Table 1

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
Microbiological Contaminants					
Total Coliform Bacteria	n/a[1]	TT = 2 or more positive samples after April 1, 2016. MCL= 2 or more positive samples before April 1, 2016.[2]	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 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.
E. Coli,	n/a	Any positive sample[3]	0	Human and animal fecal waste.	E. coli 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.
Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage)	n/a	Any positive sample	0	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 (for systems that must install filtration but have not – include the highest monthly average for the entry point).	NTU[4]	1 NTU[5]	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. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.

[1] N/A means not applicable.

[2] Before April 1, 2016, a violation occurs at systems collecting 40 or more samples per month when more than 5% of the total coliform samples are positive. A violation occurs at systems collecting less than 40 samples per month when two or more samples are total coliform positive. After April 1, 2016, a Level 1 assessment is triggered if 2 or more routine/repeat samples are total coliform positive in the same month.

[3] A violation occurs when a total coliform positive sample is positive for *E. Coli* and a repeat total coliform sample is positive or when a total coliform positive sample is negative for *E. Coli* but a repeat total coliform sample is positive and the sample is also positive for *E. Coli.*

[4] NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit; a measure of particles in water.

[5] A MCL violation occurs when the average of all daily entry point analyses for the month exceed the MCL rounded off to the nearest whole number

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Turbidity (for systems that have met the criteria for avoiding filtration – include the highest single measurement found at the entry point during the year).	NTU	5NTU[6]	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. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Turbidity (as a treatment technique for systems that filter and use turbidity as an indicator of filtration performance – include the highest single measurement **and** the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the specified turbidity limits). Conventional Filtration Slow Sand Filtration Diatomaceous Earth Filtration	NTU	 TT-0.3 TT-1.0 TT-1.0	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. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Total organic carbon	Mg/l	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment	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 getting cancer.

[6] A violation occurs when the average of two consecutive daily entry point analyses exceeds the MCL rounded off to the nearest whole number.

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Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
Radioactive Contaminants					
Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides	mrem/ yr[7]	4[8]	0	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.	Certain materials 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.
Gross alpha activity (including radium – 226 but excluding radon and uranium)	PCi/L[9]	15[10]	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 and 228	Pci/L	5[10]	0	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.
Uranium	ug/l	30 [10]	0	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganics[11]					
Asbestos	MFL[12]	7	7	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.
Antimony	ug/l[13]	6	6	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.
Arsenic	ug/l	10[14]	n/a	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.
Barium	mg/l[15]	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes;	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could

[7] Millirems per year (mrem/yr) – measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

[8] If beta particles are detected at or below 50 pCi/l, report the detected level in pCi/l. This will provide consumers with a standard against which to compare that detected level, include "50*" in the MCL column (rather than the actual MCL of 4 mrem/year) and include a footnote to the table that says "The State considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles." If beta particles are detected above 50 pCi/l, the water supplier must determine the actual radioactive constituents present in the water to calculate the dose exposure level in mrem/year, and must report both the detected level and MCL as mrem/year.

[9] Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

[10] A MCL violation occurs when the annual composite of four quarterly samples or the average of the analysis of four quarterly samples exceeds the MCL.

[11] If the results of a monitoring sample analysis exceed the MCL, the water supplier shall collect one more sample from the same sampling point within two weeks of as soon as practical. An MCL violation occurs when the average (rounded off to the same number of significant figures as the MCL for the contaminant in question) of the two results exceed the MCL.

[12] Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) – million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers

[13] Micrograms per liter (ug/l) or parts per billion (ppb).

[14] If arsenic is detected above 5 ug/l, but below 10 ug/l (the MCL) your Annual Water Quality Report must contain the following statement: "NYS and EPA have promulgated a drinking water arsenic standard of 10 parts per billion. While your drinking water meets the standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effect of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems."

[15] Milligrams per liter (mg/l) or parts per million (ppm).

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Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
				Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Beryllium	ug/l	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coil-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.
Bromate	ug/l	10	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection at treatment plants using Ozone.	Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Cadmium	ug/l	5	5	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.
Chloride	mg/l	250	N/A	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.	Chloride is essential for maintaining good health. Research has not conclusively demonstrated that human exposure to chloride itself causes adverse health effects, although exposure to high levels of certain chloride salts has been associated with adverse health effects in humans. For example, high dietary intake of sodium chloride can be a contributing factor to high blood pressure, but this has been attributed mainly to the presence of sodium. The New York State standard for chloride is 250 milligrams per liter, and is based on chloride's effects on the taste and odor of the water.
Chlorite	mg/l	1	0.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection at treatment plants using chlorine dioxide.	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.
Chromium	ug/l	100	100	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.
Copper	mg/l	AL = 1.3[16]	1.3	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 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 doctor.
Cyanide (as free Cyanide)	ug/l	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal	Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could

[16] Include the 90th percentile value for the most recent sampling, the number range of detections, and the number of sites that exceeded the action level. If lead is detected above 15 ug/l (the Action Level) in more than 5%, but fewer than 10%, of the sites sampled [if your system samples fewer than 20 sites and has even one sample above the AL, you will need to include the standard explanation for an AL exceedance], your Annual Water Quality Report must include the following statement: "If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. *[NAME OF UTILITY]* 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*. "

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Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
				factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.	experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.
Fluoride	mg/l	2.2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that 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. Children may get mottled teeth.
Iron	ug/l	300[17]	N/A	Naturally occurring.	Iron is essential for maintaining good health. However, too much iron can cause adverse health effects. Drinking water with very large amounts of iron can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation and stomach pain. These effects usually diminish once the elevated iron exposure is stopped. A small number of people have a condition called hemochromatosis, in which the body absorbs and stores too much iron. People with hemochromatosis may be at greater risk for health effects resulting from too much iron in the body (sometimes called "iron overload") and should be aware of their overall iron intake. The New York State standard for iron in drinking water is 0.3 milligrams per liter, and is based on iron's effects on the taste, odor and color of the water.
Lead	ug/l	AL=15[16]	0	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.
Manganese	ug/l	300[17]	N/A	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.	Manganese is a common element in rocks, soil, water, plants, and animals. Manganese occurs naturally in water after dissolving from rocks and soil. Contamination of drinking water may occur if manganese gets into surface or groundwater after dissolving from rocks and soil. It may also occur if manganese gets into surface or groundwater after improper waste disposal in landfills or by facilities using manganese in the production of steel or other products. Manganese is an essential nutrient that is necessary to maintain good health. However, exposure to too much manganese can cause adverse health effects. There is some evidence from human studies that long-term exposure to manganese in drinking water is associated with nervous system effects in adults (e.g., weakness, stiff muscles and trembling of the hands) and children (learning and behavior). The results of these studies only suggest an effect because the possible influences of other factors were not adequately assessed. There is supporting evidence that manganese causes nervous system effects in humans from occupational studies of workers exposed to high levels of manganese in air, but the relevance of these studies to long term drinking water exposure is less clear because the exposures were quite elevated and by inhalation, not by ingestion.
Mercury (Inorganic)	ug/l	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.	Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
Selenium	ug/l	50	50	Discharge from petroleum	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in

[17] If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 ug/l.

