

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Monitoring Performed January – December 2023

## Greenville Water Works & Sewer Board

PO Box 483

Greenville, Alabama 36037

(334) 382 - 6661

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report). The purpose of this report is to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We want you to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

<b>Customers:</b>	Approximately 3150	<b>Water Treatment:</b>	Chlorine for disinfection
<b>Additional Connections:</b>	Sell water to Butler County Water Authority	<b>Storage Capacity:</b>	4 tanks with a capacity of 2,225,000 gallons
<b>Water Sources:</b>	6 groundwater wells producing from Ripley Formation. Purchased groundwater from Butler County Water Authority		

### Source Water Assessment

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), the Greenville Water Works & Sewer Board has developed a Source Water Assessment plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible (low) to contaminating the water source. All of the potential contaminants sited in our study area were ranked as low. The assessment has been performed, public notification has been completed, and the plan has been approved by ADEM. A copy of the report is available in our office for review, or you may purchase a copy upon request for a nominal reproduction fee.

### Questions?

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kristopher Findley at (334) 382-6661.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the fourth Tuesday of every month at 11:00 a.m. at City Hall, 119 East Commerce Street.

<b>Board Members:</b>	Velma Briggs, Member
Joby Norman, Chairman	Jimmy Lawson, Member
James Reeves, Member	Kenny Perdue, Member

<b>Superintendent:</b>
Kristopher Findley

### General Information Regarding Drinking Water Contaminants

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. MCLs, defined in a List of Definitions in this report, are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers.

Water systems also test your source water for pathogens, such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. All test results were well within state and federal standards. For people who may be immuno-compromised, a guidance document developed jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control is available online at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater) or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. This language does not indicate the presence of cryptosporidium in our drinking water. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Monitoring Schedule

Our water sources are routinely monitored for contaminants, according to a schedule determined by Federal and State regulations. Every water system has individually assigned monitoring requirements. ADEM allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The following table shows the most recent year and the next monitoring requirement for the contaminant groups.

Constituent Monitored	Date Monitored / Next Monitoring
Inorganic Contaminants	2021 / 2025
Lead/Copper	2023 / 2026
Microbiological Contaminants	Monthly
Nitrates	Annually
Radioactive Contaminants	2019 / 2025 - 2034
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	2021 / 2025
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2021 / 2025
Disinfection By-products	Quarterly

## Variances and Exemptions

ADEM or the EPA can give permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA, a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

## Lead & Copper Monitoring

Twenty sites were sampled without exceeding the Action Level limits for lead or copper. The system will continue to monitor for lead and copper every three years. The next monitoring period for the system will be the period of June – September 2026.

Our monitoring results in 2023 were as follows:

2023 Results	MCL	90th Percentile Sample	Range of Levels
Lead	AL = 15	0.78 ppb	ND - 2.0
Copper	AL = 1.3	0.0815 ppm	0.0029 - 0.0815

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Greenville Water Works & Sewer Board is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. These recommended actions are very important to the health of your family:

- Use only water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead.
- When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

Lead levels in your drinking water are likely to be higher if:

- Your home or water system has lead pipes, or
- Your home has faucets or fittings made of brass which contains some lead, or
- Your home has copper pipes with lead solder and you have naturally soft water, and
- Water often sits in the pipes for several hours

If you are concerned about lead in your 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 Safe Drinking Water hotline or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

## Total Coliforms

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. We found coliforms indicating 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.

During the past year, One Level 2 assessment was required to be completed for our water system. Two different sites. These Level 2 Assessments were completed in August 2023. We were not required to take any correction actions.

The tables below contain detected results from the most recent monitoring of primary, secondary, and unregulated contaminants. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from the calendar year of this report and although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water.

Table of Detected Contaminants					
Primary Standards - Mandatory standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act used to protect public health. These apply to all public water systems.					
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	MCLG (What's the Goal?)	Greenville Water Works & Sewer Board Range Low - High (MD)	Violation	Major Sources
<b>BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>					
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5% present/absent	0	4 present samples <sup>‡</sup>	No	Naturally present in the environment
<b>RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>					
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	0.14 - 1.46 (2019)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	5	0	1.05 - 4.27 (2019)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>					
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	ND - 1.1 <sup>‡</sup> (2021)	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0028 - 0.0064 (2021)	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.3 - 2.1 (2021)	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0029 - 0.0815	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.409 - 0.690 (2021)	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	AL=15	0	ND - 2.0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] NO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	10	10	ND - 0.285 <sup>†</sup>	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaking from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.5	2 - 3.3 (2021)	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.0005	ND - .014 (2021)	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
<b>DISINFECTANTS &amp; DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS <sup>»</sup></b>					
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA (ppb)	60	NA	LRAA Range 2.9 - 3.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	80	NA	LRAA Range 21.7 - 24.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

<sup>‡</sup> A total of four **Total Coliform** samples from March, July, & August 2023 were "Present". All follow-up testing from July and August was negative. The initial repeat testing from March was also "Present". The presence of coliform bacteria in the sample was not a compliance violation. These are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Please see page 2 for additional information.

