Bessemer
Water Service
1600 First Avenue North
Bessemer, Alabama 35021

QUALITY TESTED | SAFE WATER | COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

Bessemer Water Service

2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT

We are proud to report that the Bessemer Water Service met or exceeded all federal and state standards for drinking water during the reporting period.

www.BessemerUtilities.com

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (units)	HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	Major Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	**10***	0	< 5%	Human and animal fecal waste; ***Training and new lab personnel learning how to take samples. All samples were retaken and validated as acceptable.**
Viruses, Giardia	ND	ND	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
Legionella	ND	ND	ND	Found naturall in water, multiples in heating systems
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	0.00	0	4	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/yr)	0.00	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/l)	0.00	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony	ND ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramiccs; electronics; solder
Arsenic	ND ppb	0	50	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	NA MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ND ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Berylium	ND ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	ND ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	ND ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	0.027	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	ND ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	**1.04**	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Doscharege from ferilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	>0.005	0	AL=0.15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Mercury	ND ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Dischage from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate	**0.59**	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	0	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ND ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium	ND ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Turbidity	0.29	0	0.11	Soil Runoff
2,4,-D	ND ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicede used on row crops
2,4,5-TP(Silver)	ND ppb	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Arylamide	NA ppm	0	TT	Added to wate during sewage/wastewater treatment
Alchlor	ND ppb	0	2	Runoff from herbicede used on row crops
Atrazine	ND ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicede used on row crops
Beno(a)pyrene (PAHs)	ND ppt	0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran	ND ppb	40	40	Leaching from soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlorodane	ND ppb	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	ND ppb	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	ND ppb	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethlyhexyl)phtalate	ND ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dinoseb	ND ppb	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegtables
Diquat	ND ppb	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use
Diosin (2,3,4,8-TCDD)	ND ppq	0	30	Emissions from water incineration and other combustion; Discharge from chemical factories
Endothall	ND ppb	100	100	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin	ND ppt	2	2	Residue from banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin	ND ppb	0	TT	Discharge from industial chemical factories; Added to water during treatement process; An impurity of some water treament chemicals
Glyphosate	ND ppb	700	700	Runoff from herbicede use
Heptachlor	ND ppt	0	400	Residue from banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide	ND ppt	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	ND ppb	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Jexachlorocyclopentadiene	ND ppb	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	ND ppt	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens
Methoxychlor	ND ppb	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegatables, alfalfa, and livestock
Oxamyl (Vydate)	ND ppt	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticede used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls)	ND ppt	0	500	Runoff from landfills; Discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorphenol	ND ppb	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factors
Picolram	ND ppb	500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simaxine	ND ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	ND ppb	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticede used on cotton and cattle
Benzene	ND ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories
Carbon tetrachloride	ND ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	ND ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Dibromochloropropne	ND ppt	0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
o-Dichlorobenzene	ND ppb	600	600	Discharge from Industrial and chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	ND ppb	75	75	Discharge from Industrial and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND ppb	0	5	Discharge from Industrial and chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ND ppb	7	7	Discharge from Industrial and chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND ppb	70	70	Discharge from Industrial and chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND ppb	100	100	Discharge from Industrial and chemical factories
Dichloromethane	ND ppb	0	5	Dischage from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	ND ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramiccs; electronics; solder
Ethylene dibromide	ND ppt	0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene	ND ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories, Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	ND ppb	0	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from factories and dryc cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile finishing factories
1,1,1-Tricholroethane	ND ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Tricholroethane	ND ppb	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	ND ppb	0	5	Discharge from degreasing site and other factors
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	**98**	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	64.8	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Toluene	ND ppb	1	1	Dischage from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	ND ppb	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping, Discharge from plasics factories
Xylenes	ND ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories, Discharge fron chemical factories
Bromate	ND	ND	ND	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloramine	ND	ND	ND	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	**1.77**	< 4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	**0.80**	1	1	**Byproduct of drinking water disinfection**

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. Bessemer Water Service 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. 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.com. 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.

