

TABLES & GRAPHICS

Graphic images included in rules are published separately in this tables and graphics section. Graphic images are arranged in this section in the following order: Title Number, Part Number, Chapter Number and Section Number.

Graphic images are indicated in the text of the emergency, proposed, and adopted rules by the following tag: the word "Figure" followed by the TAC citation, rule number, and the appropriate subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, and so on.

Figure: 22 TAC §519.9(a)

No.	Violation	Citation	Administrative Penalty Range
1	Failure to follow Generally Accepted Auditing Standards; Yellow Book Auditing Standards; AICPA Auditing Standards; and other auditing standards.	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §§501.60 & 501.74; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to \$75,000 per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
2	Failure to follow Generally Accepted Accounting Principles	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §§501.53, 501.61 & 501.74; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to \$75,000 per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
3	Failure to follow other Professional Standards (e.g. Compilation Standards)	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §§501.62 & 501.74; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to \$75,000 per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
4	Lack of independence	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §§501.70 & 501.73 TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.458, 901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to \$75,000 per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
5	Violation of rules regarding receipt of commission, compensation, or other benefit	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.71; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to \$75,000 per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
6	Violation of rules regarding contingency fees	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.72; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) &	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to \$75,000 per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.

		901.502(11)	
7	Lack of integrity and objectivity	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.73; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to <u>\$75,000</u> per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
8	Incompetence	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.74; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to <u>\$75,000</u> per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
9	Breach of confidential client communications	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.75; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to <u>\$75,000</u> per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
10	Failure to return client records or client's portion of work papers	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.76; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	\$0 to \$25,000 per violation.
11	Acting through others	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.77 (AND THE RULE VIOLATED BY THE ACTOR); TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to <u>\$75,000</u> per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
12	Practicing without a license	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.80; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.401, 901.453, 901.456, 901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	\$0 to \$25,000 per violation.
13	Practicing through an	22 TEX. ADMIN.	\$0 to \$25,000 per violation.

	unregistered entity	CODE §501.81; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.401, 901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	
14	False, fraudulent, misleading, or deceptive advertising	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.82; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Minor: \$0 to \$1,000 per violation. Moderate: \$1,000 to \$50,000 per violation. Major: \$50,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
15	Improper firm name	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.83; TEX OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	\$0 to \$10,000 per violation.
16	Improper form of practice	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.84; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	\$0 to \$10,000 per violation.
17	Committing discreditable acts (1) fraud or deceit in obtaining a certificate as a CPA or in obtaining registration under the Act or in obtaining a license to practice public accounting	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.90(1); TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(1), 901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to \$75,000 per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
18	Committing discreditable acts (2) dishonesty, fraud or gross negligence in the practice of public accountancy	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.90(2); TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(2), 901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to \$75,000 per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
19	Committing discreditable acts	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.90(3);	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation.

	(3) violation of any of the provisions of Subchapter J or §901.458 of the Act (relating to Loss of Independence) applicable to a person certified or registered by the board	TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(5), 901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Moderate: \$25,000 to \$75,000 per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
20	Committing discreditable acts (4) final conviction of a felony or imposition of deferred adjudication or community supervision in connection with a criminal prosecution of a felony under the laws of any state or the United States	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.90(4); TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6), 901.502(10), & 901.502(11) TEX. OCC. CODE CHAP. 53	\$0 to \$100,000 per violation.
21	Committing discreditable acts (5) final conviction of any crime or imposition of deferred adjudication or community supervision in connection with a criminal prosecution, an element of which is dishonesty or fraud under the laws of any state or the United States; a criminal prosecution for a crime of moral turpitude; a criminal prosecution involving alcohol abuse or [possession of a] controlled substances; or a criminal prosecution for	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.90(5) & §519.7; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6), 901.502(10), & 901.502(11)	\$0 to \$100,000 per violation.

