## National Secondary Drinking Water Standards and Other Aesthetic Contaminants

**Secondary Contaminants** 

Secondary Contaminants				
Contaminant	<u>SMCL</u>	WQA Recommended Treatment Methods	Effects on Water	Sources of Contaminant in Drinking Water
Alkalinity(measured as Calcium Carbonate, CaCO3)	• No federal limit. Low: <30 mg/L High: >300 mg/L	<ul> <li>Raise: Soda Ash</li> <li>Lower: White Vinegar, Citric Acid</li> </ul>	Low alkalinity waters tend to dissolve minerals and metals     High alkalinity waters tend to precipitat e minerals and metals	Presence of bicarbonates, carbonates, and hydroxides
Aluminum	0.05 to     0.2mg/L     dependin     g on     case-by-     case     circumsta     nces	<ul> <li>Cation Exchange</li> <li>Reverse Osmosis</li> <li>Distillation</li> <li>Ultrafiltration</li> <li>Deionization</li> </ul>	Colored or tinted water	<ul> <li>Alum         coagulation         treatment</li> <li>Natural         deposits</li> </ul>
Chloride	• 250mg/L	<ul> <li>Reverse Osmosis</li> <li>Distillation</li> <li>Anion Exchange</li> <li>Electrodialysis</li> <li>Deionization</li> </ul>	• Salty taste	Natural deposits
Color	• 15 (color units)	<ul> <li>Anion Exchange</li> <li>Activated Carbon</li> <li>Filtration</li> <li>Chlorination</li> <li>Reverse Osmosis</li> <li>Distillation</li> <li>Ozonation</li> </ul>	• Visible tint	<ul> <li>Tannins</li> <li>Natural deposits</li> <li>Iron</li> <li>Copper</li> <li>Manganese</li> </ul>
Copper	• 1.0mg/L	<ul><li>Reverse Osmosis</li><li>Distillation</li><li>Cation Exchange (20%-90%)</li></ul>	Blue- green coloration	<ul><li>Copper pipe corrosion</li><li>Natural</li></ul>

		<ul><li>Electrodialysis</li><li>Submicron Filtration</li></ul>	and staining • Metallic taste	deposits • Leaching from wood preservatives
Corrosivity	Non- corrosive	<ul> <li>Calcite or Calcite/Magnesium Oxide</li> <li>Soda Ash Chemical Feed</li> <li>Polyphosphate Feed</li> <li>Removal of Hydrogen Sulfide</li> <li>Sodium Silicate Feed</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Metallic taste</li> <li>Corrosion</li> <li>Fixture staining</li> <li>Leaking plumbing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Very high or very low TDS</li> <li>Dissolved gases in water, such as oxygen, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen sulfide</li> <li>Low pH</li> </ul>
Fluoride	• 2.0mg/L	<ul> <li>Activated Alumina</li> <li>Reverse Osmosis</li> <li>Distillation</li> <li>Electrodialysis</li> </ul>	Spotting and mottling of teeth	<ul> <li>Natural deposits</li> <li>Fertilizer</li> <li>Aluminum industries</li> <li>Drinking water additive</li> </ul>
Foaming Agents(MBAS) (methyl blue active substances)	• 0.5mg/L	<ul> <li>Chlorination</li> <li>Activated Carbon</li> <li>Ozonation</li> <li>Reverse Osmosis</li> <li>Distillation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sudsing</li> <li>Bitter taste</li> <li>Odor</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Detergent pollution</li><li>Surfactants</li><li>Pollution</li></ul>
Hard Water(measured as Calcium Carbonate,CaCO3)	<ul> <li>No federal limit</li> <li>Soft: &lt;17.1</li> <li>Slightly hard: 17.1 to 60</li> <li>Mod. hard: 60 to 120</li> <li>Hard: 120 to 180</li> <li>Very hard: 180 and above</li> </ul>	Remove all calcium and magnesium ions with a cation exchange water softener	Consumes soap and makes cleaning more difficult     Whitish scale deposits     Soap curd and lime scum residue	Natural deposits causing calcium(lime stone) and magnesium salts in raw water

Iron	• 0.3mg/L (Total iron)	<ul> <li>Filtration(oxidizing filters)</li> <li>Cation Exchange</li> <li>Oxidation/Precipitation/Filtration</li> <li>Disinfection</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Rusty color</li> <li>Sediment</li> <li>Reddish or orange stains</li> <li>Metallic taste</li> </ul>	Natural Deposits
Manganese	• 0.05mg/L (Total Mangane se)	<ul> <li>Filtration (Oxidizing filters)</li> <li>Cation Exchange</li> <li>Oxidation/Precipitation/Filtration</li> <li>Disinfection/Filtration</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Dark brown- black stains</li> <li>Bitter, metallic taste</li> </ul>	Natural deposits
MTBE (Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether)	• No federal limit	<ul><li>Activated Carbon</li><li>Air Stripping</li></ul>	Sweet solvent odor at 0.020 mg/L     Possible human carcinoge n	"Oxygenator" additive for reformulated gasoline
Odor	• 3 (threshol d odor number)	<ul> <li>Activated Carbon</li> <li>Air Stripping</li> <li>Oxidation/Filtration</li> <li>Disinfection/Filtration</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Rotten egg</li> <li>Musty</li> <li>Garlic</li> <li>Chemical smell</li> </ul>	Chlorine Hydrogen sulfide Organic matter Gasoline contaminatio n Methane gas Septic contaminatio n
рН	• 6.5 -8.5	<ul> <li>Increase by feeding soda ash</li> <li>Decrease by feeding white vinegar or citric acid</li> <li>Neutralizing filter (Calcite or Calcite/Magnesium</li> </ul>	• Corrosive • water	High carbon dioxide Natural balance of acid and alkalinity
Silver	• 0.1mg/L	<ul> <li>Coagulation/Filtration</li> <li>Submicron Filtration/Activated Carbon</li> <li>Ion Exchange</li> <li>Distillation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Skin     Discolorat     ion     Greying     of white     part of</li> </ul>	Natural deposits Industrial wastes Water sanitizing

		Reverse Osmosis	eye	agent
Sulfate	• 250mg/L	<ul><li>Reverse Osmosis</li><li>Distillation</li><li>Anion Exchange</li><li>Electrodialysis</li></ul>	Medicinal taste     Laxative effect	Natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids(TDS)	• 500mg/L	<ul> <li>Reverse Osmosis</li> <li>Distillation</li> <li>Deionization by Ion Exchange</li> <li>Electrodialysis</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Hard water</li> <li>Deposits on glasses and fixtures</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Natural deposits</li><li>Brackish water intrusion</li></ul>
Zinc	• 5mg/L	<ul><li>Reverse Osmosis</li><li>Distillation</li><li>Cation Exchange</li><li>Electrodialysis</li></ul>	Metallic taste	<ul><li>Industrial wastes</li><li>Natural deposits</li></ul>