

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

WARRIOR RIVER WATER AUTHORITY

PWSID AL0000763
8900 Lock 17 Road
Bessemer, AL 35023
205-491-7721

For on-line payments or WRWA information: www.warriorriverwater.com

Warrior River Water Authority (WRWA) is pleased to provide this Annual Water Quality Report to you. The report provides information on the sources of our water, water analysis results, information about water and health, plain language definitions, any non-compliances that occurred, and our contact information. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Water Sources	Surface water from the Mulberry Fork of the Warrior River.	
	2 wells producing from the Fort Payne/Tuscumbia Aquifer supplying water to part of the McCalla area	
	Our water sources and distribution system are located in West Jefferson/East Tuscaloosa counties	
Emergency Connections	Bessemer Water System, Central Alabama Water System, & Greenpond Water System	
Population Served	Approximately 39,300	
Water Treatment	The surface water is treated with a coagulant, bleach, chlorine dioxide, caustic soda, fluoride, algacide and phosphate, then settled and filtered	
	Wells are treated with chlorine and phosphate	
Water Storage	Fifteen storage tanks and a clearwell	
Managing Staff	Danny Johnson, General Manager	
	Scott Jennings, Assistant General Manager	
	Evan Havens, WTP Manager	
Board Members	Kent Byram	James Kimbrel
	Darrin Holmes	Jeff Judd
	Trent Postell	

Source Water Protection

Warrior River Water Authority developed a Source Water Assessment Plan and Wellhead Protection Plan that assist in protecting our water sources. These plans provide information such as potential sources of contamination to the water source. All potential contamination sites in our assessment areas were classified as low susceptibility to contaminating our water source. A copy of this report may be obtained by written request for a nominal fee.

We routinely perform water storage facility inspections, and we utilize a Bacteriological Monitoring Plan. Chlorine residual is monitored closely. 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. We ask that all our customers help us protect our valuable water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's futures.

Health Information about Lead

During 2024 we conducted a distribution system Lead Line Inventory. It was determined via records review and visual inspection that there are no lead service lines within our distribution system. The completed 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 30 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 205-491-7721.

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. Warrior River Water Authority 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 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.

General Drinking Water Information

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. You will be notified if a known health risk occurs. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. 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.

Radon can move up through the ground into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. It may also get into indoor air when released from tap water. 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. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home consider having the home tested. Testing is easy and inexpensive. 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.*

Microbiological Testing: We also test our raw water source for pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* are common in the environment, including in surface water, and the finding of an occasional oocyst in raw, unfinished water is not unusual. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. Any *Cryptosporidium* or *Giardia* in our raw source water is treated and/or removed at our water treatment plant by effective filtration and disinfection processes. Monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* is performed by grab sample, and the samples are analyzed by an independent laboratory. *Cryptosporidium has not been detected in our finished drinking water.*

RAW WATER Detections (Cysts/10L)	
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	<i>Giardia</i>
ND	ND

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) or on EPA's website www.epa.gov/safewater.

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Evan Havens at 205-436-3532.

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 first Tuesday of each month at the Warrior River Water Authority's office at 8900 Lock 17 Road at 4:00 p.m. unless otherwise posted.

Monitoring Schedule

We routinely monitor our water sources for contaminants according to Federal and State regulations in accordance with the regulatory schedule. 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.

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.

Contaminants Monitored	Monitored
Inorganic Contaminants	2025
Lead/Copper	2023
Microbiological Contaminants	monthly
Nitrates	2025
Radioactive Contaminants	2025
Synthetic Organic Contaminants, including pesticides and herbicides	2025 (partial)
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2025
Disinfection By-products	2025
Cryptosporidium	2025
PFAS Contaminants	2022

Monitoring Results

As you can see by the Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants, we incurred no violations of the MCL last year. The table below shows only those contaminants that had some level of detection.

