

EPA Standards for Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminant	Symbol	EPA Maximum Contaminant Level	Common Sources of Contaminant in Drinking Water
Beryllium	Be	4 ug/L	Discharge from various industries
Chromium	Cr	100 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits and industrial discharge
Manganese	Mn	50 ug/L**	Erosion of natural deposits and industrial discharge
Iron	Fe	300 ug/L**	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	Ni	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits and industrial discharge
Copper	Cu	1300 ug/L*	Erosion of natural deposits and corrosion of household plumbing systems
Arsenic	As	10 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits, and runoff from orchards
Selenium	Se	50 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits and industrial discharge
Cadmium	Cd	5 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits, industrial discharge, and corrosion of galvanized pipes
Antimony	Sb	6 ug/L	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, and solder
Barium	Ba	2000 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits and industrial discharge
Thallium	Tl	2 ug/L	Industrial discharge
Lead	Pb	15 ug/L*	Erosion of natural deposits and corrosion of household plumbing systems
Uranium	U	30 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits

The National Primary Drinking Water Regulations are legally enforceable primary standards and treatment techniques that apply to public water systems. The EPA limits levels of these contaminants in drinking water. * The EPA regulates lead and copper under an Action Level rather than a Maximum Contaminant Level. ** The EPA has established secondary standards for these contaminants that are not considered to present a risk to human health. Sources:

<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/national-primary-drinking-water-regulations>
<https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/secondary-drinking-water-standards-guidance-nuisance-chemicals>