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Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
				and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.	excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.
Silver	ug/l	100	N/A	Naturally occurring, discharge from photographic and radiographic processing; Manufacturing of electronic products; Jewelry making; Plating and soldering.	Some people who drink water containing silver in excess of the MCL over may years could experience argyria or argyrosis, a permanent blue-gray discoloration of the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes.
Sodium	mg/l	(see Health Effects)	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.	Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.
Sulfate	mg/l	250	N/A	Naturally occurring.	Drinking water containing high concentrations of sulfate can cause short-term intestinal effects in humans. The effects can range from a laxative effect (loose stools) to diarrhea (unusually frequent and liquid bowel movements). Diarrhea is of particular concern in infants, because it can lead to more serious effects such as dehydration. Travelers or new residents, who may change from drinking water with low sulfate concentrations to drinking water with high sulfate concentrations, may experience short term intestinal effects due to sulfate. The New York State standard for sulfate is 250 milligrams per liter, and is based on sulfate's effects on the taste and odor of the water.
Thallium	ug/l	2	0.5	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.
Zinc	mg/l	5	N/A	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.	Zinc has no health effects unless detected in very high concentrations. The presence of zinc may result in an undesirable taste in drinking water.
Color	Units	15	N/A	Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the potential for production of excess amounts of disinfectant by-products such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter.	Color has no health effects. In some instances, color may be objectionable to some people at as low as 5 units. Its presence is aesthetically objectionable and suggests that the water may need additional treatment.

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Odor	Units	3	N/A	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.	Odor as measured by this standard procedure has no health effects; although several contaminants exert odors when they are present at levels near their MCLs. Odor is an important quality factor affecting the drinkability of water.
Inorganics – Nitrate and Nitrite[18]					
Nitrate	mg/l	10[19]	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.
Nitrite	mg/l	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.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides					
Acrylamide		TT[20]	n/a	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.
Alachlor	ug/l	2	0	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.
Aldicarb	ug/l	3	1	Runoff from insecticide use on row crops.	Some people who drink water containing aldicarb in excess of the MCL over many years could experience neurological effects such as sweating, papillary constriction and leg weakness.
Aldicarb sulfone	ug/l	2	1	Runoff from insecticide use on row crops.	Some people who drink water containing aldicarb sulfone in excess of the MCL over many years could experience neurological effects such as sweating, papillary constriction and leg weakness.
Aldicarb sulfoxide	ug/l	4	1	Runoff from insecticide use on row crops.	Some people who drink water containing aldicarb sulfoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience neurological effects such as sweating, papillary constriction and leg weakness.
Atrazine	ug/l	3	3	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 reproductive difficulties.
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	ng/l[21]	200	0	Leaching from lining of	Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may

[18] If the analytical results exceed the MCL, the water supplier shall collect another sample from the same sampling point, within 24 hours of the receipt of results or as soon as practical. An MCL violation occurs when the average of the two results exceeds the MCL.

[19] If nitrate is detected above 5 mg/l, but below 10 mg/l (the MCL), your Annual Water Quality Report must contain the following statement: "Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from you health care provider."

[20] Each public water system must certify annually in writing to the State that when Acrylamide and Epichlorohydrin are used in drinking water systems, the commination (or product) of dose and monomer level does not exceed the levels specified as follows: (1) Acrylamide = 0.05% dosed at 1 mg/l (or equivalent); and (2) Epichlorohydrin – 0.01% dosed at 20 mg/l (or equivalent).

[21] Nanograms per liter (ng/l) or parts per trillion (ppt).

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				water storage tanks and distribution lines.	experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Carbofuran	ug/l	40	40	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, or nervous or reproductive systems.
Chlordane	ug/l	2	n/a	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.
Dalapon	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	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
1,4-Dioxane	ug/l	1	n/a	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.	Laboratory studies show that 1,4-dioxane caused liver cancer in animals exposed at high levels throughout their lifetime. Whether 1,4-dioxane causes cancer in humans is unknown. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers 1,4-dioxane as likely to be carcinogenic to humans based upon studies of animals exposed to high levels of this chemical over their entire lifetimes.
2,4-D 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic	ug/l	50	n/a	Release to the environment by its application as a pesticide used to control broad leaf needs in agriculture and for control of woody plants along roadsides, railways, and utility rights-of-way.	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.
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	ug/l	50	n/a	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 general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties.
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate) (DEHP)	ug/l	6	0	Used in plastic products such as polyvinyl chloride, plastic toys, vinyl upholstery, adhesives and coatings. Compound likely to be released to the environment during production and waste disposal of these products. Also used in inks, pesticides, cosmetics and vacuum pump oil.	Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate 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.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane)	ng/l	200	0	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.

[22] Unspecified Organic contaminant classification as defined in 10 NYCRR Part 5.

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Dinoseb (4,6-dinitro-2-sec-butylphenol)	ug/l	7	7	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
Diquat	ug/l	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use.	Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	pg/l[23]	30	0	Emission 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.
Endothall	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	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.
Endrin	ug/l	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide.	Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
Epichlorohydrin		TT[24]	n/a	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.
Ethylene dibromide (EDB) (1,2-Dibromomethane)	ng/l	50	0	Discharge from petroleum containing banned additive; Soil fumigant.	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.
Glyphosate	ug/l	50[22]	700	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.
Heptachlor	ng/l	400	0	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.
Heptachlor epoxide	ng/l	200	0	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.
Hexachlorobenzene	ug/l	1	0	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 kidney, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	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 stomach or kidneys.
Lindane	ng/l	200	200	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.

[23] Picograms per liter (pg/l) or parts per quadrillion (ppq).

[24] Each public water system must certify annually in writing to the State that when Acrylamide and Epichlorohydrin are used in drinking water systems, the commination (or product) of dose and monomer level does not exceed the levels specified as follows: (1) Acrylamide = 0.05% dosed at 1 mg/l (or equivalent); and (2) Epichlorohydrin – 0.01% dosed at 20 mg/l (or equivalent).

[25] Principal Organic Contaminant classification as defined in 10 NYCRR Part 5.

