



General Information: All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

MCL's, defined in a List of Definitions in this report, are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Radon can move up through the ground into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. It may also get into indoor air when released from tap water. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be a small source of radon in indoor air. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home consider having the home tested. Testing is easy and inexpensive. For more information call EPA's Radon Hotline at (800-SOS-RADON).

Cryptosporidium: *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* are microscopic organisms that are relatively common and widespread in the environment. Surface waters, such as lakes and rivers that contain a high amount of sewage contamination or animal wastes are more susceptible to increased numbers of these parasites. Your source water systems are taking steps to make sure these organisms do not pose a problem in your drinking water. Current protection measures include chlorination, filtration, and monitoring turbidity levels and particle sizes. Additionally, routine back-washing of the filters helps to eliminate the chances of finding these organisms in treated water. *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* have not been detected in our finished drinking water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immunocompromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, HIV/AIDS positive or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on

appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead Service Line Inventory: We conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory during 2024, and it was confirmed that our distribution system *contains no lead service lines*; however, some customer-owned portions are considered "Galvanized Requiring Replacement" (GRR). If your residence is connected to a line classified as GRR, you were sent a Public Notice from us in November 2024. The EPA recommends replacing your GRR portion of the service line. A service line is the pipe connecting the water main to the interior plumbing in a building. WWWWSB owns the portion of the service line feeding from our water main to the customer's meter. The portion of the service line from the meter to the residence (or business) is the responsibility of the property owner. For possible sources for funding assistance, try these websites: www.usa.gov/home-repali-programs and www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/single-family-housing-programs/individual-water-wastewater-grants.

WWWWSB has already begun to replace system owned galvanized service lines and water mains and will continue to replace a percentage of these galvanized pipelines annually until we reach our goal of 100% replacement. Other than setting the customer's meter one foot onto the customer's property, WWWWSB is unable to perform work on private property per our Water Board's governing by laws. WWWWSB has found no lead service line materials attached to any customer's service line while conducting our service line inventory.

Health Information about Lead: Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. NEVER make baby formula with warm or hot tap water.

Lead is rarely found in source water. If lead is present in tap water, it is primarily from corrosion of materials that were used in older plumbing, solder that connects pipes, or from pipes connecting a house to the main water pipe in the street. Lead is no longer used in manufacturing these products, but plumbing components containing lead may still remain in some older homes and buildings. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials that were used in your household plumbing. When water sits for several hours in pipes containing these older materials, lead can leach into the water.

The EPA and the CDC make the following recommendations:

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

If you choose to have your tap water tested, be sure to use a properly certified laboratory. 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. Water systems are required to sample for lead in schools and licensed child care facilities as requested by the facility. Contact your school or child care facility for further information about potential sampling results.

Monitoring Schedules: All of our water sources are monitored for contaminants according to a schedule assigned by the ADEM, using EPA approved methods and a state certified laboratory. The ADEM allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently.

Contaminants Monitored	Wetumpka	CEW&SA	Five Star	MMW
Inorganic Contaminants	--	2024	2024	2024
Lead and Copper	2022	2022	2022	2023
Microbiological Contaminants	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
Nitrates	--	2024	2024	2024
Radiological Contaminants	--	2022	2022	2023
Synthetic Organic Contaminants	--	2022	2024	2024
Volatile Organic Contaminants	--	2024	2024	2023
Disinfection By-products	2024	2024	2024	2024
Cryptosporidium	--	2017	2017	2023
PFAS Contaminants	--	2022	2023	2024
UCMR5 Contaminants	2024	2023	--	2023

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.

PFAS Contaminants: Below is a list of PFAS contaminants and a summary of results from most recent monitoring by Five Star Water Supply, CEW&SA, and MMW.

PFAS Contaminants (ppb)				
Contaminants	Five Star Detection	CEW&SA Detection	MMW Detection	
11CI-PF3OUdS	ND	ND	ND	ND
9CI-PF3ONS	ND	ND	ND	ND
ADONA	ND	ND	ND	ND
HFPO-DA	ND	ND	ND	ND
NEIFOSAA	ND	ND	ND	ND
NMeFOSAA	ND	0.000276	ND	ND
PFBS	0.051- 0.07	0.000126	ND	ND
PFDA	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFHXA	0.013-0.018	0.00096	ND	ND
PFDoA	ND	0.00066	ND	ND
PFHpA	0.0042-0.0069	0.000749	ND	ND
PFHXS	ND-0.0025	0.00598	ND	ND
PFNA	ND-0.0021	0.00108	ND	ND
PFOA	0.010-0.021	0.00226	ND-0.0023	ND
PFOA	0.012-0.022	0.00268	ND-0.0019	ND
PFTeDA	ND	0.00128	ND	ND
PFTIDA	ND	0.000921	ND	ND
PFUnA	ND	0.000566	ND	ND

For more information on PFAS contaminants, including the full contaminant names, please refer to www.epa.gov/pfas.

