ppm         | 10   | 10     | Fertilizer runoff; septic & sewage leaching; erosion                  |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]                  | NO            | Annual 10.0-40.0 | ppb         | 0    | 80     | By-product of drinking water chlorination                             |
| HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]                 | NO            | Annual 7.00-24.0 | ppb         | 0    | 60     | By-product of drinking water chlorination                             |
| <b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>               |               |                  |             |      |        |   |
| Chloroform                                    | NO            | ND-21.0          | ppb         | n/a  | n/a    | Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff                       |
| Bromodichloromethane                          | NO            | ND-12.0          | ppb         | n/a  | n/a    | Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff                       |
| Chlorodibromomethane                          | NO            | ND-13.0          | ppb         | n/a  | n/a    | Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff                       |
| Bromoform                                     | NO            | ND-17.0          | ppb         | n/a  | n/a    | Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff                       |
| <b>Secondary Contaminants</b>                 |               |                  |             |      |        |   |
| Aluminum                                      | NO            | ND-0.14          | ppm         | n/a  | 0.2    | Erosion; treatment with water additives                               |
| Chloride                                      | NO            | 5.2-30.4         | ppm         | n/a  | 250    | Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff                       |
| Color   | NO            | ND-20            | color units | n/a  | 15     | Naturally occurring or from water additives                           |
| Hardness                                      | NO            | ND-12.0          | ppm         | n/a  | n/a    | Naturally occurring or from water additives                           |
| Iron  | NO            | ND-0.71          | ppm         | n/a  | 0.30   | Naturally; erosion; leaching from pipes                               |
| Manganese                                     | NO            | ND-0.05          | ppm         | n/a  | 0.05   | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes                      |
| pH  | NO            | 7.0-8.5          | S.U.        | n/a  | n/a    | Naturally occurring or from water additives                           |
| Sodium  | NO            | 8.9-84.6         | ppm         | n/a  | n/a    | Naturally occurring in the environment                                |
| Sulfate                                       | NO            | ND-9.1           | ppm         | n/a  | 250    | Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff                       |
| Total Dissolved Solids                        | NO            | 98-532           | ppm         | n/a  | 500    | Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff                       |
| Zinc  | NO            | ND-0.18          | ppm         | n/a  | 5      | Erosion; refinery & factory discharge; landfill runoff                |

\* Figure shown is 90<sup>th</sup> percentile and number of sampled sites above action level (1.3 ppm) = 0

#### UCMR4

The Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) requires some systems to monitor for 30 unregulated contaminants during January 2018 through December 2020 on an assigned schedule. The table below shows the contaminants we were required to monitor and the results of our monitoring in 2019.

| UCMR 4 Contaminants         |           |                |                                  |           |                |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Contaminants                | Unit Msmt | Level Detected | Contaminants                     | Unit Msmt | Level Detected |
| Germanium                   | ppb       | ND-0.81        | Total permethrin (cis- & trans-) | ppb       | ND             |
| Manganese                   | ppb       | ND-42.4        | Tribufos                         | ppb       | ND             |
| Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane | ppb       | ND             | 1-butanol                        | ppb       | ND             |
| Chlorpyrifos                | ppb       | ND             | 2-methoxyethanol                 | ppb       | ND             |
| Dimethipin                  | ppb       | ND             | 2-propen-1-ol                    | ppb       | ND             |
| Ethoprop                    | ppb       | ND             | Butylated hydroxyanisole         | ppb       | ND             |
| Oxyfluorfen                 | ppb       | ND             | O-toluidine                      | ppb       | ND             |
| Profenofos                  | ppb       | ND             | Quinoline                        | ppb       | ND             |
| Tebuconazole                | ppb       | ND             |                                  |           |                |
| <b>Distribution Samples</b> |           |                | <b>Distribution Samples</b>      |           |                |
| HAA5                        | ppb       | 15.8-27.7      | Total organic carbon (TOC)       | ppb       | ND-8620        |
| HAA6Br                      | ppb       | 7.70-12.4      | Bromide                          | ppb       | ND-303         |
| HAA9                        | ppb       | 12.5-39.1      |                                  |           |                |

## PFAS Contaminants

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that were used in the manufacture of nonstick cookware, stain-resistant carpet and textiles, firefighting foams, food wrappers, and other industrial and consumer applications. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not yet established primary drinking water MCLs for PFAS substances. Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which our system monitored in 2022 and the results of that monitoring. For more information on PFAS contaminants, please refer to <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.

