



2018 Annual Water Quality Report

US Army
South Fort Hood
PWS ID: TX0140107



This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone explain or translate it for you.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Si no lo comprende, favor acudir a alguien que se lo pueda traducir o explicar.

Continuing Our Commitment

A Message From Military Services Group President Mark K McDonough

American Water's Military Services Group owns and operates water and wastewater utilities under the Utilities Privatization program and proudly provides water and wastewater services to military communities around the country, including yours. Our Company's Vision – "We Keep Life Flowing" drives everything we do for you, our customers. To reinforce our vision and maintain your trust, it's important that we share with you information about our commitment to providing high-quality water service.

I am pleased to provide you with the 2018 Annual Water Quality Report with detailed information about the source and quality of your drinking water. We have prepared this report using the data from water quality testing conducted for your local water system from January through December 2018. You'll find that we supply water that surpasses or meets all federal and state water quality regulations.

With equal importance, we place a strong focus on acting as stewards of our environment. In all of the communities we serve, we work closely with the local directorates of public works, civil engineering squadrons, local environmental departments and state regulatory agencies to protect environmental quality, educate customers on how to use water wisely, and ensure the high quality of your drinking water every day.

At American Water, our values – safety, trust, environmental leadership, teamwork, and high performance – mean more than simply making water available "on-demand". It means every employee working to deliver a key resource for public health, fire protection, the economy and the overall quality of life we enjoy – We Keep Life Flowing. For more information or for additional copies of this report, visit us online at www.amwater.com

Sincerely,

Mark K McDonough

President – American Water's Military Services Group

Special Health Information

You may be more vulnerable than the general population 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. You should seek advice about drinking water from your 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Water Information Sources

The Military Services Group of American Water provides water and wastewater contract services to military installations across the country as part of the federal government's Utility Privatization Program. It operates and maintains the water and/or wastewater assets at Fort A.P. Hill, VA., Fort Sill, OK., Fort Leavenworth, KS., Scott Air Force Base, Ill., Fort Rucker, AL., Fort Meade, MD., Fort Belvoir, VA., Fort Hood, TX, Fort Polk, LA., Picatinny Arsenal, NJ., Hill Air Force Base, UT and Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA., Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH and Fort Leonard Wood, MO.

Fort Hood - American Water O & M Military Services Group (AWE-MSG) provides water service to approximately 35,669 customers at the Fort Hood Military Post located in Bell and Coryell Counties, Texas. Fort Hood – American Water Military Services Group is part of American Water. With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,100 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to more than 14 million people in 46 states and Ontario, Canada. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to make sure we keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.

The web sites of US EPA Office of Water, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Texas Department of Environmental Quality (TCEQ) provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health. You may visit these sites as well as American Water's website at the following addresses:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov

United States Environmental Protection Agency

www.epa.gov/safewater

Texas Commission On Environmental Quality

www.TCEQ.com

American Water

www.amwater.com

American Water Works Association

www.awwa.org

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

What is a Water Quality Report?

To comply with Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, American Water issues a report annually describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to provide you an overview of last year's (2017) drinking water quality. It includes details about where your water comes from and what it contains. We hope the report will raise your understanding of drinking water issues and awareness of the need to protect your drinking water sources.

How is Your Water Treated?

Water is treated by the Bell County Water Control and Improvement District No 1 (BCWCID1). BCWCID1 uses advanced water treatment techniques including chemical coagulation, filtration and disinfection to provide potable water that meets federal and state drinking water standards. Drinking water that enters the Fort Hood water distribution system is analyzed by American Water staff to ensure it meets drinking water standards. Depending on water quality, American Water staff may add additional disinfectant to ensure disinfectant residuals are maintained consistently throughout the Fort Hood water distribution system.

Public Participation

Public input concerning water quality is always welcome. Water quality suggestions may be forwarded directly to the following:

Mail: P.O. Box 5070
49002 Santa Fe Avenue
Fort Hood, TX, 76544
Phone: (254) 213-0382

Share This Report

Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals and other groups are encouraged to share this important information with water users at their location who may not receive this report directly.

Water Conservation Tips

Conservation measures you can use inside your home include:

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures; install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.

You can conserve outdoors as well:

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water-saving nozzles.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and save the hose for rinsing.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Fort Hood's drinking water is obtained from a surface water source, Belton Lake. Fort Hood purchases treated drinking water for South and West Fort Hood and Belton Lake Outdoor Recreation Area from Bell County Water control and Improvement District No. 1 (BCWCID1).

Source Water Assessment Completed

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact American Water O&M at (254) 213-0382. Source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>.

Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

To ensure that tap water is of high quality, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact American Water O&M at (254) 213-0382.

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 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 at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Information About Lead

Is there lead in my water?

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious 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. American Water 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 and copper 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 drinking 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 National Lead Information Center (800-LEAD-FYI) or the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

How to Read the Data Tables

American Water O&M-Military Service Group (AWE-MSG) conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2017, certain substances are required to be monitored less than once per year and represent the most current results available. For help with interpreting this table, see the "Table Definitions" section.

Starting with a **Substance**, read across. **Year Sampled** is usually in 2017 or year prior. **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed. **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed). **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better). **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured. A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements. **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Table Definitions and Abbreviations

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of disinfectant routinely 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): The level of 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 contamination.

MFL: Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

mrem/year: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{/L}$)

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

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

Level 1 assessment—A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria were found.

Level 2 assessment—A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an Escherichia coli (E. coli) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.



