Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: SHAVER LAKE HEIGHTS 1 & 2

Water System Number: 1000069

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____07-01/2015__ (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by: Name: BOB YEATTS

Signature: [signature]

Title: WATER TESTER

Phone Number: (559) 280-0893 Date: 07-01-2015

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- [x] CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- [ ] CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- [ ] "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - [ ] Posting the CCR at the following URL: www._____
  - [ ] Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - [ ] Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - [ ] Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - [x] Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) Info center, Corner of Tayon + Kinglet
  - [ ] Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - [ ] Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
  - [ ] Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
  - [ ] Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
  - [ ] Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- [ ] *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **SHAVER LAKE HEIGHTS 1 & 2** Report Date: 06/18/2015

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2014 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: 4 WELLS

Name & general location of source(s): HWY 168 FOR WELL 3, TOYON RD FOR WELLS 4,5 AND 6

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: WELLS PUMP TO STORAGE VESSELS WHICH FLOW TO RESIDENTS. A BACKUP GENERATOR PROVIDES WATER DURING POWER OUTAGES.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: ANNUAL SPRING MEETING AT SHAVER

For more information, contact: BOB YEATTS Phone: (509) 703-2266

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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 (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)		10	1.6	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)		10	.016	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	1-27-13	ND	1	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1-27-13	76	1	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
NITRATES	4-21-14	ND	2.0	45		
FLORIDE	5-7-12	4.2	2.0			

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
RADIUM 228	5-3-12	.29	.536	5		
GROSS ALPHA	5-3-12	2.0	.827	15		

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
N/A					

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [INSERT 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
NONE				

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli- BACTIS COLIFORM TESTED MONTHLY	(In the year) 0	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE
NONE

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
NONE

VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A				

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.
* *Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Shaver Lake Heights Property Association
Water System Name: Shaver Lake Heights 1 & 2
Water System Number: 1000069
Attachment to Consumer Confidence Report dated June 18, 2015

Water Test Results for Tests Submitted for the Year 2014

Test: Inorganics	System Result
Total Alkalinity	98
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	120
Carbonate Alkalinity	ND
Hydroxide Alkalinity	ND
Chloride	ND
Color	ND
Specific Conductance E.C.	816
Floride	ND
Hardness	58
Nethylene Blue A.S.	ND
Nitrate NO3	ND
Nitrate NO2	ND
PH	6.76
Sulfate SO4	ND
Total Dissolved Solids	167
Turbidity	.58
Odor	ND
Nitrate ASN	ND
Calcium	.69

Metals	
Aluminum	.9
Antimony	53
Arsenic	61
Barium	.19
Beryllium	.02
Cadmium	.01
Chromium	.09
Copper	1.9
Iron	1.97
Magnesium	1.36
Manganese	.0055
Nickel	.09
Potassium	4.14
Selenium	48
Sodium	ND
Thallium	52
Zinc	ND
Silver	ND
Tetrachorethene	ND
Dichloroethene	ND
Chromium Hexavalent	1.0

ATTACHMENT 4

Health Effects Language for CCR

(Constituents with Primary MCLs only - there is no standard health effects language specified for constituents with only secondary MCLs because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics)

1. Total Coliform: "Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems."
2. Fecal coliform/*E.coli*: "Fecal coliforms and *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."
3. Turbidity: "Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches."
4. Gross beta activity: "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."
6. Strontium-90: "Some people who drink water containing strontium-90 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
7. Tritium: "Some people who drink water containing tritium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
5. Gross alpha activity: "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."
10. Aluminum: "Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects."
11. Antimony: "Some people who drink water containing antimony in excess of the MCL over many years may experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar."
12. Arsenic: "Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
13. 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."
14. Barium: "Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure."
15. Beryllium: "Some people who drink water containing beryllium in excess of the MCL over many years may develop intestinal lesions."
16. Cadmium: "Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage."
17. Chromium: "Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis."
18. 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 may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor."
19. Cyanide: "Some people who drink water containing cyanide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nerve damage or thyroid problems."