	a crime involving physical harm or the threat of physical harm		
22	<p>Committing discreditable acts</p> <p>(6) cancellation, revocation, suspension or refusal to renew authority to practice as a CPA or a public accountant by any other state for any cause other than failure to pay the appropriate registration fee in such other state</p>	<p>22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.90(6);</p> <p>TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6), 901.502(8), 901.502(9), & 901.502(11)</p>	\$0 to \$100,000 per violation.
23	<p>Committing discreditable acts</p> <p>(7) suspension or revocation of or any consent decree concerning the right to practice before any state or federal regulatory or licensing body for a cause which in the opinion of the board warrants its action</p>	<p>22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.90(7);</p> <p>TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6), 901.502(8), 901.502(9), & 901.502(11)</p>	<p>Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation.</p> <p>Moderate: \$25,000 to \$75,000 per violation.</p> <p>Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.</p>
24	<p>Committing discreditable acts</p> <p>(8) a conviction or final finding of unethical conduct by state or federal agencies or boards, local governments or commissions for violations of laws or rules on ethics by licensees that engage in activities regulated</p>	<p>22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.90(8);</p> <p>TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6), 901.502(8), 901.502(9), & 901.502(11)</p>	<p>Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation.</p> <p>Moderate: \$25,000 to \$75,000 per violation.</p> <p>Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.</p>

	<u>by those entities including but not limited to: the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. General Accounting Office, U.S. Housing and Urban Development, Texas State Auditor, Texas State Treasurer, Texas Securities Board, Texas Department of Insurance, and the Texas Secretary of State.</u>		
<u>25</u> [24]	Committing discreditable acts <u>(9)</u> [(8)] knowingly participating in the preparation of a false or misleading financial statement or tax return	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE <u>§501.90(9)</u> [501.90(8)]; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(2), 901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to <u>\$75,000</u> per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
<u>26</u> [25]	Committing discreditable acts <u>10</u> [(9)] fiscal dishonesty or breach of fiduciary responsibility of any type	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE <u>§501.90(10)</u> [501.90(9)]; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to <u>\$75,000</u> per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
<u>27</u> [26]	Committing discreditable acts <u>(11)</u> [(10)] failure to comply with a final order of any state or federal court	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE <u>§501.90(11)</u> [501.90(10)]; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to <u>\$75,000</u> per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
<u>28</u> [27]	Committing discreditable acts	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE <u>§501.90(12)</u>	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation.

	(12) [(11)] repeated failure to respond to a client's inquiry within a reasonable time without good cause	[501.90(11)]; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Moderate: \$25,000 to \$75,000 per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
29 [28]	Committing discreditable acts (13) [(12)] intentionally misrepresenting facts or making a misleading or deceitful statement to a client, employer, the board, board staff or any person acting on behalf of the board	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.90(13) [501.90(12)]; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to \$75,000 per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
30 [29]	Committing discreditable acts (14) [(13)] giving intentional false sworn testimony or perjury in court or in connection with discovery in a court proceeding or in any communication to the board or board staff, or any other federal or state regulatory or licensing body	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.90(14) [501.90(13)]; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to \$75,000 per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
31 [30]	Committing discreditable acts (15) [(14)] threats of bodily harm or retribution to a client	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.90(15) [501.90(14)]; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to \$75,000 per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
32 [31]	Committing discreditable acts (16) [(15)] public allegations of a lack of	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.90(15) [501.90(15)]; TEX. OCC. CODE	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to \$75,000 per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.

	mental capacity of a client which cannot be supported in fact	§§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	
33 [32]	<p>Committing discreditable acts</p> <p>(17) [(16)] voluntarily disclosing information communicated to the person by an employer, past or present, or through the person's employment in connection with accounting services rendered to the employer, except:</p> <p>(A) by permission of the employer;</p> <p>(B) pursuant to the Government Code, Chapter 554 (commonly referred to as the "Whistle Blowers Act");</p> <p>(C) pursuant to:</p> <p>(i) a court order signed by a judge; or</p> <p>(ii) a summons:</p> <p>(I) under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and its subsequent amendments,</p> <p>(II) the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. §77a et seq.) and its subsequent amendments, or</p> <p>(III) the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. §78a et seq.) and its subsequent amendments;</p> <p>(D) in an investigation</p>	<p>22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.90(17) [501.90(16)];</p> <p>TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)</p>	<p>Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation.</p> <p>Moderate: \$25,000 to \$75,000 per violation.</p> <p>Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.</p>