UCMR5 Contaminants: The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) requires monitoring by certain water systems for 29 PFAS substances and one metal (lithium) during 2022 - 2026 on assigned schedules.

CEWA and MMW monitored for UCMR5 during 2023, and results showed no detections. Wetumpka Water Works monitored for UCMR5 during 2024 as required. The detections were PFAS substances only and are listed below:

UCMR5 Contaminants (ppb)	
Contaminants	Detection
PFBS	0.049-0.078
PFHxA	0.013-0.016
PFBA	0.0053-0.0081
PFPeA	0.021-0.028
PFHpA	0.0041-0.0059
PFOA	0.01-0.014
PFOS	0.0097-0.018

For more information on UCMR contaminants, including the full list of UCMR 5 contaminants monitored, see www.epa.gov/dwucmr.

2025 Annual Water Quality Report

(Testing Performed January through December 2024)



We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report, covering water quality data from January through December 2024. This report provides information on the sources of our water, the results of water analyses, important information about water and health, plain language definitions, and our contact information.

Our drinking water supply met or surpassed the strict regulations of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all public water suppliers to prepare and distribute reports like this once every year.

Water Sources	Central Elmore Water Authority (Lake Martin)
	Five Star Water Supply District (Lake Jordan)
Treatment	Montgomery Water Works (Tallapoosa River)
	Filtration and chlorination for disinfection
Storage	2 tanks with a total capacity of 2,750,000 gallons
Customers	Approximately 3400
Water Board Staff	Ronnie Windham, General Manager
	Michael Dignon, Water Superintendent
	Chris Bowar, Wastewater Superintendent
	Pam Hines, Board Secretary
Water Board Members	John Strickland, Chairman
	Jason Mattox, Vice-Chairman
	Robert Hankins, Treasurer

Source Water Protection

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Source Water Assessment Plans have been developed by each of the water systems that supply your drinking water. These plans assist in protecting our water sources. The plans provide additional information such as potential sources of contamination and a Susceptibility Analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. Please call our office to find out how to review a copy of any of these Plans. We routinely complete water storage facility inspections and utilize a Bacteriological Monitoring Plan. The required chlorine residual is maintained throughout our distribution system to protect your drinking water from possible outside contaminants. Also, we established a Cross-Connection Policy to insure safe drinking water for our customers.

Please help us make your water system's efforts worthwhile by doing your part to protect our source water. Carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints, and waste oil.

Questions?

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ronnie Windham, General Manager, at 334-567-8404. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 1:00 p.m. in the Water Works Office at 2909 Elmore Road.

Detected Drinking Water Contaminants

As indicated by the Tables of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants, there were no violations of the primary MCL. The tables below show those contaminants that were detected. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements.

Detected Drinking Water Contaminants: Wetumpka Water Works and Sewer Board						
Contaminants	Violation	Level Detected	Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total coliform bacteria	NO	1 positive sample in Nov.2024 ¹	Present or Absent	0	presence in 5% of samples	Naturally present in the environment; used as an indicator that other bacteria may be present
Copper	NO	0.050 ² (0.0084-0.11)	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion; wood preservative leaching
Lead	NO	ND ² (ND-0.0082)	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	NO	LRAA 19.8-43.9	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total haloacetic acids (HAA5)	NO	LRAA 13.9-24.2	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
¹ One positive sample occurred on 11-13-24. The repeat sample was also positive. This was not an MCL violation but triggered a Level One Assessment, which was completed & submitted. Level One Assessment is defined under "Plain Language Definitions".						
² Figure shown is 90 th percentile of latest round of sampling, and number of sample sites exceeding the Action Level = 0						