20. Fluoride: "Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth."
21. Lead: "Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure."
22. Mercury: "Some people who drink water containing mercury in excess of the MCL over many years may experience mental disturbances, or impaired physical coordination, speech and hearing."
23. Nickel: "Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects."
24. Nitrate: "Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin."
25. Nitrite: "Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin."
26. Selenium: "Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems."
27. Thallium: "Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or kidney, intestinal, or liver problems."
28. 2,4-D: "Some people who use water containing the weed killer 2,4-D in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney, liver, or adrenal gland problems."
29. 2,4,5-TP (Silvex): "Some people who drink water containing Silvex in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
30. Acrylamide: "Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time may experience nervous system or blood problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
31. Alachlor: "Some people who use water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years may experience eye, liver, kidney, or spleen problems, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
32. Atrazine: "Some people who use water containing atrazine in excess of the MCL over many years may experience cardiovascular system problems or reproductive difficulties."
33. Bentazon: "Some people who drink water containing bentazon in excess of the MCL over many year may experience prostate and gastrointestinal effects."
34. Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH]: "Some people who use water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
35. Carbofuran: "Some people who use water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years may experience blood, or nervous or reproductive system problems."
36. Chlordane: "Some people who use water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
37. Dalapon: "Some people who drink water containing dalapon in excess of the MCL over many years may experience minor kidney changes."
38. Dibromochloropropane [DBCP]: "Some people who use water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
39. Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate: "Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate in excess of the MCL over many years may experience general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties."
40. Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate: "Some people who use water containing di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems or reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
41. Dinoseb: "Some people who drink water containing dinoseb in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties."
42. Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD): "Some people who use water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
43. Diquat: "Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years may get cataracts."

44. Endothall: "Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years may experience stomach or intestinal problems."
45. Endrin: "Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
46. Epichlorohydrin: "Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time may experience stomach problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
47. Ethylene dibromide [EDB]: "Some people who use water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidney problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
48. Glyphosate: "Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney problems or reproductive difficulties."
49. Heptachlor: "Some people who use water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
50. Heptachlor epoxide: "Some people who use water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
51. Hexachlorobenzene: "Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
52. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene: "Some people who use water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney or stomach problems."
53. Lindane: "Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney or liver problems."
54. Methoxychlor: "Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties."
55. Molinate [Ordram]: "Some people who use water containing molinate in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive effects."
56. Oxamyl [Vydate]: "Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years may experience slight nervous system effects."
57. PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]: "Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience changes in their skin, thymus gland problems, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
58. Pentachlorophenol: "Some people who use water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
59. Picloram: "Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
60. Simazine: "Some people who use water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years may experience blood problems."
61. Thiobencarb: "Some people who use water containing thiobencarb in excess of the MCL over many years may experience body weight and blood effects."
62. Toxaphene: "Some people who use water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney, liver, or thyroid problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
63. Benzene: "Some people who use water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
64. Carbon Tetrachloride: "Some people who use water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
65. 1,2-Dichlorobenzene [o-DCB]: "Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems."
66. 1,4-Dichlorobenzene [p-DCB]: "Some people who use water containing 1,4-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience anemia, liver, kidney, or spleen damage, or changes in their blood."
67. 1,1-Dichloroethane: "Some people who use water containing 1,1-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system or respiratory problems.

68. 1,2-Dichloroethane: "Some people who use water containing 1,2- dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
69. 1,1-Dichloroethylene: "Some people who use water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
70. cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene: "Some people who use water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
71. trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene: "Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
72. Dichloromethane: "Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
73. 1,2-Dichloropropane: "Some people who use water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
74. 1,3-Dichloropropene: "Some people who use water containing 1,3-dichloropropene in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
75. Ethylbenzene: "Some people who use water containing ethylbenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems."
76. Methl-*tert*-butyl ether: "Some people who use water containing methyl-*tert*-butyl ether in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
77. Monochlorobenzene: "Some people who use water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems."
78. Styrene: "Some people who drink water containing styrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems."
79. 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane: "Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and nervous system problems."
80. Tetrachloroethylene [PCE]: "Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
81. 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene: "Some people who use water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience adrenal gland changes."
82. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane: "Some people who use water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, nervous system, or circulatory system problems."
83. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane: "Some people who use water containing 1,1,2- trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or immune system problems."
84. Trichloroethylene [TCE]: "Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
85. TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]: "Some people who use water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
86. Toluene: "Some people who use water containing toluene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system, kidney, or liver problems."
87. Trichlorofluoromethane: "Some people who use water containing trichlorofluoromethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
88. 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane: "Some people who use water containing 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
89. Vinyl Chloride: "Some people who use water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
90. Xylenes: "Some people who use water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system damage."