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Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
Methoxychlor	ug/l	40	40	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)	ug/l	50	n/a	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.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ng/l	10	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.	PFOA caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOA in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOA in animals.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/l	10	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.	PFOS caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOS in animals.
Pentachlorophenol	ug/l	1	0	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
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	ng/l	500	0	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.
Picloram	ug/l	50	n/a	Herbicide runoff.	Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
Simazine	ug/l	4	4	Herbicide runoff.	Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience tremors or have problems with their blood.
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	ug/l	10	n/a	Residue of banned herbicide.	Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
Toxaphene	ug/l	3	0	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 thyroid, kidneys, or liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Volatile Organic Contaminants					
Benzene	ug/l	5^{25}	0	Discharge from factories; Leaks from gas storage tanks and leaching from 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	ug/l	5^{25}	0	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	ug/l	5^{25}	n/a	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 kidneys or liver.
o-Dichlorobenzene	ug/l	5^{25}	n/a	Discharge from industrial	Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many

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Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
(1,2-Dichlorobenzene)				chemical factories.	years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess over the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.
1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	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 (1,1-Dichloroethene)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	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.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis-1,2-Dichloroethene)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	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.
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
Dichloromethane	ug/l	5[25]	0	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.
1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/l	5[25]	0	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.
Ethylbenzene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Leaks from gasoline tanks.	Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
Styrene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	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.
Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene) (Perchloroethylene) (Perchloroethene) (PCE)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; Waste sites; Spills.	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.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	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.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	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.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	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.
Trichloroethylene (Trichloroethene) (TCE)	ug/l	5[25]	0	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.
Toluene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Leaks from gasoline tanks; Discharge from petroleum factories. Leaching of solvent from lining of potable water tanks.	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.

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Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
Vinyl Chloride	ug/l	2	0	Degradation of other chemicals leaching from waste sites, spills, etc.	Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
m-xylene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Leaks from gasoline tanks; Discharge from petroleum factories. Leaching of solvent from lining of potable water tanks.	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.
o-xylene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Leaks from gasoline tanks; Discharge from petroleum factories. Leaching of solvent from lining of potable water tanks.	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.
p-xylene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Leaks from gasoline tanks; Discharge from petroleum factories. Leaching of solvent from lining of potable water tanks.	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.
Total Xylenes	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Leaks from gasoline tanks; Discharge from petroleum factories. Leaching of solvent from lining of potable water tanks.	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.
Disinfection Byproducts					
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)	ug/l	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	ug/l	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.	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.
Disinfectants					
Chlorine Residual	mg/l	4[26]	n/a	Water additive used to control microbes.	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.
Chloramines Residual	mg/l	4[26]	n/a	Water additive used to control microbes.	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.

[26] Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.

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Chlorine Dioxide Residual	ug/l	800[26]	n/a	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.

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfection Byproducts (See Table 17 of Part 5 (Information Collection Rule (IRC) Contaminant Reporting Requirements)[27]				
Haloacetilenitriles (dichloro-, trichloro-, bromochloro-, and dibromoacetonitrile)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloketones (1,1-dichloropropanone and 1,1,1-trichloropropanine)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloropicrin	n/a	n/a	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloral Hydrate	n/a	n/a	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Organic Halides	n/a	n/a	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Aldehydes	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Cyanogen Chloride	n/a	n/a	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection at treatment plants using Chloramines.
Chlorite	mg/l	1	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection at treatment plants using Hypochlorite Solutions.
Contaminants Listed in Table 16 of Part 5				
Diazinon	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released to the environment through its use and application as an insecticide with fruit, vineyards, and corn crops.
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Dinitrotoluenes are used in organic synthesis, dyes, explosives and as a propellant additive. This compound may enter the environment in wastewater from the processes in which it was made and used.
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	This compound may enter the environment through its production and uses in the manufacture of dyes, explosives (TNT), urethane polymers and foams.
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (n,n-Diphenylhydrazine)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used in the manufacture of benzidine, anti-inflammatory drugs and used as an intermediate in the production of dyes, it may be released to the environment during production and use.
Disulfoton	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	A manufactured substance used as an insecticide on cereal, cotton, tobacco, and potato crops. Sources of release include losses during manufacturing, formulation, packaging, application and disposal of this pesticide.
Diuron	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released to the environment by its application as a herbicide for control of grasses in orchards and on wheat crops.
Echoviruses	n/a	n/a	n/a	Fecal sources.
Eplam (EPTC) (dipropylthiocarbamic acid S-ethyl ester)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released to the environment by its application as a soil fumigant and selective herbicide for control of a variety of weeds on corn and potatoes.
Fonofos (Dyphonate)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released to the environment by its application as a soil insecticide used on worms and centipedes.
Helicobacter pylori	n/a	n/a	n/a	Fecal sources; hand to mouth transmission.
Lead – 210	n/a	n/a	n/a	Part of uranium decay series, naturally occurring.
Linuron	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released to the environment by its application as a herbicide used with corn, soybean, cotton, and wheat crops.
2-Methyl Phenol (o-Cresol) (2-Cresol)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released in automobile and diesel exhaust, coal tar and petroleum refining, and wood pulping.

[27] If a contaminant in this table is detected above the MCL please contact the State Health Department for Health Effects Language.

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Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Sources in Drinking Water
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	ug/l	10	n/a	Releases from gasoline storage tanks. MTBE is an octane enhancer in unleaded gasoline. Atmospheric deposition.
Microsporidia	n/a	n/a	n/a	Occurs in rivers, lakes, ponds and unfiltered water.
Molinate	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released to the environment by its application as a selective herbicide used with rice to control watergrass.
Naphthalene	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	This compound enters the atmosphere primarily from fugitive emissions and exhaust connected with its presence in fuel oil and gasoline. In addition, there are discharges on land and into water from spills during the storage, transport, and disposal of fuel oil, coal tar, etc.
Nitrobenzene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Nitrobenzene is produced in large quantities and may be released to the environment in emissions and wastewater during its production and use. It is used in the production of aniline, which is used to make dyes, herbicides, and drugs.
Perchlorate	ug/l	18[28]	n/a	Oxygen additive in solid fuel propellant for rockets, missiles, and fireworks.
Polonium-210	n/a	n/a	n/a	Part of uranium decay series, naturally occurring.
Prometon	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released to the environment by its application as a herbicide used on annual and perennial weeds and grasses.
RDX (Cyclonite) (Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in explosives; ammunition plants.
Terbacil	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released to the environment by its application as a herbicide used with sugarcane, alfalfa, and some fruit.
Terbufos	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released to the environment by its application as an insecticide used with corn, sugar beet, and grain sorghum crops.
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Will enter the environment as emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels and incineration of municipal wastes, as well as emissions from its manufacture and use as a bactericide and wood/glue preservative.
Additional Contaminants Listed in Table 17 of Part 5 (Information Collection Rule (IRC) Contaminant Reporting Requirements)				
Total Culturable Viruses	n/a	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring.
Other Principal Organic Contaminants				
Acrolein	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Chemical and pesticide manufacturing; livestock feeds; exhaust from combustion processes; direct application to water and wastewater during use as an aquatic herbicide.
Acrylonitrile	ug/l	5[25]	0	Used to produce synthetic fibers and polymers and other chemicals and resins and is released as fugitive emissions and in wastewater during production use.
Aldrin	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Pesticide used in agriculture for soil and seed treatment; used in treatment of wood and mothproofing of woolen products; byproduct of the pesticide Aldrin. In the United States, most uses were banned in 1987; however it is still found in our environment from past uses.
Allyl Chloride	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Manufacturing of allyl compounds; used for thermosetting resins, varnishes, plastics, adhesives, synthesis of pharmaceuticals and insecticides; ally chloride may be released to the environment during its manufacture and use.
4-Aminobiphenyl	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used in organic research in the detection of sulfates and as a carcinogen in cancer research.
Aniline	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Component of wood stains and varnishes; Rubber manufacturing.
Azobenzene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Fumigant or smoke in greenhouses for control of mites; intermediate in production of insecticides and in the manufacturing of dyes and rubber accelerators.
Benzidine	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Benzidine has not been manufactured for sale in the U.S. since the mid-1970s. In the past, it was used to produce dyes for cloth, paper and leather. Benzidine has been found in waste sites and landfills.
Alpha-BHC (Alpha Lindane) (Alpha Benzene Hexachloride) (Alpha Hexachloroxcyclohexane)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Small amounts of Alpha-BHC may be released to the environment from the isomeriztion of the insecticide lindane upon exposure to sunlight. Release of Alpha-BHC most likely occurs from the use of technical hexachlorocyclohexane as a pesticide.
Beta-BHC (Beta Hexachloroxcyclohexane)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Formerly used in the United States as an insecticide.

