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2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Pelham water WORKS

Water is purchased
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Water Services to
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P.O. Box 1479
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205.620.6420

SP167820

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. Pelham Water Works serves you with water from two different sources; five wells that draw from the Copper Ridge Dolomite and Longview Limestone Aquifers and purchased water from Shelby County Water Services whose sources are the Talladega/Shelby Water Treatment Plant (TSWTP) and the Shelby South Water Treatment Plant (SWTP). The water treated at these facilities comes from the Coosa River/Lay Lake. We treat our well water by adding chlorine at each well before distribution and treatment of the water purchase from Shelby County Water Services is typical of surface water plants which includes flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and the addition of copper sulfate, potassium permanganate, hydrogen peroxide, powdered activated carbon, chlorine dioxide, alum-based coagulant, ferric-based coagulant, calcium carbonate, granular activated carbon, chlorine for disinfection and fluoride for dental health.

Pelham Water Works has completed its Source Water Assessment Program as required by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management and a copy is available for viewing at the water works office. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the City of Pelham's Public Works Director, Mr. Eddy Jowers at Pelham Water Works, 205-620-6413. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council Meetings, they are on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. Mayor Gary W. Waters is the Superintendent of the Water Works and the City Council members serve as the Water Board. The Council Members include Rick Hayes, Ron Scott, Beth McMillan, Maurice Mercer and Mildred Lanier. Pelham Water Works routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st of 2016, unless otherwise noted. Certain contaminants are monitored less frequently than annually. The data presented is from the most recent testing done in accordance with applicable regulations. However, if the data is more than five years old it is not a requirement to be included. Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of EPA a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for any of these contaminants was not required.

DEFINITIONS

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- Non-Detects (ND)** laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- Not Tested (NT)** no testing was required during this monitoring period.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)** One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)** One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- Millirems per year (mrem/yr)** Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)** Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- Action Level** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT)** A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Maximum Contaminant Level** The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- RAA** Running annual average.
- LRAA** Locational running annual average.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

MCL's 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. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immuno-compromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, HIV/AIDS positive or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. 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).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials of components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Pelham Water Works is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In accordance with regulations, lead and copper samples were taken in the Pelham Water Works distribution system in 2016. The 90th percentile values were 0.001-0.010 ppm for lead and 0.04-0.22 ppm for copper. All samples were below action levels. In accordance with regulations, lead and copper samples were taken from Shelby County Water Services distribution system in 2014. The 90th percentile values were ND for lead and 0.164 ppm for copper. All samples were below action levels.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

We at Pelham Water Works work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Pelham Water Works and Shelby County Water System both took 480 bacterial samples a piece in the year with zero positive samples for E.coli and Total Coliform.

Contaminant	Level Detected			
	City System	Unit Measurement	SMCL	Noticeable Effects Above SMCL
Color, APHA	<10.		15 color units	Visible tint
Foaming Agents (Surfactants)	<0.02	ppm	0.5	Frothy, cloudy; bitter taste; odor
Iron	<0.05	ppm	0.3	Rusty color; sediment; metallic taste; reddish or orange staining
Magnesium	12.3-13.9	ppm		Black to brown color; black staining; bitter metallic taste
pH	6.81-7.18	SU	6.5-8.5	Low pH: bitter metallic taste; corrosion High pH: slippery feel; soda taste; deposits
Silver	<1.001	ppm	0.1	Skin discoloration; graying of the white part of the eye
Zinc	<0.03	ppm	5	Metallic taste

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Secondary Drinking Water Standards regulate constituents that cause offensive taste, odor, color, corrosivity, foaming and staining. The concentration limit is called the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL). Secondary Standards are not enforceable. Public water systems are not required to test for or remove secondary contaminants. Secondary Standards are guidelines used to provide communities with the best quality water possible.

