

List of Inorganic Chemicals Not tested by Rockland County, NY and New Jersey as per Their Private Well Testing Law

- 1) **Alkalinity**-Not life threatening.
- 2) **Cyanide**- MCL for cyanide has been set at 0.2 parts per million (ppm). Cyanide releases were primarily from steel mills and metal heat treating industries. The largest releases occurred in California and Pennsylvania.
- 3) **Nitrite**- The MCL for nitrites has been set at 1 parts per million (ppm). Industries include Nitrogenous fertilizer, Misc. Ind. inorganics , Misc. Metal ores Misc. Ind. Organics, Fertilizer mixing, Explosives, Paper mills, Pulp mills, Canned foods, Phosphate fertilizers. Top 15 states where nitrites have been located- GA.,CA., AL., LA., MO., MS., KS., VA., NV., FL., AR., MD., IA., OK., and UT.
- 4) **Antimony**- The MCL has been set at 6 ppb. From 1987 to 1993, according to the Toxics Release Inventory antimony and antimony compound releases to land and water totaled over 12 million lbs. These releases were primarily from copper and lead smelting and refining industries. The largest releases occurred in Arizona and Montana. The greatest releases to water occurred in Washington and Louisiana.
- 5) **Hardness**- Hard water has a high mineral content. While it is not generally dangerous to safety or health, it does generally cause potentially costly nuisance problems in the home and in industry. On the other hand, hard water is considered to be ideal for brewing certain styles of beer.
- 6) **Selenium**- The MCL for selenium has been set at 0.05 parts per million. From 1987 to 1993, according to the Toxics Release Inventory selenium releases to land and water totaled over 1 million lbs. These releases were primarily from copper smelting industries. The largest releases occurred in Utah. The largest direct releases to water occurred in Indiana.
- 7) **Barium**- The MCL has been set at 2 ppm. The most common ores are found in AK, AR, CA, GA, KY, MO, NV, and TN. Barite was produced at 38 mines in these states in 1973, with Nevada supplying 50% of the tonnage. Barium is released to water and soil in the discharge and disposal of drilling wastes, from the smelting of copper, and the manufacture of motor vehicle parts and accessories.
- 8) **Beryllium**- The MCL has been set at 4 ppb. From 1987 to 1993, according to the Toxics Release Inventory beryllium releases to land and water totaled over 340,000 lbs. These releases were primarily from copper rolling and drawing industries which use it as a hardener in alloys. The largest releases occurred in Pennsylvania and Ohio.
- 9) **Sulfate**- Sulfate in drinking water currently has a secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) of 250 milligrams per liter (mg/L), based on aesthetic effects (i.e., taste and odor). This regulation is not a Federally enforceable standard, but is provided as a guideline for States and public water systems. EPA estimates that about 3% of the public drinking water systems in the country may have sulfate levels of 250 mg/L or greater.

- 10) Cadmium-** The MCL has been set at 5 ppb. From 1987 to 1993, according to EPA's Toxic Chemical Release Inventory, cadmium releases were primarily from zinc, lead and copper smelting and refining industries, with the largest releases occurring in Arizona and Utah.
- 11) Thallium-** The MCL has been set at 2 ppb. The regulation for thallium became effective in 1994. Between 1993 and 1995, EPA required your water supplier to collect water samples once and analyze them to find out if thallium is present above 2 ppb. If it is present above this level, the system must continue to monitor this contaminant every 3 months. The top five states where thallium has been found are TX., OH., MN., CO., IN.
- 12) Nickel-** EPA has not found nickel to potentially cause health effects from acute exposures. There is no evidence that nickel has the potential to cause cancer from lifetime exposures in drinking water.
- 13) Turbidity-** Turbidity is a cloudiness or haziness of water (or other fluid) caused by individual particles that are too small to be seen without magnification, thus being much like smoke in air.
- 14) Chromium-** The MCL has been set at 0.1 ppm. From 1987 to 1993, according to the Toxics Release Inventory, chromium compound releases to land and water totaled nearly 200 million pounds. These releases were primarily from industrial organic chemical industries. The largest releases occurred in Texas and North Carolina. The largest direct releases to water occurred in Georgia and Pennsylvania.