[28] An MCL has not been established for this contaminant. The value presented represents a State Guidance level.

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Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Sources in Drinking Water
Delta-BHC (Delta Lindane) (Delta Hexachloroxcyclohexane)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Formerly used in the United States as an insecticide.
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Synthetic organic compound chiefly used on site in the production of polysulfide polymers.
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Chemical intermediate for the manufacture of pesticides and is most likely released into the environment from the use of products containing the compound.
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used in laboratory and industrial organic synthesis; Used in textile treatments, pesticide manufacturing, cleaning solvents, paints and resins.
Bromobenzene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used in organic synthesis; used in solvents; motor oil additive.
Bromochloromethane (Chlorobromomethane)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Bromochloromethane, which finds use in fire extinguishers, may be released to the environment as a fugitive emission during its manufacture and during the use of fire extinguishers that contain the compound.
Bromomethane (Methyl Bromide)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used to kill a variety of pests; used to make other chemicals or as a solvent to get oil out of nuts, seeds, and wool.
Butoxypropanol (n-Butoxypropanol) (1,2-Propylene Glycol 1 Monobutyl Ether)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used in metal degreasing solvents.
n-Butylbenzene (1-Butylpropane) (Butylbenzene)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Solvent used in organic synthesis.
Sec-Butylbenzene (2-Phenylbutane)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Solvent used in organic synthesis.
Tert-Butylbenzene (2-methyl-2-phenylpropane)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Solvent used in organic synthesis.
p-Chloroaniline (4-Chloroaniline)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	May be released into the environment during its production or use in the manufacture of dye intermediates, agricultural chemicals or pharmaceuticals.
p-chloro-m-cresol (4-chlor-m-cresol)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Release may occur through inadvertent formation in waters (potable, wastewater or cooling water) which have undergone chlorination treatment and by evaporation or waste release from product formulation or end products such as germicides, glues, gums, paints, inks, textiles and leather goods, antiseptics or disinfectants.
Chloroethane (Ethyl Chloride)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Sources of chloroethane include process and fugitive emissions from its production and use as a chemical intermediate, evaporation from solvent, aerosol, and antiseptic application, stack emissions from plastics and refuse combustion, inadvertent formation during chlorination treatment, leaching from landfills and formation via microbial degradation of other chlorinated solvents.
Chloromethane (Methyl Chloride)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used in organic chemistry; used as an extractant for greases, oils, and resins; as a solvent in the rubber industry; as a refrigerant, blowing agent and propellant in polystyrene foam production; as an anesthetic; as an intermediate in drug manufacturing; as a food additive, a fumigant and a fire extinguisher.
2-Chloronaphthalene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used in production of electric condensers; in the insulation of electric cables and wires; coating in foundry use; solvent.
2-Chlorophenol (o-Chlorophenol)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used as an intermediate in the manufacture of higher chlorophenols and phenolic resins and for extracting sulfur and nitrogen from coal.
Chloroprene (Chlorobutadiene)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used in manufacture of neoprene and duprene and as a component of additives used in food packaging; may be released to the environment in emissions and effluent from sites of its manufacture and industrial use, from venting during storage and transport, and from disposal of spent solvents.
2-Chlorotoluene (o-Chlorotoluene)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Solvent and intermediate for dyes; may be released to the environment in emissions and effluent from sites of its manufacture and industrial use, from venting during storage and transport, and from disposal of spent solvents.
4-Chlorotoluene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Solvent and intermediate for organic chemicals and dyes; may be released to the environment in emissions and effluent

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(p-Chlorotoluene)				from sites of its manufacture and industrial use, from venting during storage and transport, and from disposal of spent solvents.
5-Chloro-o-Toluidine	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used in dye manufacturing; may be released to the environment in emissions and effluent from sites of its manufacture and industrial use, from venting during storage and transport, and from disposal of spent solvents.
DDD (p,p'-DDD, 4,4'DDD)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used as a non-degradable pesticide, but has been banned in the United States, however, may still be found in environment from historic use.
DDT (p,p'-DDT, 4,4'DDT)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used as a non-degradable pesticide, but has been banned in the United States, however, may still be found in environment from historic use.
Dibromomethane (Methylene Bromide)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Dibromomethane finds limited use in chemical synthesis, as a solvent and as a gage fluid. It may be released to the environment during these used as well as in its production and transport. Also used as a solvent for fats, waxes and resins and an ingredient of fire extinguisher fluids.
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (m-dichlorobenzene)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used as a fumigant and insecticide.
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Intermediate for dyes and pigments; curing agent for some urethane plastics.
Trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-Butene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene) (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Solvent for fats, phenols, camphor; retards fermentation; rubber manufacturing; refrigerants; constituent of perfumes; additive to dye and lacquer solutions.
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Difluorodichloromethane) (Freon 12)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Refrigerant; aerosol propellant; foaming agent.
1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Released into the environment as fugitive emissions and in wastewater during production and use as a chemical intermediate solvent; used in vinyl chloride manufacturing; chlorinated solvent intermediate; coupling agent in anti-knock gasoline; degreasing agent.
Dichlorofluoromethane (Dichloromonofluoromethane)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used as a refrigerant.
2,6-Dichlorophenol	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	May be released into the environment in effluents from the chlorination process involving water treatment and wood bleaching. Releases may also result from various incineration processes or from waste releases involving production of 2,4-Dichlorphenol.
1,3-Dichloropropane	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	There is no evidence of commercial production or sales of 1,3-dichloropropane in the United States in the isolated compounds or commercial mixtures. It is probably only used in small amounts possibly in laboratory synthesis.
2,2-Dichloropropane	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	If detected contact the NYS Department of Health, Bureau of Water Supply Protection for specific source information.
1,1-Dichloropropene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	If detected contact the NYS Department of Health, Bureau of Water Supply Protection for specific source information.
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene (cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Released to the air and wastewater during its production and use as a soil fumigant and chemical intermediate.
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene (trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Released to the air and wastewater during its production and use as a soil fumigant and chemical intermediate.
Dieldrin	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Pesticide used in agriculture for soil and seed treatment; used in treatment of wood and mothproofing of woolen products; byproduct of the pesticide aldrin. In the United States, most uses were banned in 1987; however it is still found in our environment from past uses.
n,n-Dimethylaniline (n,n-Dimethylbenzemine)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used in the manufacture of basic dyes.
3,3-Dimethylbenzidine	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used in the manufacture of dyes, as a very sensitive reagent for gold, and for the production of some rigid plastics.