<sup>‡</sup> While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for **Arsenic**, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

<sup>†</sup> 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 short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your healthcare provider.

<sup>»</sup> There is convincing evidence that the addition of a **disinfectant** is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

**Secondary Standards - Non Mandatory standards established as a guideline to assure good aesthetic qualities such as taste, color, and odor. The results below are from the sampling year 2021.**

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL	Maximum Detected
Aluminum (ppm)	0.05 to 0.2	0.0254
Chloride (ppm)	250	82.5
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.00037
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	1.3
Sulfate (ppm)	250	43.6
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	460
Zinc (ppm)	5	0.0084

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL	Maximum Detected
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co3) (ppm)	NA	238
Calcium, as Ca (ppm)	NA	3.51
Carbon Dioxide (ppm)	NA	206
Hardness (ppm)	NA	8.16
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	1.19
Nickel (ppm)	NA	0.2
pH (std units)	6.5 - 8.5	8.6
Sodium (ppm)	NA	175

Unregulated Contaminants	Range Low - High (MD)
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	ND - 1.2
Bromoform (ppb)	9.7 - 26.4
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	3.5 - 6.9

Major Sources	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by product of chlorination
---------------	--

## Monitoring Schedule

Butler County Water Authority also has a monitoring schedule as provided below:

Constituent Monitored	Date Monitored
Inorganic Contaminants	2023 (partial)
Lead/Copper	2022
Microbiological Contaminants	Monthly
Nitrates	2023
Radioactive Contaminants	2022
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	2022
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2022
Disinfection By-products	2023
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5	2023
PFAS Contaminants	2022

## Reporting Non - Compliance 2023

Butler County Water Authority incurred a SOC (synthetic organic contaminants) reporting non-compliance during 2023. This non-compliance resulted from a failure to submit the January 2020-December 2022 results to ADEM by January 10, 2023. The ADEM Admin. Code states, "the supplier of water shall report to the Department the results of any test, measurement or analysis within the first 10 days following the month in which the result is received or the first 10 days following the end of the required monitoring period as stipulated by the Department, whichever is shortest."

We *did* monitor for synthetic organic contaminants during the correct monitoring period, and the results were in compliance; however, the lab failed to report the results before the 10th day of the month following the sample period. If you have any questions about this non-compliance or your water quality, please contact please call Wesley Bass at 334-382-4281 or at the water office at 1204 E. Commerce Street, Greenville, Alabama.

The tables below contain detected results reported by the Butler County Water Authority from the most recent monitoring of primary, secondary, and unregulated contaminants. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from the calendar year of this report and although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water.

Table of Detected Contaminants					
Primary Standards - Mandatory standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act used to protect public health. These apply to all public water systems.					
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	MCLG (What's the Goal?)	Butler County Range Low - High (MD)	Violation	Major Sources
<b>BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>					
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5% present/absent	0	1 present sample $\beta$	No	Naturally present in the environment
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>					
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0013 (2022) 90th Percentile Result	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.32 - 0.62	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	AL=15	0	0.0013 (2022) 90th Percentile Result	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>DISINFECTANTS &amp; DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS »</b>					
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA (ppb)	60	NA	LRAA Range 5.28 - 6.53	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	80	NA	LRAA Range 25.3 - 39.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

$\beta$  One positive **Total Coliform** sample occurred in July 2023. All follow up samples were negative for coliform bacteria. The presence of coliform bacteria in the sample was not a compliance violation. These are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

» There is convincing evidence that the addition of a **disinfectant** is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

### Secondary Standards - Non Mandatory standards established as a guideline to assure good aesthetic qualities such as taste, color, and odor.

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL	Maximum Detected or Range (Low - High)
Chloride (ppm)	250	50.8
Sulfate (ppm)	250	284. - 36.5
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	308 - 413
Hardness (ppm)	NA	4.90 - 9.98
pH (std units)	6.5 - 8.5	8.4 - 8.5

### Detected Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5) Contaminants - 2023

Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	Average Detection	Range Low - High (MD)
Lithium (ppb)	10.9	ND - 30.2

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that were used in manufacturing and in other industrial and consumer applications. The U.S. Environmental Agency (EPA) has not established national primary drinking water regulations for PFAS substances. The lifetime health advisory level for PFOA and PFAS is a combined 70 parts per trillion, or 0.00007 mg/L. Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which our system monitored in 2022 as required and the results of that monitoring, PFAS was not detected in our drinking water.