	or proceeding by the board; (E) in an ethical investigation conducted by a professional organization of CPAs; (F) in the course of a peer review under §901.159 of the Act (relating to Peer Review); or (G) any information that is required to be disclosed by the professional standards for reporting on the examination of a financial statement.		
<u>34</u> [33]	Committing discreditable acts (18) [(17)] breaching the terms of an agreed consent order entered by the board or violating any Board Order	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.90(18) [501.90(17)]; TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6), 901.502(11) & 901.502(12)	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to \$75,000 per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
<u>35</u> [34]	Failure to report reportable events	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.91 TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	Minor: \$0 to \$25,000 per violation. Moderate: \$25,000 to \$75,000 per violation. Major: \$75,000 to \$100,000 per violation.
<u>36</u> [35]	Filing a frivolous complaint	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.92 TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) & 901.502(11)	\$0 to \$10,000 per violation.
<u>37</u> [36]	Failure to respond to Board communications	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §501.93 TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(6) &	Minor: \$0 to \$1,000 per violation. Moderate: \$1,000 to \$50,000 per violation. Major: \$50,000 to \$100,000 per violation.

		901.502(11)	
38 [37]	Failure to satisfy peer review requirements	22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §527.4 TEX. OCC. CODE §§901.502(11) & 901.502(12)	Minor: \$0 to \$1,000 per violation. Moderate: \$1,000 to \$50,000 per violation. Major: \$50,000 to \$100,000 per violation.

Figure: 28 TAC §11.1403(a)

NOTICE OF SPECIAL TOLL-FREE COMPLAINT NUMBER
TO MAKE A COMPLAINT ABOUT A PRIVATE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL, CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY TREATMENT CENTER, OR PSYCHIATRIC OR CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY SERVICES AT A GENERAL HOSPITAL, CALL:

1-800-832-9623

Your complaint will be referred to the state agency that regulates the hospital or chemical dependency treatment center.

AVISO DE NUMERO TELEFONICO GRATIS ESPECIAL PARA QUEJAS
PARA SOMETER UNA QUEJA ACERCA DE UN HOSPITAL PSIQUIATRICO PRIVADO, DE CENTRO TRATAMIENTO PARA LA DEPENDENCIA QUIMICA, DE SERVICIOS PSIQUIATRICOS O DE DEPENDENCIA QUIMICA EN UN HOSPITAL GENERAL, LLAME A:

1-800-832-9623

Su queja sera referida a la agencia estatal que regula la hospital o centro de tratamiento para la dependencia quimica.

Figure: 28 TAC §11.1612(c)

- A health maintenance organization (HMO) plan provides no benefits for services you receive from out-of-network providers, with specific exceptions as described in your evidence of coverage and below.

- You have the right to an adequate network of in-network providers (known as *network providers*).

- If you believe that the network is inadequate, you may file a complaint with the Texas Department of Insurance at: www.tdi.texas.gov/consumer/complfrm.html.

- If your HMO approves a referral for out-of-network services because no network provider is available, or if you have received out-of-network emergency care, the HMO must, in most cases, resolve the out-of-network provider's bill so that you only have to pay any applicable copayment, coinsurance, and out-of-network deductible amounts.

- You may obtain a current directory of network providers at the following website: (website address to be filled out by the HMO) or by calling (to be filled out by the HMO) for assistance in finding available network providers. If you relied on materially inaccurate directory information, you may be entitled to have a claim by an out-of-network provider paid as if it were from a network provider.

Figure: 30 TAC §290.47(c)(1)

Appendix (c)(1): Boil Water Notice for Community Public Water Systems
<Date>

Due to **<See Instruction 1>**, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has required the **<See Instruction 2>** public water system to notify all customers to boil their water prior to consumption.

To ensure destruction of all harmful bacteria and other microbes, water for drinking, cooking, and ice making should be boiled and cooled prior to use for drinking water or human consumption purposes. The water should be brought to a vigorous rolling boil and then boiled for two minutes.

