

APPENDIX A: Regulated Contaminants with Primary Drinking Water Standards

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Unit Measure -ment	MCL TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	MCL: Systems that collect 40 or more samples per month: 5.0% of monthly samples are positive Systems that collect less than 40 samples per month: 1 positive monthly sample		(0)	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.
Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		(0)	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, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
Total Coliform Bacteria (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)		TT	N/A	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, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

Contaminant	Unit Measure-ment	MCL TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources of Contamination	Health Effects Language
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)		Footnote ¹	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste	<p><i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.</p> <p><i>For the consumer confidence report, if a water system detects E. coli and has violated the E. coli MCL, the water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We had an <i>E. coli</i>-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample. • We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an <i>E. coli</i>-positive routine sample. • We failed to take all required repeat samples following an <i>E. coli</i>-positive routine sample. • We failed to test for <i>E. coli</i> when any re repeat sample tests positive for total coliform. <p><i>If the E. coli MCL was not violated, the water system may include a statement that explains that although E. coli was detected, the water system is not in violation of the E. coli MCL.</i></p>
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste	<p><i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.</p>
Fecal Indicator (<i>E. coli</i>) (Ground Water Rule)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste	<p>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, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.</p>

¹ Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Contaminant	Unit Measure-ment	MCL TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage) (Ground Water Rule)		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal indicators are microbes 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, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
Turbidity		TT	N/A	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of 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.
<i>Giardia lamblia</i> , Viruses, Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria, <i>Legionella</i> , <i>Cryptosporidium</i>		TT	HPC = N/A; Others = (0)	Naturally present in the environment	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Unit Measure-ment	MCL TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50 ²	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	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.
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	0.35	Decay of natural and man-made deposit	Some people who drink water containing strontium-90 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	400	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	Some people who drink water containing tritium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits	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.
Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	5	(0) ³	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

² Effective June 11, 2006, the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirems/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.

Contaminant	Unit Measure-ment	MCL TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Total Radium (for nontransient-noncommunity water systems)	pCi/L	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 223, 224, or 226 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Unit Measure-ment	MCL (AL) TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Aluminum	mg/L	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Antimony	µg/L	6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	Some people who drink water containing antimony in excess of the MCL over many years may experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
Arsenic	µg/L	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	Internal corrosion 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.
Barium	mg/L	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Beryllium	µg/L	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	Some people who drink water containing beryllium in excess of the MCL over many years may develop intestinal lesions.

³ If reporting results for Ra-226 and Ra-228 as individual constituents, the PHG is 0.05 pCi/L for Ra-226 and 0.019 pCi/L for Ra-228.

Contaminant	Unit Measure -ment	MCL (AL) TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Cadmium	µg/L	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage.
Chromium (Total)	µg/L	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.
Copper	mg/L	(AL=1.3)	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	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 may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Cyanide	µg/L	150	150	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories	Some people who drink water containing cyanide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nerve damage or thyroid problems.
Fluoride	mg/L	2.0	1	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 federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.
Lead	µg/L	(AL=15)	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Mercury (Inorganic)	µg/L	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland	Some people who drink water containing mercury in excess of the MCL over many years may experience mental disturbances, or impaired physical coordination, speech and hearing.
Nickel	µg/L	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories	Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects.

Contaminant	Unit Measure -ment	MCL (AL) TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Nitrate (as Nitrogen, N)	mg/L	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Nitrite (as nitrogen, N)	mg/L	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
Selenium	µg/L	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems.
Thallium	µg/L	2	0.1	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 may experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or kidney, intestinal, or liver problems.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant	Unit Measure -ment	MCL TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources of Contamination	Health Effects Language
--------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------	---------------------------------------	--------------------------------

Contaminant	Unit Measure -ment	MCL TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources of Contamination	Health Effects Language
2,4-D	µg/L	70	20	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, range land, lawns, and aquatic weeds	Some people who use water containing the weed killer 2,4-D in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney, liver, or adrenal gland problems.
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	µg/L	50	3	Residue of banned herbicide	Some people who drink water containing Silvex in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems.
Acrylamide		TT	(0)	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment	Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time may experience nervous system or blood problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Alachlor	µg/L	2	4	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	Some people who use water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years may experience eye, liver, kidney, or spleen problems, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Atrazine	µg/L	1	0.15	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways	Some people who use water containing atrazine in excess of the MCL over many years may experience cardiovascular system problems or reproductive difficulties.
Bentazon	µg/L	18	200	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on beans, peppers, corn, peanuts, rice, and ornamental grasses	Some people who drink water containing bentazon in excess of the MCL over many year may experience prostate and gastrointestinal effects.
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	ng/L	200	7	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution mains	Some people who use 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.
Carbofuran	µg/L	18	0.7	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineyards	Some people who use water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their blood, or nervous or reproductive system problems.
Chlordane	ng/L	100	30	Residue of banned insecticide	Some people who use water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dalapon	µg/L	200	790	Runoff from herbicide used on rights-of-ways, and crops and landscape maintenance	Some people who drink water containing dalapon in excess of the MCL over many years may experience minor kidney changes.
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	µg/L	400	200	Discharge from chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate in excess of the MCL over many years may experience weight loss, liver enlargement, or possible reproductive difficulties.