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminants	Violation Yes/No	Source: Surface Water	Source: Wells	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total organic carbon (TOC)	NO	0.5-2.2		ppm	n/a	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine	NO	1.20-4.17		ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine dioxide	NO	0.02-0.78	N/A	ppm	0.8	0.8	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	NO	0.09-1.0	N/A	ppm	0.8	1.0	Byproduct formed when chlorine dioxide reacts with organic matter.
Turbidity	NO	0.187	N/A	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Total Coliform Bacteria	NO	3 positive samples ¹		Present or Absent	0	presence in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment; used as an indicator that other bacteria may be present
Alpha emitters	NO	ND	2.7	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.025-0.027	0.023-0.028	ppm	2	2	Drilling and refinery discharge; erosion
Copper	NO	0.031 ² (0.0012-0.170)		ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Plumbing corrosion; erosion; preservative leaching
Fluoride	NO	0.065-0.59	ND	ppm	4	4	Erosion; water additive for teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	NO	0.0012 ² (ND-0.0039)		ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.089-0.66	0.30-0.83	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	LRAA 45.8 (21.0-78.0)		ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	LRAA 29.5 (14.0-53.0)		ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants							
Chloroform	NO	5.0	ND	ppb	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	3.8	ND	ppb	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Dibromochloromethane	NO	1.4	ND	ppb	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Secondary Contaminants							
Aluminum	NO	ND	ND	ppm	N/A	0.2	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Chloride	NO	9.6-14.9	18.7-19.1	ppm	N/A	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Hardness	NO	53.1-164	148	ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Iron	NO	ND	1.3	ppm	N/A	0.30	Naturally occurring; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
Manganese	NO	ND-0.01	ND	ppm	N/A	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	7.3-7.5	7.4	S.U.	N/A	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Sodium	NO	11.5-47.5	35.8-36.0	ppm	N/A	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	24.1-30.5	31.5-31.9	ppm	N/A	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	101-303	263-265	ppm	N/A	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Zinc	NO	ND-0.48	ND	ppm	N/A	5	Erosion of natural deposits; factory & refinery discharge; landfill runoff

¹ One positive sample occurred on 7-14-25. All repeat samples were negative. Two routine samples were positive for coliform bacteria on 8-12-25. All repeat samples were negative.

² Figure shown is the 90th percentile from the latest round of Lead/Copper sampling, and the number of sample sites exceeding the Action Level (AL) is 0.

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, and other consumer applications. Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which our water sources were monitored in 2022 as required. *For more information on PFAS contaminants, please consult www.epa.gov/pfas.*

PFAS Contaminants (in ppb)											
Abbrev.	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Surface Water	Wells	Abbrev.	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Surface Water	Wells
11Cl-PF3OUdS	11Cl-PF3OUdS (11-chloroeicosfluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	--	--	ND	ND	PFDoA	Perfluorododecanoic acid	--	--	ND	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS	9Cl-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	--	--	ND	ND	PFHpA	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	--	--	ND	ND
ADONA	ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	--	--	ND	ND	PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	0.010	0.010	ND	ND
HFPO-DA	HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA)	0.010	0.010	ND	ND	PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	0.010	0.010	ND	ND
NEtFOSAA	NEtFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	--	--	ND	ND	PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0	0.004	ND-0.0042	ND
NMeFOSAA	NMeFOSAA (N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	--	--	ND	ND	PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	0	0.004	ND-0.002	ND
PFBS	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	--	--	ND-0.0029	ND	PFTeDA	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	--	--	ND	ND
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid	--	--	ND	ND	PFTrDA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	--	--	ND	ND
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	--	--	ND-0.0024	ND	PFUnA	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	--	--	ND	ND

Note: In April 2024, the EPA finalized a Primary Drinking Water Regulation establishing individual MCLGs and MCLs for five (5) PFAS contaminants in drinking water. PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, & HFPO-DA. Mixtures containing 2 or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, & PFBS were assigned MCL of 1 (unitless) Hazard Index.

ADEM Routine Annual Inspection 2025

ADEM conducted the routine annual inspection of the facilities of Warrior River Water Authority in August 2025. *All facilities were considered satisfactory, and no deficiencies were found in our water system.* If you have any questions about the annual inspection or our monitoring requirements, please contact Danny Johnson, General Manager, at 205-491-7721.

Public Notice Violation 2025

Warrior River Water Authority incurred a public notice violation for failure to provide a copy of public notice for a synthetic organic chemicals (SOC) monitoring non-compliance from the January 2024 - March 2024 monitoring period directly to the customers and the local communications medium. To return to compliance, the water system took the following actions:

1. Completed the public notice as indicated in the April 18, 2024 ADEM letter within thirty (30) days of the letter.
2. Submitted a copy of the notice to ADEM, along with the Public Notification Certification Form within forty (40) days of the letter, and
3. Included the public notice non-compliance in this CCR, according to ADEM Admin. Coder.335-7-14-.04(5)(d).