In lieu of boiling, individuals may purchase bottled water or obtain water from some other suitable source for drinking water or human consumption purposes.

When it is no longer necessary to boil the water, the public water system officials will notify customers that the water is safe for drinking water or human consumption purposes.

Once the boil water notice is no longer in effect, the public water system will issue a notice to customers that rescinds the boil water notice in a manner similar to this notice.

If you have questions concerning (regarding) this matter, you may contact **< See Instruction 3>** at **< See Instruction 4>**.

Instructions:

Delete instructions below on copy given to customers.

This is the mandatory language for your "Boil Water Notice". Please replace all of the above referenced **< See Instruction>** numbers with the information as follows:

<1> A description of the conditions that require a "Boil Water Notice" to be issued for the public water system that may include but are not limited to: reduced distribution system pressure, line break, low disinfection residuals, etc.

<2> Public Water System Name / Public Water System Identification Number

<3> Name of public water system official and any other primary contact names. **(Do not list TCEQ as the primary contact.)**

<4> Public water system official(s) phone number and any other useful contact numbers.

The public water system customers and the executive director shall be able to reach the public water system at one of the numbers listed in this notice.

If a customer wishes to contact the executive director, please call (512) 239-4691.

Figure: 30 TAC §290.47(c)(2)

Appendix (c)(2): Boil Water Notice for Noncommunity Public Water Systems
<Date>

Due to <See **Instruction 1**>, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has required the <See **Instruction 2**> public water system to notify all customers, individuals, or employees that this establishment or business has implemented a boil water notice. All water provided by this establishment or business shall be boiled prior to use for drinking water or human consumption purposes prior to consumption.

To ensure destruction of all harmful bacteria and other microbes, water for drinking, cooking, and ice making should be boiled and cooled prior to use for drinking water or human consumption purposes. The water should be brought to a vigorous rolling boil and then boiled for two minutes.

In lieu of boiling, all customers, individuals, or employees may purchase bottled water or obtain water from some other suitable source for drinking water or human consumption purposes.

When it is no longer necessary to boil the water, the public water system officials of this establishment or business will notify customers, individuals, or employees that the water is safe for drinking water or human consumption purposes. Once the boil water notice is no longer in effect, the public water system officials will issue a notice to customers, individuals, or employees of this establishment or business that rescinds the boil water notice in a manner similar to this notice.

If you have questions concerning (regarding) this matter, you may contact < See **Instruction 3**> at < See **Instruction 4**>.

Instructions:

Delete instructions below on copy given to customers.

This is the mandatory language for your "Boil Water Notice". Please replace all of the above referenced < **See Instruction**> numbers with the information as follows:

<1> A description of the conditions that require a "Boil Water Notice" to be issued for the public water system that may include but are not limited to (e.g., reduced distribution system pressure, line break, low disinfection residuals, etc.).

<2> Public Water System Name / Public Water System Identification Number

<3> Name of public water system official and any other primary contact names.
(Do not list TCEQ as the primary contact.)

<4> Public water system official(s) phone number and any other useful contact numbers.

The public water system customers and the executive director shall be able to reach the public water system at one of the numbers listed in this notice.

If a customer wishes to contact the executive director, please call (512) 239-4691.

Appendix (c)(3): Boil Water Notice Rescinded

<Date>

On <See Instruction 1>, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) required the <See Instruction 2> public water system, <See Instruction 3>, to issue a Boil Water Notice to inform customers, individuals, or employees that due to conditions which occurred recently in the public water system, the water from this public water system was required to be boiled prior to use for drinking water or human consumption purposes.

The public water system has taken the necessary corrective actions to restore the quality of the water distributed by this public water system used for drinking water or human consumption purposes and has provided TCEQ with laboratory test results that indicate that the water no longer requires boiling prior to use as of < See Instruction 4>.

If you have questions, please contact < See Instruction 5> at < See Instruction 6>. If a customer, individual, or employee wishes to contact TCEQ, please call (512) 239-4691.

