

# State and Federal Regulated Contaminants

## KEY

<b>AL</b>	Action Level	<b>MRDLG</b>	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	<b>mg/L</b>	Milligrams per Liter
<b>MCL</b>	Maximum Contaminant Level	<b>MFL</b>	Million Fibers per Liter	<b>pCi/L</b>	Picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)
<b>MCLG</b>	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	<b>NTU</b>	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	<b>mrem/year</b>	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
<b>MRDL</b>	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	<b>TT</b>	Treatment Technique		

## TABLE DEFINITIONS

<b>MCL in mg/L</b>	The 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. If a facility exceeds the MCL, the facility must immediately investigate treatment options to reduce the level of the contaminant in the water supply.
<b>MCLG in mg/L</b>	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
<b>MRDL in mg/L</b>	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.
<b>MRDLG in mg/L</b>	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.
<b>TT</b>	Treatment Technique: For some contaminants, a TT is established rather than an MCL. TT is a required process intended to reduce or control the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
<b>AL</b>	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.

Contaminant	MCL in mg/L	MCLG in mg/L	Common Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water	Potential Health Effects from exposure above the MCL
<b><u>MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS</u></b>				
<b>TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA</b>	MCL: presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples  <i>Footnote 1</i>	Zero	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
<b>FECAL COLIFORM and E. COLI</b>	MCL: a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E.coli</i> positive	Zero	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

1. For water systems analyzing at least 40 samples per month, no more than 5.0 percent of the monthly samples may be positive for total coliforms. For systems analyzing fewer than 40 samples per month, no more than one sample per month may be positive for total coliforms.

Contaminant	MCL in mg/L	MCLG in mg/L	Common Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water	Potential Health Effects from exposure above the MCL
<b>TURBIDITY (SWTR)</b> <i>Footnote 2</i>	TT	N/A	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
<b>TURBIDITY (IESWTR)</b> <i>Footnote 3</i>	TT	N/A	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

**MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS**  
**SURFACE WATER TREATMENT RULE (SWTR) AND INTERIM ENHANCED SURFACE WATER TREATMENT RULE (IESWTR)**

Cryptosporidium (IESWTR)	as of 01/01/02:	as of 01/01/02:	Human and animal fecal waste	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Giardia Lamblia (SWTR/IESWTR)	TT	Zero		
Heterotrophic plate count bacteria (HPC) (SWTR/IESWTR) <i>Footnote 5</i>	<i>Footnote 4</i>			
Legionella (SWTR/IESWTR)				
Viruses (SWTR/IESWTR)				

**RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS**

<b>URANIUM</b>	As of 12/8/03 0.03	As of 12/8/03 Zero	Naturally occurs in some drinking water sources	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.
<b>BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS</b>	4 mrem/yr	None  As of 12/8/03 Zero	May occur due to contamination from facilities using or producing radioactive materials	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

2. *There are various regulations that set turbidity standards for different types of systems, including 40 CFR 141.13, the 1989 SWTR, and the 1998 IESWTR. Systems subject to the SWTR (both filtered and unfiltered) may not exceed 5 NTU. In addition, in filtered systems, 95 percent of samples each month must not exceed 0.5 NTU in systems using conventional or direct filtration and must not exceed 1 NTU in systems using slow sand or diatomaceous earth filtration or other filtration technologies approved by the primacy agency.*
3. *There are various regulations that set turbidity standard for different types of systems, including 40 CFR 141.13, the 1989 SWTR, and the 1998 IESWTR. For systems subject to the IESWTR (systems serving at least 10,000 people, using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water), that use conventional filtration or direct filtration, after January 1, 2002 the turbidity level of a system's combined filter effluent may not exceed 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of monthly measurements, and the turbidity level of a system's combined filter effluent must not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Systems subject to the IESWTR using technologies other than conventional, direct, slow sand, or diatomaceous earth filtration must meet turbidity limits set by the primacy agency.*
4. *SWTR and IESWTR treatment technique violations that involve turbidity exceedances may use the Potential Health Effects from exposure above the MCL for turbidity instead.*
5. *The bacteria detected by heterotrophic plate count (HPC) are not necessarily harmful. HPC is simply an alternative method of determining disinfectant residual levels. The number of such bacteria is an indicator of whether there is enough disinfectant in the distribution system.*

