



**HOUSTON
PUBLIC WORKS**
Houston Water

WATER QUALITY REPORT

2018



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

There are many opportunities for public participation. Information on Houston City Council meetings is available at: houstontx.gov/citysec. To find out more about Houston Water Education & Outreach visit: publicworks.houstontx.gov/pud/conservation.html.

WATER SOURCES

Customers of Houston Water Main System receive their drinking water from three water purification plants and 40 ground water plants. 16 additional groundwater plants provide for the remaining 5 Houston Water Systems. The City of Houston treats the water according to federal and state standards to remove any possible harmful contaminants.

The sources of drinking water nationwide 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 can be polluted by animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in the source water include: **microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria; **inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals; **pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses; **organic chemicals**, from industrial or petroleum use; and **naturally-occurring radioactive materials**.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For concerns with taste, odor or color of drinking water, contact 311 or email waterquality@houstontx.gov.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants do not have EPA established drinking water standards. The purpose of monitoring these contaminants is to assist the EPA in determining if future regulation is warranted. For more information visit epa.gov/dwucmr.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Some people may be more vulnerable to certain microbial contaminants such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water.

Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from a physician or health care provider.

Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

ARSENIC

Houston's Main drinking water contains low levels of arsenic, but is below the state and federal action levels. EPA's standard balances arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing it from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects 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.

LEAD

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. City of Houston 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 two 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 (800-426-4791) or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

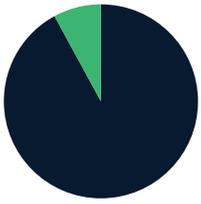
WATER LOSS

The Infrastructure Leak Index (ILI) measures the efficiency of water loss control efforts. It is calculated by taking the real losses (water lost due to leaks) and dividing them by the unavoidable real losses, the theoretical level of minimum leakage calculated by American Water Works Association Standards. In 2018, Houston Water's ILI was 8.69.

QUESTIONS?

Questions about this report or your water quality? Please email waterquality@houstontx.gov or call 3-1-1 and ask to speak with a member of the Water Quality team.

87% Surface Water
13% Groundwater



Average Water
Produced Daily

453.7
million gallons

Customers

2.2
million

Groundwater Source:

**104 wells (Evangeline & Chicot Aquifers)
at depths greater than 750 feet**

Surface Water Source:

**San Jacinto River (Lake Conroe & Lake Houston);
Trinity River (Lake Livingston)**

| Parameter/Substance (units) (Sampled in 2018 unless noted) | Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL) | Ideal Goal (EPA's MCL) | Detections | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|--|---------|---------|
| | | | Minimum | Average | Maximum |
| Monitored at Water Plants | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | 0 | ND | 2.2 | 11.0 |
| Atrazine (ppb) | 3 | 3 | ND | 0.06 | 0.33 |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.04 | 0.13 | 0.34 |
| Benzo (A) Pyrene (ppb) | 0.2 | 0.2 | ND | 0.00 | 0.04 |
| Combined Radium (pCi/L) | 5 | 0 | ND | 1.4 | 3.2 |
| Combined Uranium (ppb) | 30 | 0 | ND | 2.1 | 8.5 |
| Cyanide (ppm) | 0.2 | 0.2 | ND | 0.02 | 0.11 |
| Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ppb) | 6 | 0 | ND | 0.12 | 1.8 |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.11 | 0.32 | 0.58 |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 15 | 0 | ND | 5.71 | 11.0 |
| Gross Beta (pCi/L) | 50 | 0 | ND | 2.65 | 7.3 |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | ND | 0.15 | 0.78 |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 50 | ND | 1.3 | 6.9 |
| Simazine (ppb) | 4 | 4 | ND | 0.02 | 0.14 |
| Turbidity (NTU) | (TT) 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU | NA | Lowest Monthly Percentage ≤ 0.3 NTU: 97% Highest Single Measurement: .48 NTU | | |
| Xylenes (ppb) | 10,000 | 10,000 | ND | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| Monitored in Distribution System | | | | | |
| Chloramines (Disinfectant) (ppm) | 4.0 (MRDL) | <4.0 (MRDLG) | 0.03 | 2.3 | 4.94 |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | Yearly Average (LRAA) <60 | NA | Highest LRAA: 39.3 ppb Individual sample results range from <6.0 ppb (not detected) to 60.5 ppb. | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | Yearly Average (LRAA) <80 | NA | Highest LRAA: 38.1 ppb Individual sample results range from 2.8 ppb to 47.4 ppb | | |