Other Contaminants Monitored

Contaminant	Level Detected
Alkalinity, Total	146-171 mg/L
Calcium	33.7-39.5 mg/L
Carbon Dioxide	9-11 mg/L
Hardness as mg eq CaCO3/L	135-153 mg/L
Langelier Saturation Index	-0.572-1.03 L.L.
Nickel	<0.001 mg/L
Specific Conductance	237-194 umhos

TEST RESULTS 2016 unch noted									
Level Detected									
Contaminant	Violator Y/N	City System	Talladega/ Shelby WTP	Shelby South WTP	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	

Bacteriological									
1	Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	ND	ND	Presence or Absence	MCLG=0 MCL=presence of coliform bacteria	Naturally present in the environment.	
2	Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	N	ND	ND	ND	Presence or Absence	≤5% of monthly samples, or if a routine sample and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> coliform.	Human and animal fecal waste	
3	Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliforms)	N	ND	ND	ND	Presence or Absence	None	Human and animal fecal waste	
4	Turbidity	N	05-.33	0.29	0.34	NTU	n/a	Soil runoff	

Radiological									
5	Beta/photon emitters	N	ND in 2004	ND 2008	ND in 2012	mrem/yr	0	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
6	Alpha emitters	N	2.2 in 2011	<1.0	ND	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
7	Combined radium-226/228	N	<0.6, 1.4 in 2011	<0.9	ND	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Chemicals									
8	Antimony	N	ND in 2015	ND	ND	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
9	Arsenic	N	ND in 2015	ND	ND	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production water
10	Asbestos	N	ND in 2006	ND	NT	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural water
11	Barium	N	0.016-0.027 in 2015	ND	ND	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
12	Beryllium	N	ND in 2015	ND	ND	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
13	Bromate	N	NT	NT	NT	ppb	0	10	By-product of drinking water chlorination
14	Cadmium	N	ND in 2015	ND	ND	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; runoff from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
15	Chloramines	N	NT	NT	NT	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
16	Chlorine	N	1.13-1.52	2.62	2.70	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
17	Chlorine Dioxide	N	NT	620	NT	ppm	MRDLG=800	MRDL=800	Water additive used to control microbes
18	Chlorite	N	NT	880	NT	ppb	800 ppb	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
19	Chromium	N	ND in 2015	ND	ND	ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
20	Copper	N	04-.22	ND	ND	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
21	Cyanide	N	ND in 2015	ND	ND	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
22	Fluoride	N	ND in 2015	1.00	1.14	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
23	Lead	N	1-10	ND	ND	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
24	Mercury (inorganic)	N	ND in 2015	ND	ND	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
25	Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.60-0.89	0.460	0.260	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
26	Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	ND in 2015	ND	ND	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
27	Total Nitrate and Nitrite	N	0.60-0.89	0.460	0.260	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
28	Selenium	N	ND in 2015	ND	ND	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from landfills
29	Thallium	N	ND in 2015	ND	ND	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Organic Chemicals									
30	Acrylamide	N	ND in 2006	ND	ND	ppb	0	11	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
31	Alachlor	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
32	Atrazine	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
33	Benzene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
34	Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	N	ND	ND	ND	ppt	0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
35	Carbofuran	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
36	Carbon tetrachloride	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
37	Chlordane	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
38	Chlorobenzene or Monochlorobenzene (MCB)	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
39	2,4-D	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
40	Dalapon	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
41	Dibromochloropropane	N	ND	ND	ND	ppt	0	200	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
42	o-Dichlorobenzene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