2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT

DRINKING WATER INFO & SOURCES

We are proud to report that the Bessemer Water Service met or exceeded all federal and state standards for drinking water during the reporting period.

Generally, drinking water comes from sources such as rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over land or through the ground, it dissolves natural minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials. It can also pick up substances left behind by animals or people.

The Bessemer Water Service checks for substances that may include:

- Microbial substances, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- Inorganic substances, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, 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, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- Organic chemical substances, including synthetic (manufactured) and volatile (highly water-soluble) organic chemicals. These substances are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems;
- Radioactive substances, which can occur normally or result from oil and gas production or mining activities.

Water quality begins with our water sources. The Birmingham area is fortunate in this respect. Rivers and lakes in the Cahaba River Basin and the Warrior River Basin provide us with outstanding water for treatment. Bessemer Water Service purchases their water from Gusa Water Systems, which uses surface waters from the Warrior River.

For years, the Bessemer Water Service has been committed to supplying you, our customers, with the highest quality water possible. That means working to make sure that your water contains no substance above the allowable Federal standards. In fact, we can go further. Our customers enjoy water that tests consistently better than the minimum standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

You may also attend the monthly board meeting held on the 2nd Thursday of each month at 5:00 pm at city hall located at 1800 3rd Avenue on the 2nd floor. Members are Sarah Belcher, Alphonso Patrick and Maurice Muhammad.

DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

In the following table, you will find many terms and abbreviations that may not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions.

- Action Level – (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL – the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG – the level or 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.
- Nephelometric turbidity Unity (NTU) – nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- Not Tested (NT) – no testing was required during this monitoring period.
- 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 billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) – picocuries per liter is a measure or the radioactivity in water.
- Millirems per year (mrem/yr) – measure or radiation absorbed by the body.
- Million fibers per liter (MFL) – million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- Treatment Technique (TT) – a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level or a contaminant in drinking water.
- Variance – amount of change, inconsistant

ABBREVIATIONS

- ADEM – Alabama Department of Environmental Management
- AL – Action level
- EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
- FDA – Food and Drug Administration
- HAAs – Total Haloacidic Acids
- LRAA – Location running averages
- MCLG – Maximum contaminant level goal
- MLC – Maximum contaminant level
- NA – Not available
- ND – Not detected
- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
- PCi/L – Picocuries per liter
- ppb – Parts per billion
- ppm – Parts per million
- RAA – Running averages
- TTHMs – Total Trihalomethanes

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

In 1974, the Safe Water Drinking Act (SWDA) was signed into law requiring all water systems that serve the public to meet national standards for water quality. These standards set limits for certain contaminants and require all public water systems to monitor for those contaminants. The Bessemer Water system routinely tests for these contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables in this report show the monitoring results for the period beginning January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018. If you have any questions concerning water quality, please contact S. Lowery in Water Quality at Bessemer Water Service at (205) 481-4333, Ext. 256.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno compromised persons such as a person 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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)/CDC (Centers for Disease Control) 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).

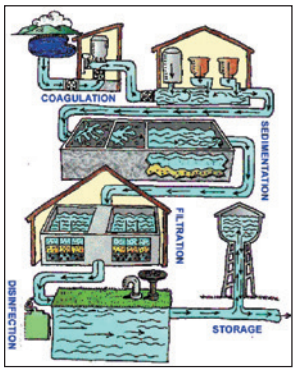
Trihalomethanes are substances formed when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring organic matter in the water to form compounds such as chloroform , bromoform and other trihalomethanes. Haloacetic acids are also formed by the organic matter combining with chlorine. These substances are called disinfection byproducts (DBPs).

We, at the Bessemer Water Service, work around the clock to provide quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonaly 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. 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).

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.