Instructions:

Delete instructions below on copy given to customers.

This is the mandatory language for your "Boil Water Notice Rescinded" notice. Please replace all of the above referenced < See Instruction> numbers with the information as follows:

- <1> Insert date that the initial Boil Water Notice was issued.
- <2> Public Water System Name.
- <3> Public Water System Identification Number.
- <4> Boil Water Notice Rescind Date.
- <5> Name of public water system official and any other primary contact names. **(Do not list TCEQ as the primary contact.)**
- <6> Public water system official(s) phone number and any other useful contact numbers.

Figure: 30 TAC §290.109(d)(2)(A)(iii)

Population Served	Minimum Number of Samples per Month
1 to 1,000	1
1,001 to 2,500	2
2,501 to 3,300	3
3,301 to 4,100	4
4,101 to 4,900	5
4,901 to 5,800	6
5,801 to 6,700	7
6,701 to 7,600	8
7,601 to 8,500	9
8,501 to 12,900	10
12,901 to 17,200	15
17,201 to 21,500	20
21,501 to 25,000	25
25,001 to 33,000	30
33,001 to 41,000	40
41,001 to 50,000	50
50,001 to 59,000	60
59,001 to 70,000	70
70,001 to 83,000	80
83,001 to 96,000	90
96,001 to 130,000	100
130,001 to 220,000	120
220,001 to 320,000	150
320,001 to 450,000	180
450,001 to 600,000	210
600,001 to 780,000	240
780,001 to 970,000	270
970,001 to 1,230,000	300
1,230,001 to 1,520,000	330
1,520,001 to 1,850,000	360
1,850,001 to 2,270,000	390
2,270,001 to 3,020,000	420
3,020,001 to 3,960,000	450
3,960,001 or more	480

Figure: 30 TAC §290.117(e)(2)

Initial or Routine Entry Point, Distribution, and Raw Water Quality Parameter (WQP) Monitoring

Monitoring Period	Initial/Routine WQP List	Location	Frequency
Initial or routine monitoring	pH, alkalinity, calcium, conductivity, temperature, total dissolved solids , sodium, sulfate, chloride, hardness, manganese, iron and orthophosphate or silica ¹	Routine number of distribution sites, and all entry point(s), and all raw water WQP sites	Quarterly

¹Orthophosphate (measured as phosphate-phosphorous (PO₄-P)) must be measured only when an inhibitor containing a phosphate compound is used; inhibitors that contain phosphate include orthophosphate and polyphosphate. Silica must be measured only when an inhibitor containing silicate compound is used.

**Water Quality Parameter (WQP) Entry Point and
Distribution Monitoring After Installing Corrosion Control**

Monitoring Period	Corrosion Control Installation WQP List	Location	Frequency
After installation of corrosion control	pH, alkalinity, calcium, total dissolved solids, temperature, sodium, sulfate, chloride, hardness, manganese, iron and orthophosphate or silica ¹	Routine number of distribution sites	Quarterly
	pH, alkalinity, calcium, total dissolved solids, temperature, sodium, sulfate, chloride, hardness, manganese, iron, alkalinity dosage rate and concentration ² , and inhibitor dosage rate and inhibitor residual ³	All entry points	At least every two weeks.

¹Orthophosphate must be measured if an inhibitor containing a phosphate compound is used. Silica must be measured if an inhibitor containing silicate compound is used.

²Alkalinity must be measured if alkalinity is adjusted as part of corrosion control.

³Inhibitor dosage rates and inhibitor residual concentrations (orthophosphate or silica) must be measured if an inhibitor is used.