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(3,3-Tolidine)				
Alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine (1,1-Dimethyl-2-Phenylethylamine)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used in pharmaceuticals.
1,3-Dinitrobenzene (m-Dinitrobenzene)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Synthetic substance used in explosives; Used at military ammunition plants and other chemical facilities.
Endrin Aldehyde	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Not commonly used but occurs as an impurity to the insecticide endrin.
Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used to make rubber compounds; used as a solvent, and to make lubricants; used as a heat transfer liquid and a hydraulic fluid.
Hexachloroethane (HCE) (Perchloroethane) (Carbon Hexachloride)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Formed as a byproduct in the production of some chemicals; used as pyrotechnic in smoke-producing devices; used to remove air bubbles in melted aluminum; may be formed when chlorine reacts with carbon compounds in drinking water; ingredient in some fungicides, insecticides, lubricants, and plastics.
Hexachlorophene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Release of hexachloropropene to the environment may occur as a result of its production and use in germicidal soaps and cosmetics.
Hexachloropropene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used as a solvent, a plasticizer, and in hydraulic fluids.
Isodrin	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Discontinued insecticide.
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Thinner for paints and enamels; constituent of some petro-based solvents; component of high octane aviation fuel; used in the production of styrene, thinner, acetone and lacquer.
p-Isopropyl Toluene (p-Cynene) (1-Isopropyl-4-Methylbenzene)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Heat transferring agent.
Kepone (Chlorodecone)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Kepone has not been manufactured or used in the United States since 1978. Prior to 1978, it was used as an insecticide on tobacco, bananas, and citrus trees and is still found in environment from historic usage.
Methacrylonitrile	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used in production of plastics, coatings, and vinyl nitrile monomers.
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used as a solvent in paint strippers, as a propellant in aerosols, as a process solvent in the manufacturing of drugs, as a metal cleaning and finishing solvent.
Methyl Iodide	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used in microscopy because of its high refraction index; used as an imbedding material for examining diatoms; also in testing for pyridine.
Mirex	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Mirex has not been manufactured or used in the U.S. since 1978. Prior usage includes: fire ant insecticide and flame retardant in plastics, rubber, paint, paper and electrical goods.
o-Nitroaniline (2-Nitroanaline)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	May be released into the environment in waste effluent generated at sites of its commercial production or use as a chemical intermediate in the synthesis of dyes and pigments.
m-Nitroaniline (3-Nitroaniline)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	May be released into the environment in waste effluent generated at sites of its commercial production or use as a chemical intermediate in the synthesis of dyes and pigments.
p-Nitroaniline (4-Nitroaniline)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	May be released to the environment during its production or use in the manufacture of dyes, agricultural chemicals and pharmaceuticals.
5-Nitro-o-Toluidine	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used for dying cotton, silk and nylon.
Pentachlorobenzene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used as a chemical intermediate in the production of the fungicide quintozene. It is a technical impurity of this fungicide and will enter the environment as a result of its use.
Pentachloroethane	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Currently not produced commercially or imported into the United States. However, this compound may be released into the environment as a combustion product of polyvinyl chloride (PVC).
Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintozene)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used as a fungicide for seed and soil treatment; used as a fungicide in industrial waters for slime prevention.

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p-Phenylenediamine	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used as a dye intermediate, photographic developing agent, laboratory reagent, in hair and fur dyes; used in the manufacture of rubber antioxidants.
n-propylbenzene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Occurs naturally in petroleum and bituminous coal. It is also released into the atmosphere in emissions from combustible sources such as incineration, gasoline engines and diesel engines. Solvent evaporation, landfill leaching and general use of asphalt also releases this compound to the environment.
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Intermediate in herbicides and defoliants; insecticide; chemical manufacturing.
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	It does not appear that this compound is presently produced in the United States or is used commercially. It may, however, be formed incidentally during the manufacture of other chlorinated ethanes and released into the environment as air or wastewater emissions.
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used in the past to product other chemicals and as a solvent, to clean and degrease metals, and in paints in pesticides. Commercial production for these uses has stopped in U.S. It presently is used only in chemical production.
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Enters environment primarily in wastewater during its production and use as a wood preservative. This use is no longer permitted. It also may be released from the use of pentachlorophenol since it is a major impurity and degradation product of that chemical.
o-Toludine	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Textile printing dye; intermediate in dye, pharmaceutical, pesticides, chemicals and rubber production.
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Release will occur through its manufacture and use as an industrial chemical, chemical intermediate, dielectric fluid, heat transfer medium and chemical solvent.
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) (Fluorotrichloromethane)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	This compound was primarily released to the environment during its use as a propellant in aerosol sprays. However, this use was banned in the United States in 1978. Other sources of emissions include its use as a solvent, chemical intermediate, blowing agent for polyurethane foams, dry cleaning agent, aerosol propellant and in fire extinguishing agent.
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Synthesis of various herbicides; used in cooling towers, paper and pulp mill systems, hide and leather processing and disinfection; adhesives, rubber additives, textiles, food processing and wood preservative.
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (Trichlorohydrin) (Ally Trichloride)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Used in chemical manufacturing, as an industrial solvent, paint and varnish remover, and a cleaning/degreasing agent.
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Naturally occurring in coal tar and crude oil; by-product of oil refinery process and added to gasoline.
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (Mesitylene)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Dye stuff intermediate; solvent and paint thinner chemical intermediate; UV oxidation stabilizer for plastic.
Sym-Trinitrobenzene (1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene)	ug/l	5[25]	n/a	Synthetic substance used in explosives; Used at military ammunition plants and other chemical facilities.
Unspecified Organic Contaminants				
Acenaphthene	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Emissions from petroleum refining coal tar distillation, coal combustion and diesel fueled engines are major contributors of this compound in the environment. Also used as a chemical intermediate and may be released via manufacturing effluent and waste disposal. Used in the manufacture of dye intermediates, pharmaceuticals, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, and plastics.
Acenaphthylene	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Component of crude oil, coal tar and product of combustion; emissions of petroleum refining and coal tar distillations are major sources; wastewater treatment plants and incinerators are also sources.
Acetone (2-Propanone)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Acetone occurs naturally and is used in production of paints, varnishes, plastics, adhesives, organic chemicals and alcohol Also used to clean and dry parts of precision equipment.
Acetonitrile	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released to the environment during its manufacture (solvent in manufacture of pesticides and pharmaceuticals) and use from shale oil recovery and coal gasification, incineration of polyacrylonitrile, from automobile exhaust and cigarette

