General Information: 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. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water. 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).

Cryptosporidium Analysis: Your source water is also monitored for pathogens, such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia. These pathogens are common in the environment and can enter the water from animal or human waste. All raw source water test results were well within State and Federal standards. *Cryptosporidium and Giardia have not been detected in our finished drinking water.* Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immuno-compromised 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 and should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA's Drinking Water Health Advisory document is available online at *www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-10/documents/cryptosporidium-report.pdf* or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Health Information about Lead: *As required by ADEM, we conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory during 2024, and it was confirmed that our distribution system contains no Lead service lines or galvanized materials. This report and our complete Lead tap sampling data are available for review in our office upon request.* Lead is rarely found in source water but is primarily from corrosion of materials and components associated with home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If present, elevated levels of Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) make the following recommendations for the household:

- Before using any tap water for drinking or cooking, flush your water system by running the kitchen tap (or any other tap you use for drinking or cooking) on COLD for 1–2 minutes. Flushing can minimize the potential for Lead exposure, especially if the water has been sitting undisturbed for several hours, as in overnight.
- In all situations, *especially for making baby formula*, drink or cook only with water that comes out of the cold tap. Warm or hot tap water is more likely to cause Lead to leach from plumbing materials.
- Periodically remove the aerator on the tip of the faucet and wash out any debris such as metal particles.
- Remember, boiling will NOT reduce lead in water.

The actions recommended are very important to the health of your family. They are likely to be effective in reducing Lead levels because 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 *www.epa.gov/safewater* 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.

Monitoring Schedule: We routinely monitor your drinking water for contaminants 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 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.

Constituent Monitored	Calhoun Co.	Oxford	Anniston
Inorganic Contaminants	2023	2024	2024
Lead/Copper	2023	2022	2023
Microbiological Contaminants	monthly	monthly	monthly
Nitrates	2024	2024	2024
Radioactive Contaminants	2023	2021	2016
Synthetic Organic Contaminants	2024	2024	2023
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2024	2024	2024
Disinfection By-products	2024	2024	2024
UCMR4 Contaminants	2020	2020	2019
PFAS Contaminants	2022	2024	2024
Cryptosporidium	Not required	2024	2024

UCMR4 Contaminants: Below is a list of the UCMR4 contaminants for which we monitored in 2020 and the results of that monitoring (in ppb).

UCMR4 Contaminants - Calhoun Co.			
Contaminant	Detects	Contaminant	Detects
Germanium	ND	1-butanol	ND
Manganese	ND-12.5	2-methoxyethanol	ND
Alpha-hexachlorocyclo-hexane	ND	2-propen-1-ol	ND
Chlorpyrifos	ND	Butylated hydroxyanisole	ND
Dimethipin	ND	O-toluidine	ND
Ethoprop	ND	Quinoline	ND-0.02
Oxyfluorfen	ND	Total organic carbon (TOC)	ND-5240
Profenofos	ND	Bromide	21.3-28.2
Tebuconazole	ND	HAA9	ND-7.02
Total permethrin (cis- & trans-)	ND	HAA6BR	ND-3.52
Tribufos	ND	HAA5	ND-19.3

PFAS Contaminants: Below is the full list of PFAS contaminants for which we monitored in 2022 and the results of that monitoring (in ppb).

PFAS Contaminants - Calhoun Co.			
Contaminant	Detects	Contaminant	Detects
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	ND	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	ND	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ND	Perfluorononanoic acid	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA	ND	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ND
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	ND	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ND	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ND	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND	Total PFAS	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ND		

PFAS Contaminants – Oxford: Oxford tested for the full list of PFAS contaminants during 2024. The PFAS detections are listed in the table below.

PFAS Contaminants - Oxford	
Contaminant	Detects
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ND-0.0044
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND-0.0018
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND-0.0066
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ND-0.0034
Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND-0.0066
Total PFAS	0.0033-0.012

PFAS Contaminants – Anniston: Anniston also tested for the full list of PFAS contaminants during 2024, and there were no detections.