Main System | TX1010013

| Parameter/Substance (units) (Sampled in 2018 unless noted) | Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL) | Ideal Goal (EPA's MCL) | Detections | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------|---------|
| | | | Minimum | Average | Maximum |
| Monitored at Customer Tap | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) 2016 ¹ | AL = 90% below 1.3 ppm (TT) | 1.3 | 90% below 0.261 ppm One sample above 1.3 ppm at 1.92 ppm | | |
| Lead (ppb) 2016 ¹ | AL = 90% below 15 ppb (TT) | 0 | 90% below 4 ppb One sample above 15 ppb at 26 ppb | | |
| Secondary Standards | | | | | |
| Parameter/Substance (units) | Recommended Levels (SMCL) | | Minimum | Average | Maximum |
| Aluminum (ppm) | 0.2 | | ND | 0.11 | 0.69 |
| Chloride (ppm) | 250 | | 30 | 38.33 | 54 |
| Iron (ppm) | 0.3 | | ND | 0.13 | 0.79 |
| Manganese (ppm) | 0.05 | | ND | 0.01 | 0.05 |
| pH | 6.5 - 8.5 | | 7.3 | 7.96 | 8.6 |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 250 | | 12 | 27.17 | 42 |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 500 | | 157 | 233.25 | 320 |
| Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm) | NA | | 44.1 | 135 | 391 |
| Zinc (ppm) | 5 | | ND | 0.01 | 0.03 |

Notes

1 - Subject to reduced monitoring requirements. Detected contaminant within the past five years, in the year indicated.

Average Water Produced Daily
2.2
 million gallons

Customers
12.3K

Groundwater Source:
5 wells (Evangeline & Chicot Aquifers)
 at depths greater than 750 feet

| Parameter/Substance (units) (Sampled in 2018 unless noted) | Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL) | Ideal Goal (EPA's MCL) | Detections | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|--|---------|---------|
| | | | Minimum | Average | Maximum |
| Monitored at Water Plants | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | 0 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.25 |
| Combined Uranium (ppb) | 30 | 0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 15 | 0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Gross Beta (pCi/L) | 50 | 0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.26 |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 5.5 |
| Monitored at Distribution System | | | | | |
| Chlorine (Disinfectant) (ppm) | 4.0 (MRDL) | <4.0 (MRDLG) | 0.81 | 1.42 | 3.4 |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | Highest LRAA | 0 | Range From | ND | 0 |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | Yearly Average (LRAA) <80 | 0.3 | Range From | ND | 1.2 |
| Coliform ¹ | (TT) 2 or more of monthly samples test positive for coliform bacteria | 0 | 2 samples tested positive for coliform in October 2018. There were no other coliform detections during 2018. | | |
| Monitored at Customer Tap | | | | | |
| Lead (ppb) 2017 ² | AL = 90% below 15 ppm (TT) | 0 | 90% below 0 ppb No sample above 15 ppb | | |
| Copper (ppm) 2017 ² | AL = 90% below 1.3 ppm (TT) | 1.3 | 90% below 0.162 ppm No sample above 1.3 ppm | | |
| Secondary Standards | | | | | |
| Parameter/Substance (units) | Recommended Levels (SMCL) | Detections | | | |
| | | Minimum | Average | Maximum | |
| Chloride (ppm) | 250 | 53 | 53 | 53 | |
| pH | 6.5 - 8.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 500 | 281 | 281 | 281 | |
| Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm) | NA | 170 | 175 | 179 | |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 250 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Unregulated Contaminants | | | | | |
| Bromide (ppb) | | 113 | 164.4 | 191 | |
| HAA5 (ppb) | | ND | 0.1079 | 0.632 | |
| HAA6Br (ppb) | | ND | 0.3105 | 1.09 | |
| HAA9 (ppb) | | ND | 0.3755 | 1.09 | |