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				smoke.
Acetophenone	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in perfume manufacturing; solvent for some plastics and resins; flavoring agent in some foods.
2-Acetylaminofluorene	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in laboratory research.
Acrylic Acid	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in the manufacture of plastic products, leather treatment and paper coating.
Alachlor OA	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Herbicide.
Alkyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in pesticide products.
Amiben (Chloramben)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	May be released to the environment by ground spraying or granular applications to various crops during its use as a herbicide.
Anthracene	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Release to the environment during is quite general since it is a ubiquitous product of incomplete combustion; used in dyestuffs, insecticides and wood preservatives.
Aramite	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in interior water thinned coatings.
Azinphosmethyl	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as an insecticide that may be released to the environment when applied to crops citrus, cotton, grapes, corm and vegetables).
Benefin (Benfluralin)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	May be released to the environment during its manufacture and use as a herbicide.
Benzo(a)anthracene	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Universal product of combustion of organic matter; found in oil, wax, smoke, food and drugs.
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Release of this compound is most likely the result from incomplete combustion of a variety of fuels including wood and fossil fuel. Also a research chemical.
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Release to the environment is quite general since it is a ubiquitous product of incomplete combustion; present in coal tar pitch.
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Component of crude oil and a product of combustion which may be produced and released to the environment during natural fires. Emissions from petroleum refining, coal tar distillation and combustion of wood, coal, oil, propane, gasoline, and diesel fuels are major contributors to the environment.
Benzyl Alcohol	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	May enter the environment through fugitive emissions during its production and during its formulation and use in commercial products. Used as a photographic developer in color movie film and in perfumes. Also used in flavor industries, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, ointments, emulsions, sheet plastics and inks.
Bromacil	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	May be released to environment through use and application as a crop herbicide.
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Research chemical used as flame retardant additives in polymers; presence in drinking water may be a result of the chlorination process.
Butachlor	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	May be released to the environment during application as a selective herbicide to control annual grasses
Butoxyethoxyethanol (Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a mosquito repellant; as a solvent for nitrocellulose oils, gums, dyes, soaps and polymers; a plasticizer intermediate.
Butoxypropanol (1,2-Propylene Glycol 1-Monobutyl Ether)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a metal degreasing solvent.
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate (Benzyl Butyl Phthalate)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a plasticizer for polyvinyl and some resins and as an organic intermediate. It is mostly used in flooring materials.
Captan	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	May be released to the environment during application as a fungicide on food crops and plant seeds.
Carbaryl	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	May be released to the environment during application as crop insecticide.
Carbon Disulfide	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Natural product of anaerobic biodegradation and is released to the atmosphere from oceans and land masses. It may also be released as emissions and in wastewater during its production and use as in the production of viscose rayon, cellophane, carbon tetrachloride, and as a solvent.
Chlorobenzilate	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Compound will enter the environment principally during spraying operations when it is applied as a miticide.

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4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used for mite control on citrus crops and bee hives.
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Pesticide widely used in homes to control cockroaches, termites and fleas. Used on farms to control ticks on cattle and crop pests. Also present in pet flea and tick collars.
Chrysene	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Release to environment is quite widespread since it is an ubiquitous product of incomplete combustion. Used as an organic synthesis research chemical.
m-Cresol (3-Cresol)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in disinfectants, household cleaners, automotive chemicals, polishing preparations, and paint and varnish removers. It is released to the atmosphere in automobile and diesel exhaust, during coal tar refining and wood pulping, and during its use in manufacturing and metal refining.
p-Cresol (4-Cresol)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in disinfectants, in degreasing compounds, in paintbrush cleaners, in the manufacture of antiseptics, antioxidants, resins, perfumes, explosives, and photographic developers. It is released to the atmosphere in automobile and diesel exhaust, during coal tar refining and wood pulping, and during its use in manufacturing and metal refining.
Cyanazine (Bladex) (Fortrol) (Match) (Payze)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released to the environment through its use and application as an agricultural herbicide on corn and cotton crops to control annual grasses.
Cyfluthrin	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	This compound is an active ingredient in many insecticide products. It is found in both restricted and general use insecticides. Its primary agricultural uses have been for control of chewing and sucking insects on crops such as cotton, turf, ornamentals, hops, cereal, corn, deciduous fruit, peanuts, potatoes and other vegetables.
Dacthal (DCPA) (Dimethyl Tetrachloroterephthalate)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released to the environment through its use and application as an agricultural herbicide used on a wide range of vegetable crops.
Deethyl Atrazine	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Degradation byproduct of the herbicide atrazine.
Deisopropylatrzine	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Degradation byproduct of the herbicide atrazine.
Demeton	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Formerly used as an insecticide.
Diallate	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released to the environment through its use and application as a herbicide.
Diazinon	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released to the environment through its use and application as an insecticide used to control pest insects in soil, on ornamental plants, and on fruit and vegetable crops. It is also used to control household pests.
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Release to environment is quite widespread since it is an ubiquitous product of incomplete combustion. Polyaromatic hydrocarbon found in coal tar pitch.
Dibenzofuran	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released to the environment in emissions involved with the combustion of coal, biomass, refuse and diesel fuel. Wastewater emissions can occur from coal tar, coal gasification and shale oil operations.
2,2-Dibromo-3-Nitrilopropionamide	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released to the environment through its use and application as a pesticide.
Di-n-butylphthalate	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a plasticizer in the manufacture of flexible plastic, a lacquer solvent, and an insect repellant. This compound may be released to the environment as emissions and in wastewater during its production and use, in the incineration of plastics and migration of plasticizer from the materials containing it.
Dicamba	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Release to the environment by its application as a herbicide used for the control of broad leaf weeds.
Diethyl Phthalate	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a solvent, as a vehicle for pesticide sprays, and in perfume manufacture. It may enter the environment in air emissions, aqueous effluent and solid waste products from manufacturing and processing plants.
o,o-Diethyl o-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate (Zinophos)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	If produced, this compound may enter the environment as a fugitive emission during its manufacture, formulation and during its application as a pesticide.
Dimethoate	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Release of this compound to the environment will result from its production and use as a contact systemic insecticide.
p-(dimethylamino)azobenzene (4-demethylaminoazobenzene)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Release to environment may occur as a result of its manufacture and use as a dye intermediate and as a coloring agent.