| PFAS Contaminants  |           |                |                              |           |                |
|--|-----------|----------------|------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 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             |
| NEtFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)            | ppb       | ND             | Perfluorooctanoic acid       | ppb       | ND             |
| NMeFOSAA (N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)           | ppb       | ND             | Perfluorotetradecanoic acid  | ppb       | ND             |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid                                       | ppb       | ND-0.0026      | Perfluorotridecanoic acid    | ppb       | ND             |
| Perfluorodecanoic acid   | ppb       | ND             | Perfluoroundecanoic acid     | ppb       | ND             |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid   | ppb       | ND             | Total PFAS                   | ppb       | ND-0.0026      |
| Perfluorododecanoic acid   | ppb       | ND             |                              |           |                |

## Non-compliances 2022

**Three reporting non-compliances:** South Alabama Utilities incurred three reporting non-compliances during 2022.

- PFAS – Resulted from a failure to submit the January – June 2022 results on all wells by July 10, 2022
- Radiological (RADs) - Resulted from a failure to submit the April - June 2022 results for Well 5 to ADEM by July 10, 2022.
- Radiological (RADs) - Resulted from a failure to submit the October - December 2022 results for Well 5 by January 10, 2023.

The ADEM Admin. Code states, "the supplier of water shall report to the Department the results of any test, measurement or analysis within the first 10 days following the month in which the result is received or the first 10 days following the end of the required monitoring period as stipulated by the Department, whichever is shortest." We did monitor for the contaminants during the correct time frame and results were in compliance; however, the results were reported to ADEM late due to lab error.

**One monitoring non-compliance:** South Alabama Utilities incurred a monitoring non-compliance in 2022. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. During the April – June 2022 monitoring period we did not complete all monitoring for Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC) from Well 1 (Jail) treatment plant and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

This notice is required by strict interpretation of ADEM's regulations. It should be noted, however, that the sampling/monitoring that was not performed and caused the non-compliance was for a water supply well which was *out of service* due to mechanical failure of the pumping equipment. The well was inoperable and unable to pump water. The failure occurred and the well was out of service beginning April 6, 2022 and remains so as of the date of this notice. Sampling and testing for VOC's was scheduled for later in the quarter but could not be performed due to the inoperable condition of the well. As soon as the well comes back on line sampling will be performed as directed by ADEM.

Please share the information about these non-compliances 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. If you have any questions about these violations or our monitoring requirements, please contact Phillip Weaver at our water office at 8100 Joy Street or by phone at 251-866-2365.

## Definitions

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

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

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. Disinfection byproducts for which regulations have been established include trihalomethanes (TTHM), haloacetic acids (HAA5), bromate, and chlorite.

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

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)-yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system. Reported as a range from lowest to highest in the Table of Detected Contaminants.

Maximum Contaminant Level- The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal- The Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)-the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)-a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Not Reported (NR)-laboratory analysis, usually Secondary Contaminants, not reported by water system. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)-one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)-one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

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

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)-one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)-picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process to reduce a contaminant.

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 Primary Drinking Water Contaminants*. These contaminants were *not* detected in your water unless they appear in the *Table of Detected Contaminants*.

| STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS |                      |                            |   |     |                        |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------|---|-----|------------------------|
| Contaminant  | MCL                  | Unit of Msmt               | Contaminant                             | MCL | Unit of Msmt           |
| <b>Bacteriological Contaminants</b>                  |                      |                            | trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene              | 100 | ppb                    |
| Total Coliform Bacteria                              | <5%                  | present or absent          | Dichloromethane                         | 5   | ppb                    |
| Fecal Coliform and E. coli                           | 0                    | present or absent          | 1,2-Dichloropropane                     | 5   | ppb                    |
| Turbidity  | TT                   | NTU                        | Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate                | 400 | ppb                    |
| Cryptosporidium                                      | TT                   | Calculated organisms/liter | Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate              | 6   | ppb                    |
| <b>Radiological Contaminants</b>                     |                      |                            | Dinoseb                                 | 7   | ppb                    |
| Beta/photon emitters                                 | 4                    | mrem/yr                    | Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]                   | 30  | ppq                    |
| Alpha emitters                                       | 15                   | pCi/l                      | Diquat                                  | 20  | ppb                    |
| Combined radium                                      | 5                    | pCi/l                      | Endothall                               | 100 | ppb                    |
| Uranium  | 30                   | pCi/l                      | Endrin                                  | 2   | ppb                    |
| <b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>                           |                      |                            | Epichlorohydrin                         | TT  | TT                     |
| Antimony   | 6                    | ppb                        | Ethylbenzene                            | 700 | ppb                    |
| Arsenic  | 10                   | ppb                        | Ethylene dibromide                      | 50  | ppt                    |
| Asbestos   | 7                    | MFL                        | Glyphosate                              | 700 | ppb                    |
| Barium   | 2                    | ppm                        | Heptachlor                              | 400 | ppt                    |
| Beryllium  | 4                    | ppb                        | Heptachlor epoxide                      | 200 | ppt                    |
| Cadmium  | 5                    | ppb                        | Hexachlorobenzene                       | 1   | ppb                    |
| Chromium   | 100                  | ppb                        | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene               | 50  | ppb                    |
| Copper   | AL=1.3               | ppm                        | Lindane                                 | 200 | ppt                    |
| Cyanide  | 200                  | ppb                        | Methoxychlor                            | 40  | ppb                    |
| Fluoride   | 4                    | ppm                        | Oxamyl [Vydate]                         | 200 | ppb                    |
| Lead   | AL=15                | ppb                        | Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)        | 0.5 | ppb                    |
| Mercury  | 2                    | ppb                        | Pentachlorophenol                       | 1   | ppb                    |
| Nitrate  | 10                   | ppm                        | Picloram                                | 500 | ppb                    |
| Nitrite  | 1                    | ppm                        | Simazine                                | 4   | ppb                    |
| Selenium   | .05                  | ppm                        | Styrene                                 | 100 | ppb                    |
| Thallium   | .002                 | ppm                        | Tetrachloroethylene                     | 5   | ppb                    |
| <b>Organic Contaminants</b>                          |                      |                            | Toluene                                 | 1   | ppm                    |
| 2,4-D  | 70                   | ppb                        | Toxaphene                               | 3   | ppb                    |
| Acrylamide   | TT                   | TT                         | 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)                       | 50  | ppb                    |
| Alachlor   | 2                    | 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                    |
| o-Dichlorobenzene                                    | 600                  | ppb                        | Chloramines                             | 4   | ppm                    |
| p-Dichlorobenzene                                    | 75                   | ppb                        | Bromate                                 | 10  | ppb                    |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane                                   | 5                    | ppb                        | Chlorite                                | 1   | ppm                    |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene                                 | 7                    | ppb                        | HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]           | 60  | ppb                    |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene                             | 70                   | ppb                        | TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]            | 80  | ppb                    |
| <b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>                      |                      |                            |   |     |                        |
| 1,1 – Dichloropropene                                | Aldicarb             |                            | Chloroform                              |     | Metolachlor            |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane                            | Aldicarb Sulfone     |                            | Chloromethane                           |     | Metribuzin             |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane                            | Aldicarb Sulfoxide   |                            | Dibromochloromethane                    |     | N - Butylbenzene       |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane                                   | Aldrin               |                            | Dibromomethane                          |     | Naphthalene            |
| 1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene                             | Bromobenzene         |                            | Dicamba                                 |     | N-Propylbenzene        |
| 1,2,3 - Trichloropropane                             | Bromochloromethane   |                            | Dichlorodifluoromethane                 |     | O-Chlorotoluene        |
| 1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene                             | Bromodichloromethane |                            | Dieldrin                                |     | P-Chlorotoluene        |
| 1,3 – Dichloropropane                                | Bromoform            |                            | Hexachlorobutadiene                     |     | P-Isopropyltoluene     |
| 1,3 – Dichloropropene                                | Bromomethane         |                            | Isopropylbenzene                        |     | Propachlor             |
| 1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene                             | Butachlor            |                            | M-Dichlorobenzene                       |     | Sec - Butylbenzene     |
| 2,2 – Dichloropropane                                | Carbaryl             |                            | Methomyl                                |     | Tert - Butylbenzene    |
| 3-Hydroxycarbofuran                                  | Chloroethane         |                            | MTBE                                    |     | Trichlorofluoromethane |