Figure: 30 TAC §290.275(1)

**Appendix A - Converting Maximum Contaminant Level Compliance Values
for Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR)**

Key				
AL	Action Level			
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level			
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal			
MFL	million fibers per liter			
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)			
n/a	Not Applicable			
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units			
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)			
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)			
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)			
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter			
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter			
TT	Treatment Technique			
Contaminant	MCL in compliance units (mg/L)	multiply by...	MCL in CCR units	MCLG in CCR units
Microbiological Contaminants				
1. Total Coliform Bacteria			For systems that collect 40 or more samples per month - Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 5% of monthly samples. For systems that collect fewer than 40 samples per month - Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 sample per month.	0
2. Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i>			A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform-positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive. An uncorrected <i>E. coli</i> -positive sample at the raw groundwater	0

			source is a TT for the Ground Water Rule (GWR).	
3. Fecal indicators (enterococci or coliphage)			TT. An uncorrected fecal indicator positive sample at the raw groundwater source is a TT for the GWR.	n/a
4. Total organic carbon			TT (ppm)	n/a
5. Turbidity			TT (NTU)	n/a
Radioactive Contaminants				
6. Beta/photon emitters	4 mrem/yr		4 mrem/yr	0
7. Alpha emitters	15 pCi/L		15 pCi/L	0
8. Combined radium	5 pCi/L		5 pCi/L	0
9. Uranium	30 µg/L		30 µg/L	0
Inorganic Contaminants				
10. Antimony	.006	1000	6 ppb	6
11. Arsenic	.010	1000	10 ppb	n/a
12. Asbestos	7 MFL		7 MFL	7
13. Barium	2		2 ppm	2
14. Beryllium	.004	1000	4 ppb	4
15. Bromate	.010	1000	10 ppb	0
16. Cadmium	.005	1000	5 ppb	5
17. Chloramines	MRDL=4		MRDL=4 ppm	4
18. Chlorine	MRDL=4		MRDL=4 ppm	4
19. Chlorine Dioxide	MRDL=.8	1000	MRDL=800 ppb	800
20. Chlorite	1.0		1 ppm	0.8
21. Chromium	.1	1000	100 ppb	100
22. Copper	AL=1.3		AL=1.3 ppm	1.3
23. Cyanide	.2	1000	200 ppb	200
24. Fluoride	4		4 ppm	4
25. Lead	AL=.015	1000	AL=15 ppb	0
26. Mercury (inorganic)	.002	1000	2 ppb	2
27. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10		10 ppm	10

28. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	1		1 ppm	1
29. Selenium	.05	1000	50 ppb	50
30. Thallium	.002	1000	2 ppb	0.5
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides				
31. 2,4-D	.07	1000	70 ppb	70
32. 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	.05	1000	50 ppb	50
33. Acrylamide			TT	0
34. Alachlor	.002	1000	2 ppb	0
35. Atrazine	.003	1000	3 ppb	3
36. Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	.0002	1,000,000	200 ppt	0
37. Carbofuran	.04	1000	40 ppb	40
38. Chlordane	.002	1000	2 ppb	0
39. Dalapon	.2	1000	200 ppb	200
40. Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	.4	1000	400 ppb	400
41. Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	.006	1000	6 ppb	0
42. Dibromochloropropane	.0002	1,000,000	200 ppt	0
43. Dinoseb	.007	1000	7 ppb	7
44. Diquat	.02	1000	20 ppb	20
45. Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	.00000003	1,000,000,000	30 ppq	0
46. Endothall	.1	1000	100 ppb	100
47. Endrin	.002	1000	2 ppb	2
48. Epichlorohydrin			TT	0
49. Ethylene dibromide	.00005	1,000,000	50 ppt	0
50. Glyphosate	.7	1000	700 ppb	700
51. Heptachlor	.0004	1,000,000	400 ppt	0
52. Heptachlor epoxide	.0002	1,000,000	200 ppt	0
53. Hexachlorobenzene	.001	1000	1 ppb	0
54. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	.05	1000	50 ppb	50
55. Lindane	.0002	1,000,000	200 ppt	200