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7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a research chemical for testing antineoplastic drugs by inducing malignant tumors.
Dimethylformamide	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a solvent for pesticides and in other industries such as metal working, dyeing and construction.
2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Release to the environment as fugitive emissions and in wastewater as a result of coal tar refining, coal processing and in its use in chemical/plastics manufacturing.
Dimethyl Phthalate	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released to the environment principally in industrial wastewater from its production and use as a plasticizer and mosquito repellant.
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Insecticidal spraying is probably the major emission source of this compound to the environment where it is still being used. In addition, wastewater effluents from chemical plants have been found to contain this compound.
Di-n-octyl phthalate	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Release to the environment principally from industrial wastewater from its production and use in plasticizers.
1,4-Dioxane	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	This compound may enter the environment through its use as a solvent and in textile processing, printing processes, and detergent preparations.
Diphenylamine	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	This compound may enter the environment through its use in making plastics, rubber, dyes, pharmaceuticals, and explosives.
Disulfoton Sulfone	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	This compound is a derivative of the insecticide disulfoton.
Dithane (Nabam)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in agricultural chemicals and non-agricultural disinfectants. Release to the environment may occur through the use and application of chemicals containing this compound.
Endosulfan	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Insecticide used to control insects on grains, tea, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, and cotton. Also used as a wood preservative.
Endosulfan I (Alpha Endosulfan)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Insecticide used to control insects on grains, tea, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, and cotton. Also used as a wood preservative.
Endosulfan II (Beta Endosulfan)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Insecticide used to control insects on grains, tea, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, and cotton. Also used as a wood preservative.
Endosulfan Sulfate	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Not commercially produced; byproduct of the insecticide endosulfan.
Ethylene Chlorohydrin (Chloroethanol)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a solvent for certain resins and waxes. Also used in manufacture of insecticides and as a cleaning solvent.
Ethylene Glycol	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as anti-freeze in heating and cooling systems, to de-ice aircraft wings, as an industrial solvent, and in paint and plastics.
Ethylene Oxide	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Will enter the atmosphere in association with its production and use as a chemical intermediate as well as its relatively minor use as a sterilant and fumigant. From its industrial use, some of this compound will be discharged into water.
Ethylene Thiourea	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in electroplating, insecticides, fungicides, dyes, pharmaceuticals, synthetic resins, and in making neoprene rubber.
Ethyl Methacrylate	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used to make chemicals, plastics and resins.
Ethyl Methanesulfonate	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Considered for use as a possible human male contraceptive and a sterilant for some male insects and mammalian pests.
Famphur	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as an insecticide for control of cattle grub and lice infestation.
Ferbam	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Release to the environment as a fugitive emission during its manufacture and formulation or during its application as an insecticide for fruit crops.
Fluoranthene	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Constituent of coal tar and petroleum derived asphalt used as lining material to protect interior of steel and ductile iron potable water pipes and storage tanks and research chemical. Its release to the environment is quite general since its is a universal product of the combustion of organic matter and is present in fossil fuel production.
Fluorine	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in resinous products and dyestuffs. It also occurs in fossil fuels and its release to the environment is widespread since it is a ubiquitous product of incomplete combustion. It is released to the atmosphere in emissions from the combustion of oil, gas, coal, wood and refuse.
Folpet	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a pesticide and as a softener in rubber manufacturing.
2-Hexanone (Methyl n-Butyl Ketone)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	The release of this compound in the environment is expected to occur through its manufacture, formulation and use as a specialized organic solvent.
Hydroquinone	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	The release of this compound in the environment is expected to occur through its manufacture, formulation and use in photographic developers, dye intermediates, paints, motor fuels, polymers, and medicines.
2-(2H-Benzotriazol-2-YL)-4,6-Ditertpentylphenol	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	The release of this compound in the environment is expected to occur through its manufacture, formulation and use as a stabilizer in plastics manufacturing.

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Table 1

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Sources in Drinking Water
Iodofenphos (N-Nuvanol) (Jodfenphos)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in insecticide products and may be released into the environment during the application of these insecticides.
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Formed in most combustion and elevated temperature processes that involve compound containing hydrogen and carbon. Know sources include coal, wood and gasoline combustion, municipal waste incinerators, coke ovens and cigarette smoke. It is also found in gasoline, motor oil and road runoff.
Isobutyl Alcohol (2-Methyl-1-Propanol)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	This compound will enter the environment as emissions from its manufacturing and use as a solvent and in making other chemicals.
Isodecyl Diphenyl Phosphate	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	The release of this compound in the environment is expected to occur through its manufacture, formulation and use in re-enforced plastics as a flame retardant.
Isophorone	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a solvent for a large number of natural and synthetic polymers, resins, waxes, fats, oils and pesticides in addition to being used as a chemical intermediate. As a result, this compound may be released to the environment from a wide variety of industries, from the disposal of many different products and during the application of some pesticides.
Isosafrole	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	May be released to the environment during its manufacture and use as an intermediate in the production of heliotropin and in the production of perfumes, flavors and pesticide synergists.
Linuron	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Herbicide used to control annual and perennial broadleaf and grassy weeds on both crop and non-crop sites.
Malathion	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	May be released to the environment during its application as a herbicide on soybeans, carrots, cotton, potatoes, and celery.
Maneb	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a pesticide and in pesticide products and may be released into the environment during the application of these pesticides.
MCPA (Methoxone)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a pesticide and in pesticide products and may be released into the environment during the application of these pesticides.
Mercaptobenzothiazole	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in rubber manufacturing; as a fungicide; as a corrosion inhibitor in cutting oils and petroleum products; also used in metal processing and applications and as an anticorrosion agent.
Methacrylic Acid	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in the manufacture of methylacrylate resins and plastics.
Methapyrilene	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as an antihistamine.
Methomyl	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a broad spectrum insecticide. It is also used as an acaricide to control ticks and spiders. It is used for foliar treatment of vegetable, fruit and field crops, cotton, commercial ornamentals, and in and around poultry houses and dairies.
Methoxyethylbenzene	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in the fragrance/flavoring industry.
3-Methylchloroanthrane	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Compound used in biomedical and cancer research.
Methylene Bisthiocyanate	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Industrial antimicrobial agent used in slime control for paper manufacturing.
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Large quantities of this compound are used in the coatings industry. MEK will be discharged from this and other industrial uses.
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released to the environment in effluent and emissions from its manufacturing and use facilities, in exhaust from gas from vehicles, and from land disposal and ocean dumping of consumer products. A large number of industries may release and dispose of this compound including: rare metal extractors and manufactures of coatings, pharmaceuticals, pesticides, rubber, processing chemicals and adhesives.
Methyl Methacrylate	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	This compound may enter the atmosphere or be released into wastewater or on land during its production, use in the manufacture of resins and plastics, transport or storage.
Methyl Methanesulfonate	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Compound used experimentally as a mutagent; used as an insect attractant, repellant, and chemosterilant.
2-Methylnaphthalene	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in organic synthesis and insecticides and may be released into the environment during production or insecticide application.
Methyl Parathion	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in pesticide products and may be released into the environment during the application of these pesticides.
Metolachlor	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in pesticide products and may be released into the environment during the application of these pesticides.
Metolachlor ESA	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Degradation product of pesticides.