Notes
¹ - Coliform is a type of bacteria that is naturally present in the environment. When detected, it triggers further tests for potentially harmful bacteria, and can trigger an assessment to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. Any problems identified during an assessment must then be corrected. In October 2018 we completed a Level 1 assessment. The assessment found a backflow prevention device that was not in the City's database and had not been tested. We documented, tested, and determined the device to be functioning.
² - Subject to reduced monitoring requirements. Detected contaminant within the past five years, in the year indicated.

Average Water Produced Daily

7.5
million gallons

Customers

84.4K

Groundwater Source:

**17 wells (Evangeline & Chicot Aquifers)
at depths greater than 750 feet**

| Parameter/Substance (units) (Sampled in 2018 unless noted) | Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL) | Ideal Goal (EPA's MCL) | Detections | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------|---------|
| | | | Minimum | Average | Maximum |
| Monitored at Water Plants | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) 2017 ¹ | 10 | 0 | ND | 1.1 | 2.8 |
| Barium (ppm) 2017 ¹ | 2 | 2 | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.29 |
| Combined Radium (pCi/L) 2017 ¹ | 5 | 0 | ND | 0.34 | 1.01 |
| Combined Uranium (ppb) 2017 ¹ | 30 | 0 | ND | 0.4 | 2.1 |
| Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Pthalate (ppb) | 6 | 0 | ND | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Fluoride (ppm) 2017 ¹ | 4 | 4 | 0.13 | 0.25 | .53 |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) 2017 ¹ | 15 | 0 | ND | 2.6 | 5.6 |
| Gross Beta (pCi/L) 2017 ¹ | 50 | 0 | ND | 0.9 | 4.4 |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | ND | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| Xylenes, Total (ppb) | 10,000 | 10,000 | ND | 0.38 | 1.3 |
| Monitored in Distribution System | | | | | |
| Chlorine (Disinfectant) (ppm) | 4.0 (MRDL) | <4.0 (MRDLG) | 0.97 | 1.39 | 2.24 |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | Yearly Average (LRAA) <60 | NA | Highest LRAA: 2.8 ppb. Individual sample results range from <6.0 ppb (not detected) to 3.0 ppb. | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | Yearly Average (LRAA) <80 | NA | Highest LRAA: 8.3 ppb. Individual sample results range from <6.0 ppb (not detected) to 9.6 ppb. | | |
| Monitored at Customer Tap | | | | | |
| Lead (ppb) ¹ | AL = 90% below 15 ppm (TT) | 0 | 90% below 6.47 ppb. 3 samples above 15 ppb | | |
| Copper (ppm) ¹ | AL = 90% below 1.3 ppm (TT) | 1.3 | 90% below 0.25 ppm. No sample above 1.3 ppm | | |
| Secondary Standards | | | | | |
| Parameter/Substance (units) | Recommended Levels (SMCL) | | Minimum | Average | Maximum |
| Chloride (ppm) | 250 | | 18.6 | 22.48 | 28.9 |
| Iron (ppm) | 0.3 | | ND | 0.05 | 0.23 |
| Manganese (ppm) | 0.05 | | ND | 0.01 | 0.06 |
| pH 2017 ¹ | 6.5 - 8.5 | | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.9 |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 250 | | 5.08 | 7.46 | 12.6 |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 500 | | 152 | 225.03 | 319 |
| Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm) | NA | | 105 | 116 | 146 |

Notes

¹ - Subject to reduced monitoring requirements. Detected contaminant within the past five years, in the year indicated.