56. Methoxychlor	.04	1000	40 ppb	40
57. Oxamyl (Vydate)	.2	1000	200 ppb	200
58. PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)	.0005	1,000,000	500 ppt	0
59. Pentachlorophenol	.001	1000	1 ppb	0
60. Picloram	.5	1000	500 ppb	500
61. Simazine	.004	1000	4 ppb	4
62. Toxaphene	.003	1000	3 ppb	0
Volatile Organic Contaminants				
63. Benzene	.005	1000	5 ppb	0
64. Carbon tetrachloride	.005	1000	5 ppb	0
65. Chlorobenzene	.1	1000	100 ppb	100
66. o- Dichlorobenzene	.6	1000	600 ppb	600
67. p- Dichlorobenzene	.075	1000	75 ppb	75
68. 1,2- Dichloroethane	.005	1000	5 ppb	0
69. 1,1- Dichloroethylene	.007	1000	7 ppb	7
70. cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene	.07	1000	70 ppb	70
71. trans-1,2- Dichloroethylene	.1	1000	100 ppb	100
72. Dichloromethane	.005	1000	5 ppb	0
73. 1,2- Dichloropropane	.005	1000	5 ppb	0
74. Ethylbenzene	.7	1000	700 ppb	700
75. Haloacetic acids	0.060	1000	60 ppb	n/a
76. Styrene	.1	1000	100 ppb	100
77. Tetrachloroethylene	.005	1000	5 ppb	0
78. 1,2,4- Trichlorobenzene	.07	1000	70 ppb	70
79. 1,1,1- Trichloroethane	.2	1000	200 ppb	200
80. 1,1,2- Trichloroethane	.005	1000	5 ppb	3

81. Trichloroethylene	.005	1000	5 ppb	0
82. TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)	.10	1000	100 ppb	n/a
83. Toluene	1		1 ppm	1
84. Vinyl Chloride	.002	1000	2 ppb	0
85. Xylenes	10		10 ppm	10

Figure: 30 TAC §290.275(2)

Appendix B - Sources of Regulated Contaminants

Key			
AL	Action Level		
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level		
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal		
MFL	million fibers per liter		
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)		
n/a	Not Applicable		
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units		
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)		
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)		
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)		
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter		
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter		
TT	Treatment Technique		
Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Major sources in drinking water
Microbiological Contaminants			
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	0	For systems that collect 40 or more samples per month - Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 5% of monthly samples. For systems that collect fewer than 40 samples per month - Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 sample per month.	Naturally present in the environment.
2. Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform-positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive. An uncorrected <i>E. coli</i> -positive sample at the raw groundwater source is a TT for the Ground Water Rule (GWR).	Human and animal fecal waste.

3. Fecal indicators (enterococci or coliphage)	n/a	TT. An uncorrected fecal indicator positive sample at the raw groundwater source is a TT for the GWR.	Human and animal fecal waste.
4. Total organic carbon (ppm)	n/a	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
5. Turbidity	n/a	TT	Soil runoff.
Radioactive Contaminants			
6. Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	0	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
7. Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
8. Combined radium (µg/L)	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants			
9. Uranium (µg/L)	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits.
10. Antimony (ppb)	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
11. Arsenic (ppb)	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
12. Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
13. Barium (ppm)	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
14. Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
15. Bromate (ppb)	0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
16. Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
17. Chloramines (ppm)	MRDL G=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
18. Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL G=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
19. Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	800	800	Water additive used to control microbes.

20. Chlorite (ppm)	1.0	1.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
21. Chromium (ppb)	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
22. Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
23. Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
24. Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
25. Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
26. Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
27. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
28. Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
29. Selenium (ppb)	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
30. Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides			
31. 2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
32. 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide.
33. Acrylamide	0	TT	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment.
34. Alachlor (ppb)	0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
35. Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

36. Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (nanograms/L)	0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
37. Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
38. Chlordane (ppb)	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide.
39. Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
40. Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories.
41. Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
42. Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
43. Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
44. Diquat (ppb)	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use.
45. Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) (ppq)	0	30	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; Discharge from chemical factories.
46. Endothall (ppb)	100	100	Runoff from herbicide use.
47. Endrin (ppb)	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide.
48. Epichlorohydrin	0	TT	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; An impurity of some water treatment chemicals.
49. Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
50. Glyphosate (ppb)	700	700	Runoff from herbicide use.
51. Heptachlor (ppt)	0	400	Residue of banned termiticide.
52. Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor.
53. Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
54. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories.
55. Lindane (ppt)	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
56. Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.