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Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Sources in Drinking Water
Metolachlor OA	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Degradation product of pesticides.
Metribuzin	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in pesticide products and may be released into the environment during the application of these pesticides.
1,4-Naphthoquinone	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	This compound may be released into the environment through its use as a chemical intermediate in the production of dyes and pharmaceuticals and by its use as an algaecide and fungicide.
1-Naphthylamine (Alpha-Naphthylamine)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	This compound may be released into the environment in waste streams and effluents from coal tar, coal gasification and shale oil facilities in effluents from its use in the synthesis of dyes and herbicides and by combustion of fuels containing a higher nitrogen content.
2-Naphthylamine (2-Aminonapthalene)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Manufacture and use of this chemical has been banned due to its carcinogenic nature. It is used only for research purposes. It was previously used in the manufacture of dyes and rubber.
Napropamide (Devrinol)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	This compound may be released into the environment during its application as a systemic amide herbicide used to control a number of annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds.
Niacinamide (3-Carbamoylpyridine)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in hair tonics and scalp conditioners; pharmaceutical for veterinary use.
Nitralin	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Previously used as a herbicide for soy bean crops.
Nitrilotriacetic Acid	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used to make other chemicals.
o-Nitrophenol (2-Nitrophenol)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	This compound may be released to the environment in wastewater and as fugitive emissions during its production and use as a chemical intermediate.
p-Nitrophenol (4-Nitrophenol)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Released to the environment in wastewater and fugitive emissions during its production and use as a chemical intermediate.
n-Nitrosodi-n-Butylamine	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a research chemical.
n-Nitrosodiethylamine	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a research chemical, antioxidant, stabilizer, and a gasoline and lubricant additive.
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	May be released into the environment from some suggested applications in rocket fuels, as a n antioxidant solvent, and as a lubricant and softener for copolymers.
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Recent information on this compound indicates that it is no longer produced in the United States. In the past, this compound was used as a rubber accelerator and staining retarder for natural and synthetic rubbers.
n-Nitrosodipropylamine	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used for research purposes.
n-Nitrosomethylethylamine	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a research chemical.
n-Nitrosomorpholine	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a solvent for polyacrylonitrile and as a chemical intermediate. It is effective against microbial infections.
n-Nitrosopiperidine	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in organic synthesis.
n-Nitrosopyrrolidine	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a research chemical.
Paraquat	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in pesticide products and may be released into the environment during the application of these pesticides.
Parathion	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in pesticide products and may be released into the environment during the application of these pesticides.
Pendimethalin (Prowl)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	This compound may be released into the environment during the application as a selective herbicide. It is used to control most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in field corn, potatoes, rice, cotton, soybeans, tobacco, peanuts, and sunflowers.
Cis-Permethrin	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	This compound may be released into the environment during its application as a pesticide.
Phenacetin	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as an analgesic and an antipyretic.
Phenanthrene	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Release of this compound most likely results from the incomplete combustion of a variety of organic compound including wood and fossil fuels. This compound is also used in dyestuffs, explosives, medical synthesis, and biomedical studies.
Phenol	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in making plywood, pharmaceuticals, adhesives, plastics, and rubber.
Phenyl Ether	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a heat-transfer medium and in perfuming soaps.
Phorate	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in pesticide products and may be released into the environment during the application of these pesticides.
2-Picoline (2-Methylpyridine)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	This compound is released to the environment in wastewater and as fugitive emissions during its production and use as a chemical intermediate and solvent. Energy-related processes such as coal and shale oil gasification is another important

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Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Sources in Drinking Water
				source of release.
Pronamide	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in pesticide products and may be released into the environment during the application of these pesticides.
Propachlor	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in pesticide products and may be released into the environment during the application of these pesticides.
Propanil	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in pesticide products and may be released into the environment during the application of these pesticides.
Propazine	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in pesticide products and may be released into the environment during the application of these pesticides.
Propionitrile (Ethyl Cyanide)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	This compound may be released to the environment as fugitive emissions or in wastewater during its by-product information during the electro-reduction of acrylonitrile to form adiponitrile. It is also used as a solvent in petroleum refining, in dielectric fluids; as an intermediate and as a raw material for drug manufacturing.
Propylene Glycol	ug/l	1000	n/a	Used in antifreeze and deicing solvents; used to make polyester compounds; solvent in paint and plastics industry.
Pyrene	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Pyrene's release to the environment is ubiquitous since it is a ubiquitous product of incomplete combustion. It is also used in biomedical research and as a chemical intermediate.
Pyridine	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	This compound is released to the environment in wastewater and as fugitive emissions during its production and use as a chemical intermediate and solvent. Energy-related processes such as coal and shale oil gasification is another important source of release.
Safrole	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used to make perfumery and soaps, certain medicines, and as a topical antiseptic.
Tebuthiuron	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in pesticide products and may be released into the environment during the application of these pesticides.
Tetraethyl Dithiopyrophosphate (Sulfotepp)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	A non-systemic insecticide with a wide range of action but of brief persistence on foliage; miticide.
Tetrahydrofuran	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used as a monomer, a solvent for natural and synthetic resins, and a chemical intermediate.
Theophylline	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in various pharmaceuticals.
Thiram	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in pesticide products and in the production of rubber chemicals.
Tolyltriazole	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Inhibitor of corrosion of copper and copper alloys; in antioxidants; and photographic developers.
Triadimefon (Acizol) (Amiral)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	This compound may be released into the environment during its application as a systemic fungicide. It is used to control powdery mildews, rusts and other fungal pests on cereals, fruits, vegetables, turf, shrubs, and trees.
Tributyltin Oxide (Hexabutyl Distannoxane)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Fungicide and bactericide, especially in underwater and antifouling paints; also used in pesticide products.
Trifluralin	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Trifluralin is an anthropogenic compound used as a pre-emergence herbicide. It may be released to the environment during its production and will be released during its application to agricultural fields.
Triphenylphosphate	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in plastic manufacturing.
Vinclozolin (Ronilan) (Ornalin) (Vorlan)	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	This compound may be released to the environment during its application as a fungicide on several types of fungi in vines (such as grapes), strawberries, vegetables, fruit and ornamentals. It may also be used on turf grasses.
Vinyl Acetate	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	This compound is primarily released to the environment from industrial emissions. It is used in making polyvinyl resins.
Zineb	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	May be released to the environment during its application as an agricultural fungicide or insecticide.
Ziram	ug/l	50[22]	n/a	Used in rubber chemical production and pesticide products.

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