PFAS Contaminants (ppb)	Level Detected
11Cl-PF3OUds (11-chloroheptafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	ND
ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ND
HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid)	ND
NETFOSAA (N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND
NMeFOSAA (N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND

PFAS Contaminants (ppb)	Level Detected
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND
Perfluorononanoic acid	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ND
Total PFAS	ND

The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) requires monitoring by certain water systems for 30 unregulated contaminants during 2022 - 2026 on assigned schedules. UCMR 5 specifies monitoring for 29 PFAS and one metal (lithium). The table below contains results detected during our monitoring in 2023. For more information, including the full list of UCMR 5 contaminants we monitored, see <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr>.

The Greenville Water Works & Sewer Board has chosen to provide our customers with a table of all contaminants (Primary, Secondary, and Unregulated) for which the EPA and ADEM require testing. These contaminants were not detected in your drinking water unless they are listed in the *Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants* on pages 3 and 4 of this report.

Table of Primary Contaminants

BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS		INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
MCL & Unit of MSMT		MCL & Unit of MSMT							
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5% present/absent	Antimony	6 ppb	Beryllium	4 ppb	Cyanide	200 ppb	Nitrate	10 ppm
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	0 present/absent	Arsenic	10 ppb	Cadmium	5 ppb	Fluoride	4 ppm	Nitrite	1 ppm
Turbidity	TT NTU	Asbestos	7 MFL	Chromium	100 ppb	Lead	AL=15 ppb	Selenium	0.05 ppm
Cryptosporidium	TT Calculated organisms/liter	Barium	2 ppm	Copper	AL=1.3 ppm	Mercury	2 ppb	Thallium	2 ppb
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT								

  

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
MCL & Unit of MSMT									
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 ppb	Dalapon	200 ppb	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50 ppb				
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5 ppb	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400 ppb	Lindane	200 ppt				
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ppb	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6 ppb	Methoxychlor	40 ppb				
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07 ppm	Dibromochloropropane	200 ppt	o-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb				
1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ppb	Dichloromethane	5 ppb	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200 ppb				
1,2-Dichloropropane	5 ppb	Dinoseb	7 ppb	p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb				
2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50 ppb	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30 ppq	Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb				
2,4-D	70 ppb	Diquat	20 ppb	Picloram	500 ppb				
Acrylamide	TT TT	Endothall	100 ppb	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5 ppb				
Alachlor	2 ppb	Endrin	2 ppb	Simazine	4 ppb				
Benzene	5 ppb	Epichlorohydrin	TT TT	Styrene	100 ppb				
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200 ppt	Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	Tetrachloroethylene	5 ppb				
Carbofuran	40 ppb	Ethylene dibromide	50 ppt	Toluene	1 ppm				
Carbon tetrachloride	5 ppb	Glyphosate	700 ppb	Toxaphene	3 ppb				
Chlordane	2 ppb	Heptachlor	400 ppt	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb				
Chlorobenzene	100 ppb	Heptachlor epoxide	200 ppt	Trichloroethylene	5 ppb				
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 ppb	Hexachlorobenzene	1 ppb	Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb				
				Xylenes	10 ppm				

Table of Secondary and Unregulated Contaminants

SECONDARY & ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS		UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS		
Aluminum (ppm)	Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co3) (ppm)	1,1 - Dichloropropene	Bromobenzene	Isopropylbenzene
Chloride (ppm)	Calcium, as Ca (ppm)	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Bromochloromethane	M-Dichlorobenzene
Color (color units)	Carbon Dioxide (ppm)	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Bromodichloromethane	Methomyl
Copper (ppm)	Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	1,1-Dichloroethane	Bromoform	Metolachlor
Corrosivity	Hardness (ppm)	1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	Bromomethane	Metribuzin
Fluoride (ppm)	Manganese (ppm)	1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	Butachlor	MTBE
Foaming agents MBAS (ppm)	Nickel (ppm)	1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	Carbaryl	N - Butylbenzene
Iron (ppm)	Sodium (ppm)	1,3 - Dichloropropane	Chloroethane	Naphthalene
Magnesium (ppm)	Temperature (°C)	1,3 - Dichloropropene	Chloroform	N-Propylbenzene
Odor (threshold odor number)		1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	Chloromethane	O-Chlorotoluene
pH (std units)		2,2 - Dichloropropane	Dibromochloromethane	P-Chlorotoluene
Silver (ppm)		3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Dibromomethane	P-Isopropyltoluene
Sulfate (ppm)		Aldicarb	Dicamba	Propachlor
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)		Aldicarb Sulfone	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Sec - Butylbenzene
Zinc (ppm)		Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Dieldrin	Tert - Butylbenzene
		Aldrin	Hexachlorobutadiene	Trichlorofluoromethane

### Abbreviations & Definitions

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Lowest Running Annual Average (LRAA):** The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** 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.

**Maximum Detected (MD)**

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants in drinking water.

**Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a 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 contaminants.

**Not Applicable (NA)**

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** A measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**Not Detected (ND):** Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above the detection limits of lab equipment.

**pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** a measure of Radioactivity

**ppb (parts per billion):** micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**ppm (parts per million):** milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**Threshold Odor Number (T.O.N.):** The greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that still yields a just detectable odor.

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