57. Oxamyl (Vydate) (ppb)	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
58. PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls) (ppt)	0	500	Runoff from landfills; Discharge of waste chemicals.
59. Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
60. Picloram (ppb)	500	500	Herbicide runoff.
61. Simazine (ppb)	4	4	Herbicide runoff.
62. Toxaphene (ppb)	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.
Volatile Organic Compounds			
63. Benzene (ppb)	0	5	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
64. Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
65. Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
66. o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
67. p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
68. 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
69. 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
70. cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
71. trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
72. Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
73. 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
74. Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
75. Haloacetic acids (HAA) (ppb)	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
76. Styrene (ppb)	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.

77. Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
78. 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
79. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
80. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
81. Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
82. TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
83. Toluene (ppm)	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories.
84. Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
85. Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Appendix C--Health Effects Language

Microbiological Contaminants

(1) Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

(2) *Escherichia (E. coli)* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

(3) Fecal indicators (enterococci or coliphage). 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 health 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.

(4) Total organic carbon. Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. These by-products include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these by-products in excess of the maximum contaminant level (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.

(5) Turbidity. 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.

Radioactive Contaminants

(6) Beta/photon emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(7) Alpha emitters. 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.

(8) Combined Radium 226/228. 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.

(9) Uranium. Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

Inorganic Contaminants

(10) Antimony. 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.

(11) Arsenic. 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.

(12) Asbestos. 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.

(13) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

(14) Beryllium. Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.

(15) Bromate. Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increased risk of getting cancer.

(16) Cadmium. Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

(17) Chloramines. Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the maximum residual disinfectant level (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.

(18) Chlorine. 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.

(19) Chlorine dioxide. 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.

(20) Chlorite. 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.

(21) Chromium. Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

(22) Copper. 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.

(23) Cyanide. Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

(24) Fluoride. 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.

(25) Lead. 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.

(26) Mercury (inorganic). Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

(27) Nitrate. 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.

(28) Nitrite. 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.

(29) Selenium. Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.

(30) Thallium. 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.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

(31) 2,4-D. 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.

(32) 2,4,5-TP (Silvex). Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.

(33) Acrylamide. 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.

(34) Alachlor. 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.

(35) Atrazine. 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.

(36) Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH). Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(37) Carbofuran. 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.

(38) Chlordane. 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.

(39) Dalapon. Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.

(40) Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate. Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience general toxic effects such as weight loss, liver enlargement, or possible reproductive difficulties.

(41) Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate. 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.

(42) Dibromochloropropane (DBCP). Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

- (43) Dinoseb. Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
- (44) Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD). 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.
- (45) Diquat. Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.
- (46) Endothall. Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.
- (47) Endrin. Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
- (48) Epichlorohydrin. 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.
- (49) Ethylene dibromide. 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.
- (50) Glyphosate. Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.
- (51) Heptachlor. 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.
- (52) Heptachlor epoxide. 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.
- (53) Hexachlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (54) Hexachlorocyclopentadiene. Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.
- (55) Lindane. Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.

(56) Methoxychlor. Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.

(57) Oxamyl. Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.

(58) PCBs (polychlorinated byphenols). 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.

(59) Pentachlorophenol. 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.

(60) Picloram. Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

(61) Simazine. Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.

(62) Toxaphene. Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

(63) Benzene. 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.

(64) Carbon Tetrachloride. 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.

(65) Chlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.

(66) o-Dichlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.

(67) p-Dichlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.

(68) 1,2-Dichloroethane. 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.

(69) 1,1-Dichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

(70) cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

(71) trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

(72) Dichloromethane. 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.

(73) 1,2-Dichloropropane. 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.

(74) Ethylbenzene. Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.

(75) Haloacetic acids (HAAs). Some people who drink water containing HAAs in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(76) Styrene. 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.

(77) Tetrachloroethylene. 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.

(78) 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene. 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.

(79) 1,1,1-Trichloroethane. 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.

(80) 1,1,2-Trichloroethane. 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.

(81) Trichloroethylene. 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.

(82) TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes). 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.

(83) Toluene. 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.

(84) Vinyl Chloride. Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(85) Xylenes. Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.