Water Quality Statement

The American Water – Fort Hood is required to sample for many different contaminants in your drinking water annually. The tables below only contain sample results for contaminants that were detected in your drinking water. Some contaminants are required to be sampled for less than annually and in these cases, the most recent sample results are provided below and the year they were collected.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Treated water sampled by Bell County WCID #1							
Barium (ppm)	2018	2	2	0.0574	0.0571-0.577	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	4	4	0.21	0.20 - 0.21	Yes	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Cyanide (ppb)	2018	200	200	.115	.11-.12	Yes	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Thallium (ppb)	2018	.5	2	.4	.4-.4	Yes	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore- processing sites; drug factories
Fort Hood water sampled by American Water							
Chromium(ppb)	2015	100	100	.2	0.2-0.2	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mills;Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2018	10	10	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	Yes	Runoff form fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2016	1	1	.01	.01-0.01	Yes	Runoff form fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
* Nitrate Advisory – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for periods of time because of rainfall or agriculture activity. If caring for an infant you should ask for advice from your health care provider.							

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES

Source water sampled by Bell County WCID #1

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Atrazine (ppb)	2018	3	3	0.16	0.16-0.16	Yes	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	2016	6	0	<.60	<.60-<.60	Yes	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Heptachlor (ppt)	2018	400	0	40	40-40	Yes	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	2018	200	0	20	20-20	Yes	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	2018	1	0	.1	.1-.1	Yes	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	2018	50	50	.1	.1-.1	Yes	Discharge from chemical factories
Methoxychlor (ppb)	2018	40	40	.1	.1-.1	Yes	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	2016	200	200	2	2-2	Yes	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	2018	1	0	.04	.04-.04	Yes	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	2018	500	500	.1	.1-.1	Yes	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	2018	4	4	.07	.07-.07	Yes	Herbicide runoff

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Source water sampled by Bell County WCID #1

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Styrene (ppb)	2018	100	100	.5	.5-.5	Yes	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	2018	5	0	.5	.5-.5	Yes	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	2018	1	1	.0005	N/A	Yes	Discharge from petroleum factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	2018	600	600	.5	.5-.5	Yes	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

RADIONUCLIDES

Source water sampled by Bell County WCID #1

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Max. Level	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Gross beta emitters (pCi/L)	2015	50	0	5.2	4.0 - 5.5	Yes	Decay of natural and man made deposits
*EPA Considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.							

TURBIDITY

Source water sampled by Bell County WCID #1

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
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.							
Turbidity (NTU)	2018	0.3	NA	Highest Single Measurement 0.29	NA	Yes	Soil runoff

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

Source water sampled by Bell County WCID #1

Date		MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Average Amount Detected	Low	High	Typical Source
Total organic carbon has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that the water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THM's) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.							
2018	Min	N/A	TT	.81 mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment

DISINFECTANT AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Fort Hood water sampled by American Water

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) highest single site (ppb)	2018	60	NA	10.68	1.20-15.90	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) highest single site (ppb)	2018	80	NA	31.02	22.30 - 42.50	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	2018	4	4	2.33	0.5 - 4.55	Yes	Disinfectant water additive used to control microbes

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Fort Hood water sampled by American Water

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved
Chromium-6 (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	.04	.03-.04	NA
Molybdenum (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	1.92	1.50-2.11	NA
Strontium (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	328.37	288.8-354.90	NA
Vanadium (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	2.51	1.8-4.2	NA

SECONDARY AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS NOT REGULATED

Fort Hood water sampled by American Water

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	SMCL	Average Amount Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Calcium (ppm)	2018	NA	NA	49.13	48.3 - 50.5	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
Chloride (ppm)	2018	NA	300	42.53	36 - 51.2	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element; Used in water purification; By-product of oil field activity
pH (units)	2018	NA	>7.0	7.49	7.23 - 7.73	NA	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Sodium (mg/L)	2018	NA	NA	18.01	17.7 - 18.01	NA	Naturally occurring element.
Sulfate (mg/L)	2018	NA	300	26.76	25.7-28.1	NA	Naturally occurring element.
Hardness (mg/L)	2018	NA	NA	165	162-169	NA	Naturally occurring calcium.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2018	NA	NA	128	123-130	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2018	NA	1000	2253	214 - 350	NA	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
Manganese	2018	NA	.05	.001	.001-.004	NA	Naturally occurring element.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Fort Hood water sampled by American Water

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source	
<p>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. Coliforms indicate 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.</p>							
Revised Total Coliform (RTC)	Jan - December 2018	No assessments were required		N/A	N/A	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Coliform, Fecal or E.Coli (TCR) REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA or E.Coli							

LEAD AND COPPER

Fort Hood water sampled by American Water

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	90th Percentile	Sites Above AL	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Lead (ppm)	2017	15 ppb	0	.002 ppm	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3 ppm	0	0.11 ppm	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits

UNDETECTED CONTAMINANTS

The Following Contaminants were monitored for by WCID 1, but were not detected in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Residue of banned herbicide
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Alachlor (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	ND	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	ND	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlordane (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Residue of banned termiticide
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
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Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Dis charge from steel and pulp mills ; Erosion of natural deposits
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	ND	No	Dis charge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	ND	No	Dis charge from rubber and chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Dis charge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Dis charge from petroleum refineries
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	0	50	ND	No	Dis charge from petroleum refineries
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Dis charge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills ; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Dis charge from petroleum and metal refineries ; Erosion of natural deposits; Dis charge from mines
Toxaphene (ppb)	0	3	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Dis charge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Dis charge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Dis charge from petroleum factories; Dis charge from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Dis charge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Dis charge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Dis charge from industrial chemical factories