Water Treatment Process



- Intake - Water is drawn into the treatment plant from the Black Warrior River
- Chemical Addition - Chemicals are added to kill germs, improve taste, and odor.
- Mixing, Coagulation & Flocculation - Water and chemicals are rapidly mixed. Particles stick together to form larger particles (floc).
- Sedimentation- The floc then settles to the bottom and is removed from water.
- Filtration -Water flows through filters (layers of sand and gravel).
- Disinfection -Disinfecting chemical is to keep the water safe as it travels.
- Storage - Water is placed in a closed tank
- Distribution- Water is transported to houses and other facilities.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

DETECTED SUBSTANCES (MUST MEET MCL IN PPM)

Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	MCL Goal	MCL	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
COPPER (*) (**)	0.027	1.3	L = 1.3	0 - 0.027	CUSTOMER PLUMBING & SERVICES
LEAD (*) (**)	< 0.005	0	AL = 0.15	0 - 0.005	CUSTOMER PLUMBING & SERVICES
FLUORIDE	**1.04**	4	4	**0.17 - 1.04**	ADDED TO PROMOTE STRONG TEETH
NITRATES	**0.59**	10	10	**0 - 0.59**	RUN OFF FROM FERTILIZER
TURBIDITY (NTU)*	0.81	0	0.11	**0.017 - 0.81**	SOIL RUN OFF

*We had no sample of **copper** or **lead** that exceeded the MCL; therefore, the 90 percentile does not exist **Copper and **lead** were tested in September 2018 and will be tested in 2019.

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

Total Trihalomethanes	System Wide Annual Avg	RAA	MCL	Range	Likely Source of Contatmination
TTHM (ppb) OR ug/l	MCL = 80 ppb	**69.6**	80 ppb	**12.2 - 98** ug/l	BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
TOTAL Haloacidic acids	MCL = 60 ppb	**48.3**	60 ppb	**6.05 - 64.8** ug/l	BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
(**) Bromodichlomethane	**16.1**	NA	NA	**5.08 - 19.1**	BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER
(**) Bromoform	< 1	NA	NA	< 1.0	BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER
(**) Bromomethane	< 1	NA	NA	< 1.0	BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER
(**) Chloroform	**72.6**	NA	NA	**6.0 - 101**	BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER
(**) Dibromchlormethane	**3.0**	NA	NA	**2.23 - 3.9**	BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER

(**) These five (5) components make up **TTHM's**

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MICROBIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES (REGULATED)

Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	MCL Goal	MCL	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
TOTAL Coliform bacteria *THE SAMPLE WAS NOT FECAL	**10***	0%	5.00%	**0 - 10***	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT FROM ANIMAL OR HUMAN WASTE

*The highest presence of coliform bacteria in the distribution system was 10 due to training and new lab personnel learning how to take samples. All samples were retaken and validated as acceptable. Source Water Assessment: The complete source water assessment plan is available for review by the general public at the main office on 1st Avenue North in Bessemer. A list of all contaminant sources to which the water system's source water is susceptible and the susceptibility rating of the contaminant source is available for viewing on the wall in the lobby of the main utility office. A very abbreviated version is: The water source contamination potential is Low, the overall susceptibility ranking is Low, and the greatest potential of contamination appears to be from several public boat ramps. Our finished "water hardness" would be rated as hard with a range of 1-171 ppm of CaCO3 "Calcium Carbonate" with a yearly average of 100 ppm.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER – Bessemer Utilities has optimized its treatment process so that the corrosion of internal plumbing is highly unlikely. However, 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. Bessemer Utilities 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. 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE

CONTAMINANT	RANGE	CONTAMINANT	RANGE
1,1 - Dichloropropene	0.000-0.000	Dibromomethane	0.000-0.000
1,1,1,2 - Tetrachloroethane	0.000-0.000	Dicamba	0.000-0.000
1,1,2,2, - Tetrachloroethane	0.000-0.000	Dichlorodifluoromethane	0.000-0.000
1,1 - Dichloroethane	0.000-0.000	Dieldrin	0.000-0.000
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	0.000-0.000	**Fluoride**	**0.17 - 1.04**
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	0.000-0.000	**HAA5**	**6.05 - 64.8**
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	0.000-0.000	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.000-0.000
1,3 - Dichloropropane	0.000-0.000	Isoprpylbenzene	0.000-0.000
1,3 - Dichloropropene	0.000-0.000	Lead	0.000-0.005
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	0.000-0.000	M - Dichlorobenzene	0.000-0.000
2,2 - Dichloropropane	0.000-0.000	Methomyl	0.000-0.000
3 - Hydroxycarbofuran	0.000-0.000	MTBE	0.000-0.000
Aldicarb	0.000-0.000	Metolachlor	0.000-0.000
Aldicarb Sulfone	0.000-0.000	Metribuzin	0.000-0.000
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	0.000-0.000	Nitrite	ND-ND
Aldrin	0.000-0.000	**Nitrate**	**ND-0.59**
Bromobenzene	0.000-0.000	N - Butylbenzene	0.000-0.000
Bromodichlomethane	**5.08 - 19.1**	Naphthalene	0.000-0.000
Bromoform	< 1.0	N - Propylbenzene	0.000-0.000
Bromomethane	< 1.0	O - Chlorotoluene	0.000-0.000
Butachlor	0.000-0.000	P - Chlorotoluene	0.000-0.000
Carbaryl	0.000-0.000	P - Isopropyltolucne	0.000-0.000
Chloroethane	0.000-0.000	Propachlor	0.000-0.000
Chloroform	**6.0 - 101**	Sec - Butylbenzene	0.000-0.000
Chloromethane	0.000-0.000	Tert - Butylbenzene	0.000-0.000
Copper	0.000-0.027	Trichlorfluoromethane	0.000-0.000
Dibromochloromethane	**2.23 - 3.9**	**TTHM***	**12.2 - 98**

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED
Bacteriological			Endothall	100	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	**10**	Endrin	2	ND
Turbidity	TT	0.81	Epichlorohydrin	TT	NA
Radiological			Glyphosate	700	ND
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	0	Heptachlor	400	ND
Alpha emitters (pci/l)	15	0-ND	Heptachlor Expoxide	200	ND
Combined radium (pci/l)	5	0-ND	Hexachlorobenzene		
Inorganic			Hexachloropentadiene	1	ND
Antimony (ppb)	6	ND	Lindane	200	ND
Arsenic (ppb)	50	ND	Methoxychlor	40	ND
Asbestos (MLF)	7	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ND
Barium (ppm)	2	ND	PCBs	500	ND
Beryllium (ppb)	4	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1	ND
Cadmium	5	ND	Picloram	500	ND
Chromium	100	ND	Simazine	4	ND
Copper	AL=1.3	0.027	Toxaphene	3	ND
Cyanide	200	ND	Benzene	5	ND
Fluoride	4	**1.04**	Carbone Tetrachloride	5	ND
Lead	AL=0.15	0	Chlorobenzene	100	ND
Mercury	2	ND	Dibromochloropropane	200	ND
Nitrate	10	**0.59**	0-Dichlorobenzene	600	ND
Nitrite	1	ND	p-Dichlorobenzene	75	ND
Selenium	50	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ND
Thallium	2	ND	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ND
Organic Chemicals			Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ND
2,4-D	70	ND	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ND
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50	ND	Dichloromethane	5	ND
Acrylamide	TT	NA	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ND
Alachlor	2	ND	Ethylbenzene	700	ND
Atrazine	3	ND	Ethylene Diromide	50	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene[PHAs]	200	ND	Styrene	100	ND
Carbonfuran	40	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ND
chlordane	2	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70	ND
Dalapon	200	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ND
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ND
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthlates	6	ND	Trichloroethylene	5	ND
Dinoseb	7	ND	**TTHM**	80	**98**
Diquat	20	ND	Toluene	1	ND
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	NA	Vinyl Chloride	2	ND
HAA5	60	**64.8**	Xylenes	10	ND
			Chlorine Dioxide	1	**0.80**