For more information on PFAS Contaminants, please refer to www.epa.gov/pfas

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CALHOUN COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY
P. O. Box 200
2256 Alexandria Wellington Road
Alexandria, AL 36250

2025 Annual Water Quality Report

(Testing Performed January through December 2024)

CALHOUN COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY
PWSID AL0000131
P. O. Box 200
2256 Alexandria Wellington Road
Alexandria, AL 36250
Phone 256-820-3940
www.calhouncwa.com

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report includes 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.

Source	3 springs: Reads Mill, Websters Chapel, and Seven Springs - Fort Payne Chert & the Knox Group
	3 groundwater wells: Choccolocco, Possum Trot, and Ohatchee
	Purchase from Oxford Water Works - Knox Group
	Purchase from Anniston Water and Sewer Board
Treatment	Chlorination, flocculation, and filtration
Interconnections	Sell water to City of Ohatchee (from Reads Mill Spring & Seven Springs) Emergency connection with Cherokee County Water
Storage Capacity	19 tanks with a total capacity of 3,255,000 gallons
Customers	Approximately 10,968
Water Board Members	Wilkes Scarbrough, Chairman Mike Almaroad, Director Joel Prickett, Director Tobi Burt, Director Jeannetta Douthitt Daniel, Director
Water Authority Contacts	Scott Barrett, Maintenance Superintendent Randy Smith, Water Treatment Plant Superintendent Sue Cambron, Office Manager

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. Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs - defined in the 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. n 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.

Source Water Protection: Calhoun County Water Authority 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 (low) to contaminating the water source. All the potential contaminants sited in our study area were ranked as low. You may review a copy of the report in our office during normal business hours with prior request.

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, please call one of the above listed contact persons at the water office.

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 third Tuesday of each month at 9:30 a.m. at the water office, 2256 Alexandria-Wellington Road, Alexandria, Alabama.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal (EPA) and state (ADEM) requirements. 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 - Calhoun County Water Authority						
Contaminants	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Msmt**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha emitters	NO	2.66	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.03	ppm	2	2	Drilling & refinery discharge; erosion
Copper	NO	0.091 * (ND-0.300)	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion; wood preservative leaching
Fluoride	NO	0.06	ppm	4	4	Erosion; water additive for teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Lead	NO	ND-0.0015 *	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.16-0.40	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer runoff; erosion; leaching from septic tanks, sewage
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	1.20-4.80	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	ND-1.50	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Secondary Contaminants						
Hardness	NO	131	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from treatment with water additives
pH	NO	7.7	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from treatment with water additives
Sulfate	NO	5.4	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	177	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff

* Figure shown is 90th percentile of latest round of sampling, and number of sites exceeding the Action Level (AL) = 0

DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS – Oxford Water Works						
Contaminants	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Msmt**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	NO	1.01 - 1.60	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon	NO	0.68-1.20	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Turbidity	NO	Highest 0.057	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Barium	NO	0.016	ppm	2	2	Drilling & refinery discharge; erosion
Copper (customer tap)	NO	0.094 * (0.015-0.14)	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Household plumbing corrosion; erosion; wood preservative leaching
1,1-Dichloroethylene	NO	Avg. 0.22 (ND-0.87)	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	ND-1.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene	NO	Avg. 0.18 (ND-0.71)	ppb	0	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene	**YES** **	Avg. 5.18 (ND-12.0)	ppb	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other industries
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	LRAA 14.8 (2.0-17.0)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids]	NO	LRAA 7.25 (ND-11.0)	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	ND-6.60	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	ND-2.80	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	6.0	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Hardness	NO	130	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water additives
pH	NO	8.4	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from water additives
Sodium	NO	3.4	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	119	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff

* Figure shown is 90th percentile of latest round of sampling, and number of sites exceeding the Action Level (AL) = 0
** Public notice performed on 7/8/24 and 7/11/24