Contaminant	MCL in mg/L	MCLG in mg/L	Common Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water	Potential Health Effects from exposure above the MCL
<b>ALPHA EMITTERS</b>	15 pCi/l	None as of 12/8/03 Zero	Naturally occurs in some drinking water sources	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>COMBINED RADIUM (Ra-226 and Ra-228)</b>	5 pCi/L	None as of 12/8/03 Zero	Naturally occurs in some drinking water sources	Some people who drink water containing radium-226 or radium-228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b><u>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</u></b>				
<b>ANTIMONY</b>	0.006	0.006	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
<b>ARSENIC</b>	0.05	None	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>ASBESTOS (fiber &gt;10 micrometers)</b>	7 MFL	7 MFL	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.
<b>BARIUM</b>	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
<b>BERYLLIUM</b>	0.004	0.004	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.
<b>CADMIUM</b>	0.005	0.005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
<b>CHROMIUM (total)</b>	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
<b>COPPER</b>	AL=1.3mg/L	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal physician.

Contaminant	MCL in mg/L	MCLG in mg/L	Common Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water	Potential Health Effects from exposure above the MCL
<b>CYANIDE</b>	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.
<b>FLUORIDE</b>	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums.
<b>IRON</b>	1.0 <i>Footnote 6</i>	N/A	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits	Excessive iron in water may cause staining of laundry & plumbing fixtures & may accumulate as deposits in the distribution system.
<b>LEAD</b>	AL=0.015 mg/L	Zero	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
<b>MANGANESE</b>	0.15 <i>Footnote 6</i>	N/A	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	Excessive manganese in the water may cause staining of plumbing fixtures and laundry. It may also produce an unpleasant taste in beverages, including coffee & tea.
<b>MERCURY (INORGANIC)</b>	0.002	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland	Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
<b>NITRATE (measured as Nitrogen)</b>	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
<b>NITRITE (measured as Nitrogen)</b>	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
<b>TOTAL NITRATE AND NITRITE</b>	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate and nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
<b>SELENIUM</b>	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.
<b>SODIUM</b>	<i>Footnote 7</i>	N/A	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration	Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician.

6. This contaminant is only regulated by the State. No federal MCL exists.

7. There is no state or federal MCL for sodium.

Contaminant	MCL in mg/L	MCLG in mg/L	Common Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water	Potential Health Effects from exposure above the MCL
<b>THALLIUM</b>	0.002	0.0005	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.
<b>ZINC</b>	5.0 <i>Footnote 6</i>	N/A	Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories	Some people who drink water containing excessive zinc may experience toxic effects to the blood & cardiovascular systems, damage may occur to the skin, respiratory system, developmental system, reproductive system, and it may weaken the immune system.
<b><u>SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS including PESTICIDES and HERBICIDES</u></b>				
<b>2,4-D</b>	Federal 0.07 State 0.01 <i>Footnote 8</i>	0.07	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.
<b>2,4,5-TP [SILVEX]</b>	0.05	0.05	Residue of banned herbicide	Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
<b>ALACHLOR</b>	0.002	Zero	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>ALDRIN</b>	0.001 <i>Footnote 6</i>	N/A	Runoff from use as an insecticide, not used since 1987	Some people who drink water containing excessive aldrin over a long period of time may experience problems with their liver, nervous system, weakened immune system, fetal damage may occur in pregnant women, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>ATRAZINE</b>	0.003	0.003	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or have reproductive difficulties.
<b>BENZO(A)PYRENE [PAHs]</b>	0.0002	Zero	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines	Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>CARBOFURAN</b>	0.04	0.04	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa	Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, nervous or reproductive systems.
<b>CHLORDANE</b>	0.002	Zero	Residue of banned termiticide	Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>DALAPON</b>	0.2	0.2	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way	Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.
<b>TOTAL DDT</b>	0.05 <i>Footnote 6</i>	N/A	Runoff from use as a contact insecticide	Some people who drink water containing excessive DDT may experience problems with their reproductive or developmental systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE</b>	0.4	0.4	Discharge from chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience weight loss, liver enlargement or possible reproductive difficulties.