Unregulated Contaminants

| Unregulated Contaminant (units) | Minimum | Average | Maximum |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 - Butanol (ppb) | ND | 0.33 | 2.0 |
| Bromide (ppb) | 24.40 | 79.72 | 162.0 |
| Germanium (ppb) | ND | 0.11 | 0.34 |
| HAA5 (ppb) | ND | 1.30 | 4.85 |
| HAA6Br (ppb) | ND | 0.77 | 2.41 |
| HAA9 (ppb) | ND | 1.81 | 6.58 |
| Manganese (ppb) | 6.43 | 29.73 | 42.60 |

Average Water
Produced Daily

60K
gallons

Customers

855

Groundwater Source:

**2 wells (Evangeline Aquifers)
at depths greater than 750 feet**

| Parameter/Substance (units) (Sampled in 2018 unless noted) | Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL) | Ideal Goal (EPA's MCL) | Detections | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|------------|---------|
| | | | Minimum | Average | Maximum |
| Monitored at Water Plants | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| Monitored in Distribution System | | | | | |
| Chlorine (Disinfectant) | 4.0 (MRDL) | <4.0 (MRDLG) | 0.66 | 1.41 | 2.40 |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | Yearly Average (LRAA) <60 | Location 1 | ND | Location 2 | 1.0 |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | Yearly Average (LRAA) <80 | Location 1 | 1.0 | Location 2 | 5.8 |
| Monitored at Customer Tap | | | | | |
| Lead (ppb) 2016 ¹ | AL = 90% below 15 ppb (TT) | 0 | 90% below 4.0 ppb. No sample above 15 ppb | | |
| Copper (ppm) 2016 ¹ | AL = 90% below 1.3 ppm (TT) | 1.3 | 90% below 0.23 ppm. No sample above 1.3 ppm | | |
| Secondary Standards | | | | | |
| Parameter/Substance (units) | Recommended Levels (SMCL) | | Detections | | |
| Chloride (ppm) | 250 | | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Iron (ppm) | 0.3 | | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| pH | 6.5 - 8.5 | | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 250 | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 500 | | 176 | 176 | 176 |
| Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm) | NA | | 106 | 106 | 106 |

Notes

1 - Subject to reduced monitoring requirements. Detected contaminant within the past five years, in the year indicated.

Average Water
Produced Daily

370K

gallons

Customers

5K

Groundwater Source:

**2 wells (Evangeline Aquifer)
at depths greater than 750 feet**

| Parameter/Substance (units) (Sampled in 2018 unless noted) | Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL) | Ideal Goal (EPA's MCL) | Detections | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------|---------|
| | | | Minimum | Average | Maximum |
| Monitored at Water Plants | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) 2017 ¹ | 10 | 0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Barium (ppm) 2017 ¹ | 2 | 2 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.26 |
| Combined Uranium (ppb) 2017 ¹ | 30 | 0 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.1 |
| Fluoride (ppm) 2017 ¹ | 4 | 4 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.20 |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) 2017 ¹ | 15 | 0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 |
| Gross Beta (pCi/L) 2017 ¹ | 50 | 0 | ND | 2.7 | 5.4 |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | ND | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| Selenium (ppb) 2017 ¹ | 50 | 50 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Xylenes, Total (ppb) | 10,000 | 10,000 | ND | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Monitored in Distribution System | | | | | |
| Chlorine (Disinfectant) | 4.0 (MRDL) | <4.0 (MRDLG) | 0.96 | 1.45 | 2.20 |
| Monitored at Customer Tap | | | | | |
| Lead (ppb) 2017 ¹ | AL = 90% below 15 ppb (TT) | 0 | 90% below 3.31 ppb. One sample above 15 ppb at 20.9 ppb | | |
| Copper (ppm) 2017 ¹ | AL = 90% below 1.3 ppm (TT) | 1.3 | 90% below 0.13 ppm. No sample above 1.3 ppm | | |
| Secondary Standards | | | | | |
| Parameter/Substance (units) | Recommended Levels (SMCL) | | Detections | | |
| Chloride (ppm) 2017 ¹ | 250 | | 19 | 21 | 23 |
| Iron (ppm) 2017 ¹ | 0.3 | | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| pH 2017 ¹ | 6.5 - 8.5 | | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.1 |
| Sulfate (ppm) 2017 ¹ | 250 | | 4 | 4.5 | 5 |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) 2017 ¹ | 500 | | 188 | 190 | 191 |
| Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm) 2017 ¹ | NA | | 94.9 | 94.9 | 94.9 |

Notes

1 - Subject to reduced monitoring requirements. Detected contaminant within the past five years, in the year indicated.

