

2026 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(For period January through December 2025)



HARVEST MONROVIA WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY

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We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report provides information on the sources of our water, the results of water analyses, important information about water and health, plain language definitions, and contact information. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Last year, as in years past, we had no MCL violations, and your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) drinking water health standards. We diligently safeguard your water supplies, and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated any water quality standard.

Water Sources	8 groundwater wells producing from the Tuscumbia-Fort Payne Aquifer Purchased water from Huntsville Utilities and Madison Utilities
Water Treatment	<u>10 MGD Burwell Treatment Plant</u> : flocculation, filtration, chlorination, fluoridation, coagulation, corrosion control <u>4.1 MGD Mt Zion Treatment Plant</u> : microfiltration, chlorination, fluoridation, corrosion control
Storage Capacity	7 water storage facilities with a capacity of 11.5 million gallons
Population Served	Approximately 55,674
Interconnections	Madison County Water Department, Huntsville Utilities, Madison Water Works Board, and Limestone County Water Authority
Board Members	Frank Turner, Chairman Tracy Brewer, Vice Chairman Brant Neely, Secretary

Excellence Awards

Our goal at Harvest-Monrovia Water and Sewer Authority is to provide clean, safe drinking water to our customers throughout the year, and our staff strives each day to accomplish this goal. Our water system has won many excellence awards over the years in our population-served division. Our recent awards include:

- 2025 Award of Excellence Surface Water 0-5 MGD
- 2007-2025 EPA and ADEM Optimization Award for Optimized Water Treatment



Water Quality Protection

Harvest-Monrovia Water and Sewer Authority developed a Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP) encompassing wells serving the Harvest and Monrovia communities, and Huntsville Utilities and Madison Utilities developed Source Water Assessment Plans (SWAP) on their surface water sources. These Plans assist in protecting our water sources. All components of the Plans were completed and approved by ADEM. As part of the assessment process, information on potential contaminant sources was defined, and the major potential sources were ascertained to be existing wells, agricultural run-off and septic tanks. The WHPP and SWAPs are available for review at the respective water offices during regular business hours with prior request.

Harvest-Monrovia Water and Sewer Authority routinely completes a water storage facility inspection and utilizes a Bacteriological Monitoring Plan. The required chlorine residual is maintained throughout our distribution system to protect your drinking water from possible outside contaminants. Please help us make these efforts 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. 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.

Consumer 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.

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. Public water systems in Alabama are not generally required to monitor for radon in drinking water under current federal or state regulations. 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).

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/sites/default/files/2015-10/documents/cryptosporidium-report.pdf.

Information about Lead

As required by ADEM, we conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory during 2024: there are no records of lead or galvanized service lines in our system, and none were found during the inventory. The Lead Service Line Inventory report and results from our latest lead results are available for review in our office upon request.

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 been in compliance. You may view the results in our office upon request. If you have any questions about our lead sampling results, contact us at 256-837-1132.

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. Harvest Monrovia Water and Sewer 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.

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Oliver at 256-837-1132. 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 Tuesday of each month at 1:30 p.m. at the water office.

Monitoring Schedule and Results

We routinely monitor your drinking water for contaminants according to Federal and State laws. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the levels 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.

Constituents Monitored	Harvest Monrovia	Huntsville	Madison
Inorganic Contaminants	2025	2025	2025
Lead/Copper	2025	2023	2025
Microbiological Contaminants	monthly	monthly	monthly
Nitrates	2025	2025	2025
Radioactive Contaminants	2020	2024	2019
Synthetic Organic Contaminant	2025	2023	2023
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2025	2025	2025
Disinfection By-products	2025	2025	2025
Cryptosporidium (on raw water)	2025	2025	2025
UCMR5 Contaminants	2024	2023	2024
PFAS Contaminants	2025	2025	2022

DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS							
Primary Contaminants	Results: Harvest Monrovia	Results: Huntsville Utilities	Results: Madison Utilities	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Total coliform bacteria	<2%	3 present	ND	Present/Absent	0	5% of samples	Naturally present in the environment; used as an indicator that other bacteria may be present
Chlorine, finished water	1.7-2.4	2.3-3.8	0.60-2.50	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total organic carbon	ND-1.0	1.3-1.89	1.03-2.2	ppm	RAA<2.0	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity, filtered water	0.01-0.15	0.01-0.13	0.02-0.30	NTU	n/a	0.3	Soil runoff: Indicator of the effectiveness of filtration
Barium	0.017-0.019	0.022	0.016	ppm	2	2	Drilling waste and refinery discharge; erosion
Beryllium	ND-0.043	ND	ND	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Chromium	0.15-0.59	ND	ND	ppb	100	100	Steel and pulp mill discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	0.683 * 0.006-1.65	0.19 0.019-0.44	ND-0.076	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion; preservative leaching
Fluoride	ND - 1.00	ND-0.62	ND	ppm	4	4	Erosion; water additive; fertilizer & aluminum factory discharge
Lead	ND * ND-0.0021	0.001 ND- 0.0017	ND-0.0006	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	2.44-2.84	0.13-2.6	0.74-1.82	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer runoff; septic tank leaching, sewage; erosion
Atrazine	ND- 0.0173	ND	ND	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Bis [2-Ethylhexyl] phthalate	ND-0.04	ND	ND	ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber chemical factories
Simazine	ND-0.0685	ND	ND	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Tetrachloroethylene	ND	ND-0.0095	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	LRAA 4.0 (0.67-7.67)	LRAA 49.3 (25.9-59.5)	22.5-62.9	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	LRAA 0.5 (ND-4.85)	LRAA 36.5 (19.2-46.5)	18.5-47.5	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants							
Chloroform	0.62-0.78	1.2-33.0	11.4	ppb	70	n/a	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Bromodichloromethane	ND	ND-5.1	5.2	ppb	0	n/a	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Chlorodibromomethane	ND	ND	1.6	ppb	60	n/a	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Secondary Contaminants							
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, CO ₃)	112-137	NR	84.0	ppm	n/a	n/a	Caused by carbonates, bicarbonates and hydroxides
Aluminum	ND-0.014	0.022-0.07	ND	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits or from water treatment
Calcium	5.9-48.3	NR	40.7	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; dissolved minerals
Carbon Dioxide	25-98	NR	ND	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or used to adjust pH
Chloride	6.59-7.86	9.2-9.5	6.61	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Hardness	21.9-144	67.8-80.5	133	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Iron	ND-0.06	NR	NR	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally occurring; erosion; leaching from pipes
Magnesium	1.73-7.21	NR	7.61	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; dissolved minerals
Manganese	ND-0.02	NR	NR	ppm	n/a	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
Nickel	0.001-0.003	NR	ND	ppm	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	6.4-7.4	7.0-7.8	7.05	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; treatment with water additives
Sodium	4.31-5.88	10.3-14.3	6.7	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Specific Conductance	74.1-285	NR	304	µs/cm	n/a	n/a	Indicates presence of natural ions that conduct electricity.
Sulfate	0.278-2.61	23.4-27.3	11.4	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally present in the environment or from runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	75-180	98.0-117	211	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally present in the environment or from runoff
Zinc	0.002-0.055	ND	0.001	ppm	n/a	5	Erosion; discharge from industry; runoff from landfills

* Figure shown is 90th percentile from latest round of sampling. Number of sample sites exceeding the Action Level (AL) for copper is 1. Number of sample sites exceeding the Action Level (AL) for lead is 0.

Microbiological Contaminants

Water sources that are surface water or groundwater under the influence of surface water are tested for pathogens such as *Cryptosporidium* at certain intervals determined by the EPA and ADEM. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. All test results were well within Federal and State standards. For people who may be immuno-compromised, 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/sites/default/files/2015-10/documents/cryptosporidium-report.pdf.