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS - Anniston Water & Sewer Board						
Contaminants	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Msmt**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Total Organic Carbon	NO	ND-2.09	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Total coliform bacteria	NO	0.014% present	Present or Absent	0	< 5%	Naturally present in the environment; indicator that other bacteria may be present
Turbidity	NO	0.08-0.09	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Alpha emitters	NO	2.5 ± 0.9	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.01-0.02	ppm	2	2	Drilling & refinery discharge; erosion
Fluoride	NO	0.49-0.63	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; discharge
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	ND-0.41	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer runoff; erosion; leaching from septic tanks, sewage
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	26.15	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	17.90	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	ND-31.2	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	ND-4.32	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	2.86-4.3	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
Hardness	NO	33.1-105	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from treatment with water additives
Sodium	NO	1.42-1.51	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	ND-22	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff
pH	NO	7.0-7.94	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring or from treatment with water additives
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	81.0-118	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring or from discharge or runoff

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.
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.
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.
Micrograms per liter (ug/L): equivalent to parts per billion (ppb) since one liter of water is equal in weight to one billion micrograms.
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.
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.
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.
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				1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	Present or absent	absent	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	ND
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	Present or absent	absent	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb	ND
Radiological Contaminants				Dichloromethane	5	ppb	ND
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	ND	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb	ND
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	2.66	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	400	ppb	ND
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	ND	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6	ppb	ND
Uranium	30	pCi/l	ND	Dinoseb	7	ppb	ND
Inorganic Chemicals				Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppb	ND
Antimony	6	ppb	ND	Diquat	20	ppb	ND
Arsenic	10	ppb	ND	Endothall	100	ppb	ND
Asbestos	7	MFL	ND	Endrin	2	ppb	ND
Barium	2	ppm	0.03	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ppb	ND
Beryllium	4	ppb	ND	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb	ND
Cadmium	5	ppb	ND	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppb	ND
Chromium	100	ppb	ND	Glyphosate	700	ppb	ND
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	ND-0.300	Heptachlor	400	ppb	ND
Cyanide	200	ppb	ND	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppb	ND
Fluoride	4	ppm	0.06	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb	ND
Lead	AL=15	ppb	ND-0.0015	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb	ND
Mercury	2	ppb	ND	Lindane	200	ppb	ND
Nitrate	10	ppm	0.16-0.40	Methoxychlor	40	ppb	ND
Nitrite	1	ppm	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb	ND
Selenium	.05	ppm	ND	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb	ND
Thallium	.002	ppm	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb	ND
Organic Contaminants				Picloram	500	ppb	ND
2,4-D	70	ppb	ND	Simazine	4	ppb	ND
Acrylamide	TT	TT	ND	Styrene	100	ppb	ND
Alachlor	2	ppb	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Benzene	5	ppb	ND	Toluene	1	ppb	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	ND	Toxaphene	3	ppb	ND
Carbofuran	40	ppb	ND	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppb	ND
Chlordane	2	ppb	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb	ND
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb	ND
Dalapon	200	ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	ND	Xylenes	10	ppb	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	ND	**Disinfection Byproducts**			
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	ND	TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb	1.20-4.80
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	ND	HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb	ND-1.50

LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS			
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co_3)	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	

LIST OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS			
Aldicarb	Chloroethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	Propachlor
Aldicarb Sulfone	Chloroform	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N-Propylbenzene
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Chloromethane	Isoprpylbenzene	Propachlor
Aldrin	O-Chlorotoluene	p-Isopropyltoluene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Bromoacetic Acid	P-Chlorotoluene	M-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Bromobenzene	Dibromochloromethane	Methomyl	Tetrachloroethene
Bromochloromethane	Dibromomethane	Methomyl	Trichloroacetic Acid
Bromodichloromethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	Methylene chloride	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Bromoform	1,3-Dichloropropane	Methyl tert-butyl ether	Trichloroethene
Bromomethane	2,2-Dichloropropane	Metolachlor	Trichlorofluoromethane
Butachlor	1,1-Dichloropropene	Metribuzin	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
N-Butylbenzene	1,3-Dichloropropene	MTBE	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Sec-Butylbenzene	Dicamba	Naphthalene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Tert - Butylbenzene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1-Naphthol	
Carbaryl	Dieldrin	Paraquat	

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).