Contaminant	Unit Measure -ment	MCL TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	4	12	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories; inert ingredient in pesticides	Some people who use water containing di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems or reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	ng/L	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit	Some people who use water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dinoseb	µg/L	7	14	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables, and fruits	Some people who drink water containing dinoseb in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties.
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	pg/L	30	0.05	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories	Some people who use water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Diquat	µg/L	20	6	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds	Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years may get cataracts.
Endothall	µg/L	100	94	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds; defoliant	Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years may experience stomach or intestinal problems.
Endrin	µg/L	2	0.3	Residue of banned insecticide and rodenticide	Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems.
Epichlorohydrin		TT	(0)	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; impurity of some water treatment chemicals	Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time may experience stomach problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	ng/L	50	10	Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground gas tank leaks; banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops	Some people who use water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidney problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Glyphosate	µg/L	700	900	Runoff from herbicide use	Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney problems or reproductive difficulties.

Contaminant	Unit Measure -ment	MCL TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Heptachlor	ng/L	10	8	Residue of banned insecticide	Some people who use water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Heptachlor epoxide	ng/L	10	6	Breakdown of heptachlor	Some people who use water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	1	0.03	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories; byproduct of chlorination reactions in wastewater	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	50	2	Discharge from chemical factories	Some people who use water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney or stomach problems.
Lindane	ng/L	200	32	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens	Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney or liver problems.
Methoxychlor	µg/L	30	0.09	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock	Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties.
Molinate (Ordram)	µg/L	20	1	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice	Some people who use water containing molinate in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive effects.
Oxamyl (Vydate)	µg/L	50	26	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on field crops, fruits and ornamentals, especially apples, potatoes, and tomatoes	Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years may experience slight nervous system effects.
PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	ng/L	500	90	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals	Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience changes in their skin, thymus gland problems, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	1	0.3	Discharge from wood preserving factories, cotton and other insecticidal/herbicidal uses	Some people who use water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Picloram	µg/L	500	166	Herbicide runoff	Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems.

Contaminant	Unit Measure -ment	MCL TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Simazine	µg/L	4	4	Herbicide runoff	Some people who use water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years may experience blood problems.
Thiobencarb	µg/L	70	42	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice	Some people who use water containing thiobencarb in excess of the MCL over many years may experience body weight and blood effects.
Toxaphene	µg/L	3	0.03	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle	Some people who use water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney, liver, or thyroid problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ng/L	5	0.7	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Unit Measure -ment	MCL TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Benzene	µg/L	1	0.15	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	Some people who use water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Carbon tetrachloride	ng/L	500	100	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	Some people who use water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems.

Contaminant	Unit Measure -ment	MCL TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources of Contamination	Health Effects Language
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5	6	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who use water containing 1,4-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience anemia, liver, kidney, or spleen damage, or changes in their blood.
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	5	3	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay, and glass products; fumigant	Some people who use water containing 1,1-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system or respiratory problems.
1,2-Dichloroethane	ng/L	500	400	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who use water containing 1,2- dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	6	10	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who use water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	6	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination	Some people who use water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	10	60	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination	Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems.
Dichloromethane	µg/L	5	4	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide	Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	5	0.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants	Some people who use water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,3-Dichloropropene	ng/L	500	200	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands	Some people who use water containing 1,3-dichloropropene in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	300	300	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories	Some people who use water containing ethylbenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems.
Methyl- <i>tert</i> -butyl ether	µg/L	13	13	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharges from petroleum and chemical factories	Some people who use water containing methyl- <i>tert</i> -butyl ether in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant	Unit Measure -ment	MCL TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Monochlorobenzene	µg/L	70	70	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and drycleaning facilities	Some people who use water containing monochlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems.
Styrene	µg/L	100	0.5	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills	Some people who drink water containing styrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems.
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	1	0.1	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or nervous system problems.
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	µg/L	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)	Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	5	5	Discharge from textile-finishing factories	Some people who use water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience adrenal gland changes.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	200	1000	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings	Some people who use water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, nervous system, or circulatory system problems.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	5	0.3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who use water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or immune system problems.
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	µg/L	5	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Toluene	µg/L	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks	Some people who use water containing toluene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system, kidney, or liver problems.
Trichlorofluoromethane	µg/L	150	1300	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant	Some people who use water containing trichlorofluoromethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems.
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	mg/L	1.2	4	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; drycleaning solvent; refrigerant	Some people who use water containing 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems.

Contaminant	Unit Measure -ment	MCL TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Vinyl chloride	ng/L	500	50	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination	Some people who use water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Xylenes	mg/L	1.750	1.8	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent	Some people who use water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system damage.

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

Contaminant	Unit Measure -ment	MCL [MRDL] TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Major Sources of Contamination	Health Effects Language
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	µg/L	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
HAA5 (Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids)	µg/L	60	N/A	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.
Bromate	µg/L	10	0.1	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.
Chloramines	mg/L	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	Some people who use 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.
Chlorine	mg/L	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	Some people who use 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.

Contaminant	Unit Measure -ment	MCL [MRDL] TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Major Sources of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Chlorite	mg/L	1.0	0.05	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.
Chlorine Dioxide	µg/L	[MRDL = 800 (as ClO ₂)]	[MRDLG = 800 (as ClO ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	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.
Control of DBP precursors (TOC)		TT	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of cancer.