Microbiological Contaminants – Raw Water Harvest Monrovia			
Contaminants	Results	Unit Msmt	Likely Source
Cryptosporidium	ND	Oocysts/L	Wildlife and/or human waste
Giardia	ND	Cysts/L	Wildlife and/or human waste
E. Coli	1120	#/100mL	Wildlife and/or human waste
Turbidity	5.53	NTU	Soil runoff
Testing for these contaminants was performed on raw water, before any treatment. <i>Cryptosporidium</i> has not been detected in our finished drinking water.			

PFAS Contaminants

Below is a complete list of PFAS contaminants for which our water sources were monitored. Harvest Monrovia results from 2025 are included in the table below:

Harvest Monrovia Water 2025 PFAS Contaminants (ppb)									
Abbrev.	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Results	Abbrev.	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Results
11Cl-PF3OUdS	11-chloroicosafafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	--	--	ND	PFDoA	Perfluorododecanoic acid	--	--	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	--	--	ND	PFHpA	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	--	--	ND
ADONA	4,8-dioxo-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	0.010	0.010	0.0020-0.0022
HFPO-DA	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	0.010	0.010	ND	PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	0.010	0.010	ND
NEtFOSAA	N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	--	--	ND	PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0	0.004	0.0042-0.0051
NMeFOSAA	N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	--	--	ND	PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	0	0.004	0.0037-0.0042
PFBS	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	--	--	0.0043-0.0049	PFTeDA	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid	--	--	ND	PFTrDA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	--	--	ND
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	--	--	0.0029-0.0037	PFUnA	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	--	--	ND

PFAS detected results for Huntsville Utilities (2025) and Madison Utilities (2022), are in the tables below:

Huntsville Utilities 2025 Detected PFAS Contaminants (ppb)	
Contaminants	Results
PFOS-Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ND-0.0056
PFHxA-Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND-0.0027
PFHxS-Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND-0.0024
PFOS-Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ND-0.0076
PFOA-Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND-0.0042
Total PFAS	0.0225

Madison Utilities 2022 Detected PFAS Contaminants (ppb)	
Contaminants	Results
PFOS-Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	0.004
PFHxA-Perfluorohexanoic acid	0.002
PFOS-Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0.002
Total PFAS	0.002

For more information on PFAS contaminants, please refer to the USEPA's website, www.epa.gov/pfas.

UCMR5 Contaminants

The table below contains the full list of UCMR5 contaminants monitored and the results for Harvest Monrovia from 2024.

Harvest Monrovia Water 2024 UCMR5 Contaminants (in ppb)			
Contaminants	Results	Contaminants	Results
11Cl-PF3OUdS (11-chloroicosafafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ND	PFHxA (perfluorohexanoic acid)	ND-0.0031
9Cl-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	ND	PFMPA (perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid)	ND
ADONA (4,8-dioxo-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ND	PFMBA (perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid)	ND
HFPO-DA (hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid)	ND	PFNA (perfluorononanoic acid)	ND
NFDHA (nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid)	ND	6:2FTS (1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid)	ND
PFBA (perfluorobutanoic acid)	ND	PFOS (perfluorooctanesulfonic acid)	ND-0.0041
PFBS (perfluorobutanesulfonic acid)	ND-0.0047	PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid)	ND-0.0044
8:2FTS (1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid)	ND	PFPeA (perfluoropentanoic acid)	ND-0.0038
PFDA (perfluorodecanoic acid)	ND	PFPeS (perfluoropentanesulfonic acid)	ND
PFDoA (perfluorododecanoic acid)	ND	PFUnA (perfluoroundecanoic acid)	ND
PFEESA (Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid)	ND	NEtFOSAA (N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND
PFHpS (perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid)	ND	NMeFOSAA (N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND
PFHpA (perfluoroheptanoic acid)	ND	PFTA (perfluorotetradecanoic acid)	ND
4:2FTS (1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid)	ND	PFTrDA (perfluorotridecanoic acid)	ND
PFHxS (perfluorohexanesulfonic acid)	ND	Lithium	ND

For more information on UCMR contaminants, please refer to www.epa.gov/dwucmr.