Average Water Produced Daily

200K

gallons

Customers

456

Water Sources:

100% Purchased Water from City of Humble, TX 1010014 (Surface and Groundwater)

| Parameter/Substance (units) (Sampled in 2018 unless noted) | Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL) | Ideal Goal (EPA's MCL) | Detections | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------|---------|
| | | | Minimum | Average | Maximum |
| Monitored at Water Plants | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) 2015 ¹ | 2 | 2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | ND | 0.22 | 0.61 |
| Selenium (ppb) 2015 ¹ | 50 | 50 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Monitored in Distribution System | | | | | |
| Chlorine (Disinfectant) | 4.0 (MRDL) | <4.0 (MRDLG) | 0.58 | 1.59 | 2.7 |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | Yearly Average (LRAA) <60 | NA | Highest LRAA: 10.18 ppb. Individual sample results range from 1.6 ppb to 14.1 ppb. | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | Yearly Average (LRAA) <80 | NA | Highest LRAA: 9.5 ppb. Individual sample results range from 4.8 ppb to 14.1 ppb. | | |
| Monitored at Customer Tap | | | | | |
| Lead (ppb) 2016 ¹ | AL = 90% below 15 ppb (TT) | 0 | 90% below 2.0 ppb No sample above 15 ppb | | |
| Copper (ppm) 2016 ¹ | AL = 90% below 1.3 ppm (TT) | 1.3 | 90% below 0.18 ppm No sample above 1.3 ppm | | |
| Secondary Standards | | | | | |
| Parameter/Substance (units) | Recommended Levels (SMCL) | | Detections | | |
| Chloride (ppm) 2014 ¹ | 250 | | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| Iron (ppm) 2015 ¹ | 0.3 | | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.27 |
| Manganese (ppm) 2015 ¹ | 0.05 | | 0.067 | 0.067 | 0.067 |
| pH 2014 ¹ | 6.5 - 8.5 | | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) 2014 ¹ | 500 | | 251 | 251 | 251 |
| Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm) 2015 ¹ | NA | | 134 | 134 | 134 |

Notes

1 - Subject to reduced monitoring requirements. Detected contaminant within the past five years, in the year indicated.

Contaminant Sources

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Arsenic | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Asbestos | Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of asbestos-cement water lines |
| Atrazine | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Barium | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Benzo (A) Pyrene | Soil runoff of industrial pollution bound to sediments |
| Chlorine and Chloramines | Water additives used to control microbes |
| Combined Radium | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Uranium | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |
| Endrin | Residue of banned insecticide |
| Fluoride | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Gross Alpha | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Lead | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate / Nitrite | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Simazine | Herbicide runoff |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Turbidity | Soil runoff |
| Xylenes | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |

Abbreviations

- AL** - Action Level - concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- HAA5** - dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid.
- HAA6Br** - bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dibromochloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid.
- HAA9** - bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, chlorodibromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid.
- Level 1 Assessment** - a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria were found.
- LRAA** - Locational Running Annual Average - average of results taken at a specific monitoring location during the previous four quarters.
- MCL** - Maximum Contaminant Level - highest level of a contaminant allowed. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs using best available treatment technology.
- MCLG** - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- MRDL** - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.
- MRDLG** - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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.
- NA** - Not Applicable
- ND** - Not Detected
- NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- pCi/L** - Pico Curies per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppb** - Parts Per Billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- ppm** - Parts Per Million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- SMCL** - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Limit - National Secondary Drinking Water Standards are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects in drinking water. The EPA recommends secondary standards but does not require systems to comply with these limits.
- TT** - Treatment Technique - required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.