

Project Showcase Figure

Rachel Gonsenhauser

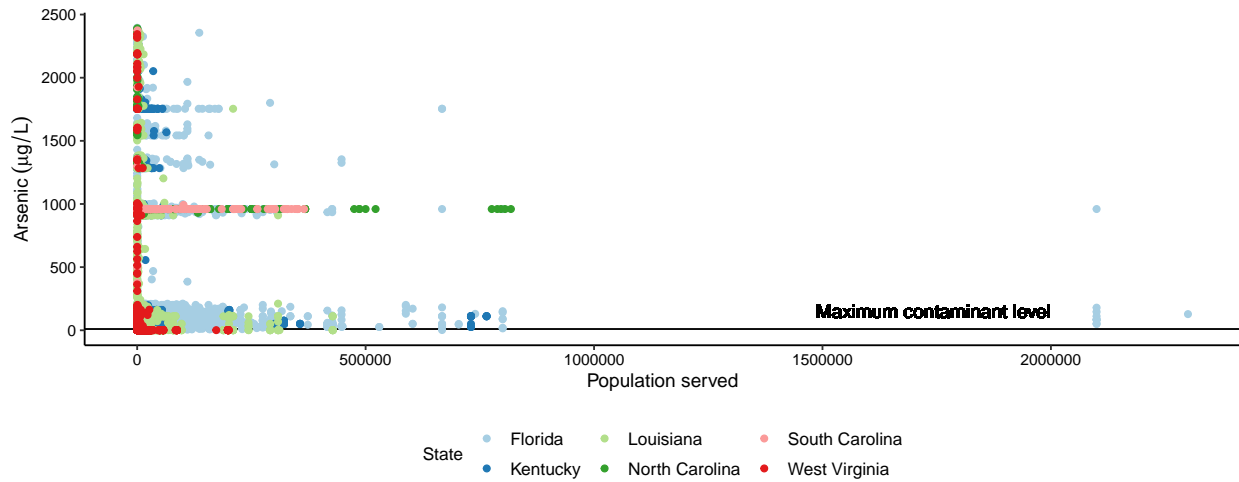


Figure 1: Mean annual arsenic concentration by size of population served by community water system (CWS) in southeastern states.

There is a lot of variation in the mean annual concentration of arsenic in drinking water detected in small CWSs. As the amount of people served by a water system increases, the concentration of arsenic in water is less variable and is closer to the maximum contaminant level (MCL) threshold. It seems that this trend holds for most southeastern states and that Florida, North Carolina, and Kentucky are the only states with water systems that served over 1 million people (Figure 1).