Detected Drinking Water Contaminants: CEW&SA, Five Star, MWV									
Contaminants	Violation	Levels Detected		Unit of Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination		
		CEW&SA	Five Star				CEW&SA	Five Star	MWV
Total coliform bacteria	NO	Absent	Absent	5 present ¹	0	presence in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment; used as an indicator that other bacteria may be present		
Chlorine (finished water)	NO	1.6-2.1	1.60-2.05	0.10	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes		
Turbidity	NO	0.08	0.09	1.52-1.80	none	TT	Soil runoff (Measure of cloudiness of the water)		
Total Organic Carbon	NO	ND-1.48	0.86-1.68	1.0-1.8	none	TT	Soil runoff		
Alpha emitters	NO	ND	ND	4.88	PCilI	0	Erosion of natural deposits		
Radium-228	NO	ND	ND	3.83	PCilI	0	Erosion of natural deposits		
Antimony	NO	ND	ND-0.18	ND	ppb	6	Erosion of natural deposits		
Arsenic	NO	0.39	ND-0.34	ND	ppb	n/a	Petroleum refinery discharge; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder		
Barium	NO	0.0115	ND-0.03	0.003-0.096	ppm	2	Erosion; runoff from orchards and glass & electronics production		
Chromium	NO	0.598	ND-1.5	ND	ppb	100	Drilling wastes; metal refineries discharge; erosion		
Copper	NO	0.0732 ² (0.0082-0.0867)	0.009 ² (ND-0.242)	0.0839 ² (ND-0.212)	ppm	1.3 AL=1.3	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion; wood preservative leaching		
Fluoride	NO	0.90	0.30-0.80	ND-0.71	ppm	4	Erosion; water additive for tooth health; factory waste		
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	NO	ND	ND	ND-0.13	ppb	50	Discharge from chemical factories		
Lead	NO	0.0004 ² (ND-1.4)	ND ² (ND-0.001)	ND ² (ND-0.004)	ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits		
Mercury	NO	0.44	ND	ND	ppb	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	ND	ND-0.32	ND-0.52	ppm	10	Fertilizer run-off; septic tank leaching; sewage; erosion		
Pentachlorophenol	NO	ND	ND	ND-0.044	ppb	0	Discharge from wood preserving factories		
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	NO	14.8 – 35.0	17.2-64.9	19.1-67.6	ppb	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	NO	8.8-24.9	1.0-45.9	14.0-39.4	ppb	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination		

Unregulated Contaminants									
Chloroform	NO	ND-42.8	13.9-51.3	ND-6.99	ppb	70	none	Naturally occurring or from runoff or industrial discharge	
Bromodichloromethane	NO	ND-21.7	2.90-11.8	ND-4.17	ppb	none	none	Naturally occurring or from runoff or industrial discharge	
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	ND-1.1	ND-1.80	ND-1.15	ppb	60	none	Naturally occurring or from runoff or industrial discharge	
Bromoform	NO	ND-4.6	ND	ND-0.39	ppb	0	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment; discharge; runoff	
Secondary Contaminants									
Aluminum	NO	ND	ND	0.01-0.06	ppm	n/a	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits or from treatment with water additives	
Chloride	NO	11.6	7.09	6.05-24.6	ppm	none	250	Naturally occurring or from runoff	
Hardness	NO	11.3	NR	4.38-107.2	ppm	none	none	Naturally occurring or from water treatment	
Iron	NO	NR	NR	ND-0.14	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally occurring in the environment; erosion	
Manganese	NO	2.4 ³	0.01	0.07-0.10 ³	ppm	n/a	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes	
pH	NO	7.7	7.2-8.5	7.1	S.U.	none	8.5	Naturally occurring or from water treatment	
Sodium	NO	16.6	NR	11.4	ppm	none	none	Naturally occurring in the environment	
Sulfate	NO	12.8	20.6	6.6	ppm	none	250	Naturally occurring in the environment; erosion	
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	34.0	93.0	134	ppm	none	500	Naturally occurring or from runoff	

¹ Five (5) positive coliform samples were present during 2025. All repeat samples were coliform absent. This was not a primary MCL violation.

² Figure shown is 90th percentile of latest round of sampling, and number of sample sites exceeding the Action Level = 0

³ Secondary standards help manage drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. This was not a primary MCL violation.

Plain Language Definitions

Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Coliform Absent (ca): laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Disinfection byproducts (DBPs): formed when disinfectants react with bromide or natural organic matter present in the source water.