Upon completion, Warrior River Water Authority was back in compliance May 28, 2025.

Please share the information concerning the violations described above with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this public 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. Should you have any questions about these non-compliances or our monitoring requirements, please contact:

Danny Johnson, General Manager
8900 Lock 17 Road
Bessemer, AL 35023
(205) 491-7721

Plain Language Definitions

Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system shall follow.

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

Disinfection byproducts (DBPs): formed when disinfectants react with bromide or natural organic matter present in the source water.

Distribution System Evaluation (DSE): a 4-quarter study to test for disinfection byproducts in different areas of the distribution

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.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site

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 disinfection is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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.

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.

MPN (most probable number): fecal indicators are expressed as most probable number of organisms per 100 milliliters.

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

Not applicable (N/A): indicates that a particular question or field does not apply to the situation. Used when specific data not relevant.

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.

Running Annual Average (RAA): 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.

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

Turbidity: monitors the effectiveness of filtration systems, which remove pathogens and contaminants. Monitoring turbidity can help prevent bacterial growth and ensure disinfectant effectiveness.

Unregulated Contaminants: contaminants for which the EPA has not established MCLs.

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
Bacteriological Contaminants				1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	Present or absent	3 present	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	ND
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	Present or absent	Absent	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	ND
Fecal Indicators	TT	MPN/100 mL	ND	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb	ND
Legionella	TT	CFU/mL	N/A	Dichloromethane	5	ppb	ND
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	ppm	1.43	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb	ND
Turbidity (surface water)	TT	NTU	0.187	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	400	ppb	ND
Radiological Contaminants				Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6	ppb	ND
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	ND	Dinoseb	7	ppb	ND
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	2.7	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppb	ND
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	ND	Diquat	20	ppb	ND
Uranium	30	pCi/l	ND	Endothall	100	ppb	ND
Inorganic Chemicals				Endrin	2	ppb	ND
Antimony	6	ppb	ND	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ppb	ND
Arsenic	10	ppb	ND	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb	ND
Asbestos	7	million fibers per liter	ND	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppb	ND
Barium	2	ppm	0.028	Glyphosate	700	ppb	ND
Beryllium	4	ppb	ppb	Heptachlor	400	ppb	ND
Bromate	10	ppb	ND	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppb	ND
Cadmium	5	ppb	ND	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb	ND
Chromium	100	ppb	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb	ND
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	0.031	Lindane	200	ppb	ND
Cyanide	200	ppb	ND	Methoxychlor	40	ppb	ND
Fluoride	4	ppm	ND-0.59	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb	ND
Lead	AL=15	ppb	0.0012	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb	ND
Mercury	2	ppb	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb	ND
Nitrate	10	ppm	0.83	Picloram	500	ppb	ND
Nitrite	1	ppm	ND	Simazine	4	ppb	ND
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	10	ppb	ND	Styrene	100	ppb	ND
Selenium	.05	ppm	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Thallium	.002	ppm	ND	Toluene	1	ppb	ND
Organic Contaminants				Toxaphene	3	ppb	ND
2,4-D	70	ppb	ND	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb	ND
Acrylamide	TT	TT	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppb	ND
Alachlor	2	ppb	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb	ND
Atrazine	3	ppb	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb	ND
Benzene	5	ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb	ND
Carbofuran	40	ppb	ND	Xylenes	10	ppm	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	ND	Disinfection and Disinfection Byproducts			
Chlordane	2	ppb	ND	Chloramines	4	ppm	N/A
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	ND	Chlorine	4	ppm	1.20-4.17
Dalapon	200	ppt	ND	Chlorine Dioxide	0.8	ppm	0.02-0.78
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppb	ND	Chlorite	1.0	ppm	0.09-1.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	ND	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb	45.8
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	ND	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb	29.5
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	ND				
LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS							
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co3)	Copper			Manganese		Specific Conductance	
Aluminum	Corrosivity			Odor		Sulfate	
Calcium, as Ca	Foaming agents (MBAS)			Nickel		Total Dissolved Solids	
Carbon Dioxide	Hardness			pH		Turbidity	
Chloride	Iron			Silver		Zinc	
Color	Magnesium			Sodium			
LIST OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
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			Isoprrpylbenzene		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).