43	p-Dichlorobenzene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
44	1,2-Dichloroethane	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
45	1,1-Dichloroethylene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
46	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
47	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
48	Dichloromethane or Methylene Chloride (DCM)	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
49	1,2-Dichloropropane	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
50	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
51	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
52	Dinoseb	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
53	Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDF)	N	ND in 2006	ND	ND	ppq	0	30	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
54	Diquat	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use
55	Endothal	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	100	100	Runoff from herbicide use
56	Endrin	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
57	Epichlorohydrin	N	ND in 2006	ND	ND	ppb	0	TT	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
58	Ethylbenzene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
59	Ethylene dibromide	N	ND	ND	ND	ppt	0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
60	Glyphosate	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	700	700	Runoff from herbicide use
61	HAAS (Haloacetic Acids) (LRAA)	N	5-53	15.9	3.21	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
62	Heptachlor	N	ND	ND	ND	ppt	0	400	Residue of banned termiticide
63	Heptachlor epoxide	N	ND	ND	ND	ppt	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
64	Hexachlorobenzene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
65	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
66	Lindane	N	ND	ND	ND	ppt	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
67	Methoxychlor	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
68	Oxamyl (Vydate)	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
69	Pentachlorophenol	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
70	Picloram	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	500	500	Herbicide runoff
71	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
72	Simazine	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff
73	Styrene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
74	Tetrachloroethylene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
75	Toluene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppm	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
76	Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (LRAA)	N	0.3-0.5 in 2015	2.30	1.10	ppm	n/a	TT	Naturally present in the environment
77	THM (Total trihalomethanes) (LRAA)	N	11-73	16.6	12.7	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
78	Toxaphene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
79	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	N	ND	ND	N/D	ppb	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
80	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
81	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
82	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
83	Trichloroethylene	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
84	Vinyl Chloride	N	ND	ND	ND	ppb	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastic factories
85	Xylenes	N	ND	ND	ND	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Unregulated Contaminants Table									
CONTAMINANT	Average	Range	CONTAMINANT	Average	Range				
1,1-Dichloropropene	ND 0.000	0.000	Chloroform	0.0041 0.000	0.000				
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND 0.000	0.000	Chloroform	ND 0.000	0.000				
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND 0.000	0.000	Dibromochloromethane	0.0006 0.000	0.000				
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND 0.000	0.000	Dibromomethane	ND 0.000	0.000				
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ND 0.000	0.000	Dibromodichloromethane	ND 0.000	0.000				
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ND 0.000	0.000	Dieldrin	ND 0.000	0.000				
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND 0.000	0.000	Hexachlorobutadiene	ND 0.000	0.000				
1,3-Dichloropropane	ND 0.000	0.000	M-Dichlorobenzene	ND 0.000	0.000				
1,3-Dichloropropene	ND 0.000	0.000	p-Isopropylbenzene	ND 0.000	0.000				
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND 0.000	0.000	M-Dichlorobenzene	ND 0.000	0.000				
2,2-Dichloropropane	ND 0.000	0.000	Methoxy	ND 0.000	0.000				
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	ND 0.000	0.000	MTBE	ND 0.000	0.000				
Aldicarb	ND 0.000	0.000	Mesitachlor	ND 0.000	0.000				
Aldicarb Sulfone	ND 0.000	0.000	Metribuzin	ND 0.000	0.000				
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	ND 0.000	0.000	N-Butylbenzene	ND 0.000	0.000				
Aldrin	ND 0.000	0.000	Naphthalene	ND 0.000	0.000				
Bromobenzene	ND 0.000	0.000	N-Propylbenzene	ND 0.000	0.000				
Bromochloromethane	ND 0.000	0.000	O-Chloroethanol	ND 0.000	0.000				
Bromodichloromethane	0.0011 0.000	0.000	p-Chloroethanol	ND 0.000	0.000				
Bromofluoromethane	ND 0.000	0.000	p-Isopropylbenzene	ND 0.000	0.000				
Bromobenzene	ND 0.000	0.000	Propachlor	ND 0.000	0.000				
Butachlor	ND 0.000	0.000	Sec-Butylbenzene	ND 0.000	0.000				
Carbaryl	ND 0.000	0.000	Tert-Butylbenzene	ND 0.000	0.000				
Chloroethane	ND 0.000	0.000	Trichlorofluoromethane	ND 0.000	0.000				

Table of Detected Contaminants in 2016									
Level Detected									
Contaminant	Violator Y/N	City System	Talladega/ Shelby WTP	Shelby South WTP	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Turbidity	N	05-.33	0.29	0.34	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff	
Chlorine	N	1.13-1.52	2.62	2.70	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes	
Chlorine Dioxide	N	NT	620	NT	ppb	800	800	Water additive used to control microbes	
Chlorite	N	NT	880	NT	ppb	MRDLG=800	MRDL=1000	Water additive used to control microbes	
Copper	N	04-.22	ND	ND	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Fluoride	N	ND	1.00	1.14	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.60-0.89	0.460	0.260	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	N	0.60-0.89	0.460	0.260	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Bromodichloromethane	N	0.0001	NT	NT	ppm			By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Chloroform	N	0.0041	NT	NT	ppm			By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Dibromochloromethane	N	0.0006	NT	NT	ppm			By-product of drinking water chlorination	
HAAS (Haloacetic acids) (LRAA)	N	5-53	15.9	3.21	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (LRAA)	N	ND	2.30	1.10	ppm	n/a	TT	Naturally present in the environment	
THM (Total trihalomethanes) (LRAA)	N	11-73	16.6	12.7	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Secondary Contaminants									
Aluminum Chloride	N	ND							