Hazard Index (HI): used to determine health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. An HI greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

Level One Assessment: an examination of the distribution system, water sources, treatment facilities, storage facilities and relevant operational practices at a water system.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that disinfection is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Micrograms per liter (ug/L): equivalent to parts per billion (ppb) since one liter of water is equal in weight to one billion micrograms.

Microsiemens per centimeter (us/cm): unit of measurement for Specific Conductance.

Milligrams per liter (mg/L): equivalent to parts per million

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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

Not Detected (ND): laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above detection limits of lab equipment.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l): corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l): corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l): corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Running Annual Average (RAA): yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system.

Standard Units (S.U.): pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Variances & Exemptions (V&E): State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Below is a table of contaminants for which we monitor as required on a schedule set by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Detections	Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt	Detections
Bacteriological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	Present or Absent	1 Present	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	ND
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	Present or Absent	Absent	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	ND
Radiological Contaminants							
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	ND	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb	ND
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	ND	Dichloromethane	5	ppb	ND
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	ND	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb	ND
Uranium	30	pCi/l	ND	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	400	ppb	ND
Inorganic Chemicals							
Antimony	6	ppb	ND	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6	ppb	ND
Arsenic	10	ppb	ND	Dinoseb	7	ppb	ND
Asbestos	7	MFL	ND	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppb	ND
Barium	2	ppm	ND	Diquat	20	ppb	ND
Beryllium	4	ppb	ND	Endrin	100	ppb	ND
Cadmium	5	ppb	ND	Epichlorohydrin	2	ppb	ND
Chromium	100	ppb	ND	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb	ND
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	0.0084-0.11	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppb	ND
Cyanide	200	ppb	ND	Glyphosate	700	ppb	ND
Fluoride	4	ppm	ND	Heptachlor	400	ppb	ND
Lead	AL=15	ppb	ND-0.0082	Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppb	ND
Mercury	2	ppb	ND	Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb	ND
Nitrate	10	ppm	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb	ND
Nitrite	1	ppm	ND	Lindane	200	ppb	ND
Selenium	.05	ppm	ND	Methoxychlor	40	ppb	ND
Thallium	.002	ppm	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb	ND
Organic Contaminants							
2,4-D	70	ppb	ND	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb	ND
Acrylamide	TT	TT	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb	ND
Alachlor	2	ppb	ND	Picloram	500	ppb	ND
Benzene	5	ppb	ND	Simazine	4	ppb	ND
Benz[a]pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	ND	Styrene	100	ppb	ND
Carbofuran	40	ppb	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	ND	Toluene	1	ppb	ND
Chlordane	2	ppb	ND	Toxaphene	3	ppb	ND
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	ND	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50	ppb	ND
Dalapon	200	ppb	ND	12,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppb	ND
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	ND	Xylenes	10	ppb	ND
LIST OF SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS							
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, CO3)				Manganese	Specific Conductance		
Aluminum	Corrosivity			Nickel	Sulfate		
Calcium, as Ca	Foaming agents (MBAS)			Oil	Total Dissolved Solids		
Carbon Dioxide	Hardness			pH	Zinc		
Chloride	Iron			Silver			
Color	Magnesium			Sodium			
LIST OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Adicarb	Chloroethane			Hexachlorobutadiene	Propachlor		
Adicarb Sulfone	Chloroform			3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N-Propylbenzene		
Adicarb Sulfoxide	Chloromethane			Isopropylbenzene	Propachlor		
Aldrin	O-Chlorotoluene			p-Isopropyltoluene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane		
Bromoacetic Acid	P-Chlorotoluene			M-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane		
Bromobenzene	Dibromochloromethane			Methomyl	Tetrachloroethene		
Bromochloromethane	Dibromomethane			Methyl	Trichloroacetic Acid		
Bromodichloromethane	1,1-Dichloroethane			Methylene chloride	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene		
Bromoform	1,3-Dichloropropane			Methyl tert-butyl ether	Trichloroethene		
Bromomethane	2,2-Dichloropropane			Metolachlor	Trichlorofluoromethane		
Butachlor	1,1-Dichloropropene			Metolachlor	1,2,3-Trichloropropane		
N-Butylbenzene	1,3-Dichloropropene			MTBE	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene		
Sec-Butylbenzene	Dicamba			Naphthalene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene		
Tert - Butylbenzene	Chlorodifluoromethane			1-Naphthol			
Carbaryl	Dieldrin			Paraquat			

More information about contaminants to drinking water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).