UCMR5 detected results for Huntsville Utilities and Madison Utilities from 2024 are in the tables below:

Huntsville Utilities 2024 Detected UCMR5 Contaminants (ppb)	
Contaminants	Results
PFOS-Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	0.0018-0.0062
PFxHA-Perfluorohexanoic acid	0.0011-0.0023
PFBA-Perfluorobutanoic acid	0.0032-0.0092
PFPeA-Perfluoropentanoic acid	0.0011-0.0025
PFPeA-Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ND-0.0011
PFHxS-Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND-0.0026
PFOS-Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0.0015-0.0090
PFOA-Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND-0.0029

Madison Utilities 2024 Detected UCMR5 Contaminants (ppb)	
Contaminants	Results
PFxHA-Perfluorohexanoic acid	0.05
PFBA-Perfluorobutanoic acid	0.025
PFPeA-Perfluoropentanoic acid	0.06

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.

Disinfection byproducts (DBPs): formed when disinfectants react with bromide or natural organic matter 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.

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 as feasible to MCLGs using the latest 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.

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

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: a measure of the cloudiness of the water, a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

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

Variations & 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	Results	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Results
Bacteriological Contaminants				1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	Present or absent	<2%	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	ND
Fecal Coliform and E.coli	0	Present or absent	absent	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb	ND
Turbidity	TT	NTU	0.01-0.15	Dichloromethane	5	ppb	ND
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calc.organisms/l	ND	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb	ND
Radiological Contaminants				Bis (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	400	ppb	ND
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	ND	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6	ppb	ND-0.04
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	ND	Dinoseb	7	ppb	ND
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	ND	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppq	ND
Uranium	30	pCi/l	ND	Diquat	20	ppb	ND
Inorganic Chemicals				Endothall	100	ppb	ND
Antimony	6	ppb	ND	Endrin	2	ppb	ND
Arsenic	10	ppb	ND	Epichlorohydrin	TT	TT	ND
Asbestos	7	MFL	ND	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb	ND
Barium	2	ppm	0.0168-0.191	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt	ND
Beryllium	4	ppb	ND-0.043	Glyphosate	700	ppb	ND
Cadmium	5	ppb	ND	Heptachlor	400	ppt	ND
Chromium	100	ppb	0.148-0.59	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt	ND
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	0.006-1.65	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb	ND
Cyanide	200	ppb	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb	ND
Fluoride	4	ppm	ND-1.0	Lindane	200	ppt	ND
Lead	AL=15	ppb	ND - 0.0021	Methoxychlor	40	ppb	ND
Mercury	2	ppb	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb	ND
Nitrate	10	ppm	2.44-2.84	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb	ND
Nitrite	1	ppm	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb	ND
Selenium	.05	ppm	ND	Picloram	500	ppb	ND
Thallium	.002	ppm	ND	Simazine	4	ppb	ND-0.0685
Organic Contaminants				Styrene	100	ppb	ND
2,4-D	70	ppb	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Acrylamide	TT	TT	ND	Toluene	1	ppm	ND
Alachlor	2	ppb	ND	Toxaphene	3	ppb	ND
Atrazine	3	ppb	ND-0.0173	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb	ND
Benzene	5	ppb	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppm	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb	ND
Carbofuran	40	ppb	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Chlordane	2	ppb	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb	ND
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	ND	Xylenes	10	ppm	ND
Dalapon	200	ppb	ND	Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts			
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	ND	Chlorine	4	ppm	1.7-2.4
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	ND	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb	0.67-7.67
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	ND	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb	ND-4.854
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	ND				
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	ND				

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).