6. This contaminant is only regulated by the State. No federal MCL exists.

8. The State has imposed a more stringent MCL than the federal MCL.

Contaminant	MCL in mg/L	MCLG in mg/L	Common Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water	Potential Health Effects from exposure above the MCL
<b>DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE</b>	0.006	Zero	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate well in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>DIBROMOCHLOROPROPANE (DBCP)</b>	0.0002	Zero	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples and orchards	Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>DIELDRIN</b>	0.001 <i>Footnote 6</i>	N/A	Runoff from use as an insecticide, not used since 1987	Some people who drink water containing excessive aldrin over a long period of time may experience problems with their liver, nervous system, weakened immune system, fetal damage may occur in pregnant women, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>DINOSEB</b>	0.007	0.007	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables	Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
<b>DIQUAT</b>	0.02	0.02	Runoff from herbicide use	Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.
<b>DIOXIN [2,3,7,8-TCDD]</b>	$3 \times 10^{-8}$	Zero	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>ENDOTHALL</b>	0.1	0.1	Runoff from herbicide use	Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.
<b>ENDRIN</b>	0.002	0.002	Residue of banned insecticide	Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
<b>ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE</b>	0.00005	Zero	Discharge from petroleum refineries	Some people who drink water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>GYLPHOSATE</b>	0.7	0.7	Runoff from herbicide use	Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.
<b>HEPTACHLOR</b>	Federal 0.0004 <i>State 0.0001 Footnote 8</i>	Zero	Residue of banned pesticide	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE</b>	Federal 0.0002 <i>State 0.0001 Footnote 8</i>	Zero	Breakdown of heptachlor	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>HEXACHLOROBENZENE</b>	0.001	Zero	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>HEXACHLOROCYCLO-PENTADIENE</b>	0.05	0.05	Discharge from chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.

8. The State has imposed a more stringent MCL than the federal MCL.

Contaminant	MCL in mg/L	MCLG in mg/L	Common Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water	Potential Health Effects from exposure above the MCL
LINDANE	0.0002	0.0002	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens	Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.
METHOXYCHLOR	0.04	0.04	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock	Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
OXAMYL [VYDATE]	0.2	0.2	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes	Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.
PCBs-POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS	0.0005	Zero	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals	Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	0.001	Zero	Discharge from wood preserving factories	Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
PICLORAM	0.5	0.5	Herbicide runoff	Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
SIMAZINE	0.004	0.004	Herbicide runoff	Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.
TOXAPHENE	0.003	Zero	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle	Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b><u>VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</u></b>				
BENZENE	0.005	Zero	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	0.005	Zero	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
CHLOROBENZENE	0.1	0.1	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
o-DICHLOROBENZENE	0.6	0.6	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.
p-DICHLOROBENZENE	0.075	0.075	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	0.005	Zero	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	0.007	0.007	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

Contaminant	MCL in mg/L	MCLG in mg/L	Common Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water	Potential Health Effects from exposure above the MCL
<b>CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE</b>	0.07	0.07	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
<b>TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE</b>	0.1	0.1	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
<b>DICHLOROMETHANE</b>	0.005	Zero	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE</b>	0.005	Zero	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>ETHYLBENZENE</b>	0.7	0.7	Discharge from petroleum refineries	Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
<b>STYRENE</b>	0.1	0.1	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills	Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
<b>TETRACHLOROETHYLENE</b>	0.005	Zero	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners	Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE</b>	0.07	0.07	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.
<b>1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE</b>	0.2	0.2	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.
<b>1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE</b>	0.005	0.003	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.
<b>TRICHLOROETHYLENE</b>	0.005	Zero	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>TOLUENE</b>	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories	Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.
<b>VINYL CHLORIDE</b>	0.002	Zero	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories	Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>XYLENES (total)</b>	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

Contaminant	MCL in mg/L	MCLG in mg/L	Common Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water	Potential Health Effects from exposure above the MCL
<b><u>DISINFECTION / DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS (*as of 01/01/02)</u></b>				
<b>TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs)</b>	0.10  *0.080 <i>as of 01/01/02</i>	None  *N/A <i>Footnote 9</i>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA)</b>	*0.060	*N/A <i>Footnote 9</i>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>BROMATE</b>	*0.010	*Zero	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>CHLORITE</b>	*1.0	*0.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.
<b>CHLORINE</b>	*4.0 (MRDL)	*4.0 (MRDLG)	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use drinking water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
<b>CHLORAMINES</b>	*4.0 (MRDL)	*4.0 (MRDLG)	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.
<b>CHLORINE DIOXIDE</b>	*0.8 (MRDL)	*0.8 (MRDLG)	Water additive used to control microbes	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.
<b><u>OTHER TREATMENT TECHNIQUES</u></b>				
<b>ACRYLAMIDE</b>	TT	Zero	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment	Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time could have problems with their nervous system or blood, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>EPICHLOROHYDRIN</b>	TT	Zero	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals	Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time could experience stomach problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

9. Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual contaminant MCL's:  
**Haloacetic acids:** dichloroacetic acid (zero); trichloroacetic acid (0.3 mg/L)  
**Trihalomethanes:** bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L)