

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Elmwood Park Water Department
For the Year 2017
Public Water System ID # 0211001

Dear Consumer:

During calendar year 2017, the Borough of Elmwood Park water supply was tested for over 80 contaminants that might be found in water. These tests included items ranging from taste and odor to bacteriological and chemical contaminants. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) set health and safety standards for public water supplies.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

This annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), provides additional information on our sources of supply and the quality of the water we deliver. For more information on this report or about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions concerning drinking water, please contact;

Robert De Block, Licensed Water System Operator
Borough of Elmwood Park
182 Market Street
Elmwood Park, New Jersey 07407
973-998-9100

The Elmwood Park Water Department is a division of local government working under the direction of the Mayor and Council. All meetings of the Mayor and Council are advertised in advance in the legal section of the local newspaper. The Elmwood Park Water Department will notify consumers as required by the NJDEP if water quality fails to meet the standards.

General Information

Rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells are sources for both tap water and bottled water. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and picks 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or the result from urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

- Organic, chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which 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, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. However, the presence of a contaminant does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Health Effects of Detected Contaminants:

Turbidity. Turbidity has no health risk effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfecting and provide a medium for biological growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as cramps, nausea, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Radioactive Contaminants/Inorganic Contaminants

Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water-containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water-containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

Lead. Infants and children who drink water-containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems and high blood pressure.

Sodium – PVWC was above New Jersey's recommended upper limit (RUL) for Sodium. For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes). Some people who drink water-containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased chance of getting cancer.

Vulnerable Population Language

40 CFR: 141.154(a)

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 health care providers. EPA/CDSC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING CHILDREN, PREGNANT WOMEN,
NURSING MOTHERS, AND OTHERS**

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the case of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL NOTICE ON LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Elmwood Park Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water you may wish to have your water tested. Adults who drink this water with elevated levels of lead over many years could develop kidney problems and high blood pressure.

Additional information is available from the SAFE DRINKING WATER HOT LINE (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Sources of Supply

The Elmwood Park water supply obtains its entire water supply from the Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC). Sources of supply include the Passaic River, and treated water that is supplied by the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC). NJDWSC obtains water its supply from the Wanaque Reservoir.

Treatment

Water produced by the PVWC is treated at their water treatment plant in Little Falls. The NJDWSC supply is treated at their water treatment plant in Wanaque. The treatment at these plants includes pretreatment, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

The Borough of Elmwood Park, PVWC and the NJDWSC Water Quality Tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during calendar year 2017. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017. The NJDEP requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos and we are not required to monitor for synthetic organic chemicals.

The MCL's listed in the following tables are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two 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.

Current Water Issues and Tier 3 Public Notice

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes).

As a result of TTHMs Operation Evaluation Levels Elmwood Park Water was required to update the January 2017 Operational Evaluation in December 2017. Elmwood Park Water was late in updating the OEL report but has since submitted it to NJDEP.

Iron & Manganese

Elmwood Park Water was required to and failed to analyze 1 sample for Iron and Manganese in the distribution system in 2017. Two samples are being collected in 2018. Iron and Manganese is a Secondary Standard.

EPA has established National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWRs) that set non-mandatory water quality standards for 15 contaminants. EPA does not enforce these "secondary maximum contaminant levels" (SMCLs). They are established as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

Noticeable Effects of Iron & Manganese

Iron – rusty color; sediment; metallic taste; reddish or orange staining

Manganese – black to brown color; black staining; bitter metallic taste

The Safe Water Drinking Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received waivers for asbestos and synthetic organic compounds.

We at the Elmwood Park Water Department work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us to protect our water sources, which are the heart of the community, our way of life and our children's future.

If you have any questions, please call our Licensed Operations and consulting contactor, De Block Environmental Services at (973)-998-9100.

**Table 1
Elmwood Park Water Department - Water Quality Report**

Microbiological Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	NA	Yes	0	Not more than 1 positive sample per month	0	Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

*The Elmwood Park Water Department collects 21 routine total coliform samples per month.

REGULATED DISINFECTANTS and DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts, Note: Stage 2 DBP compliance is based on the locational running average (LRAA) calculated at each monitoring location.

Regulated Contaminant	UNIT	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MCL LRAA	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Source of Contamination/ and Comments
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Stage 1	PPB	No*	80	84	26 - 84	Byproduct of water disinfection. / TTHM compliance is based on Locational Running Annual Average.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Stage 1	PPB	Yes	60	30	17- 30	Byproduct of water disinfection. / HAA5 compliance is based on Locational Running Annual Average.

* Elmwood Park Samples 4 locations for Total Trihalomethanes. One of these locations, the DPW Garage, exceeded the 80 PPB Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). Elmwood Park first quarter 2017 sample results indicated the LRAA at the DPW Garage remains above 80 PPP. The remaining three locations have remained below 80 PPB. The LRAA at the DPW Garage returned to compliance with 2nd water 2017 sampling (LRAA 73 PPB). The Borough has initiated additional system wide flushing (twice annually) to bring the system back into compliance.

Disinfectants:

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Annual RAA	Range Detected	Source of Contamination
Chlorine as CL2 (Running avg.)	PPM	Yes	4	4	0.9	0.8 – 0.9	Chlorine is used as a drinking water disinfectant.

Secondary Contaminants (2016 Results)

Regulated Contaminant	Units	COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED	RUL	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Source of Contamination
Iron	PPM	No*	.3	<0.2	<0.2	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling waste and discharge from metal refineries.
Manganese	PPM	No*	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	Erosion of natural deposits.

- Elmwood park did not collect a sample for Iron and Manganese in 2017. Two samples were collected in 2016 and 2 samples will be collected in 2018.

Inorganic Contaminants (2015 Results, Next testing required in 2018)

Regulated Contaminant	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range Detected	Highest Level	Source of Contamination
Copper	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	90 th percentile = 0.066	0.476	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (N)	mg/L	0	AL= 0.015	90 th percentile = 0.00263	0.00564	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Table 2

PASSAIC VALLEY WATER COMMISSION (PVWC) PWS ID NJ1605002 - 2017 WATER QUALITY DATA

PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Water Treatment Plant Results				TYPICAL SOURCE
				PVWC Little Falls WTP PWS ID NJ1605002	NJDWSC Wanaque WTP PWS ID NJ1613001	Jersey City MUA Jersey City WTP PWS ID NJ0906001	Newark Water Pequannock WTP PWS ID NJ0714001	
TURBIDITY AND TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON				Highest Result (Range of Results)				
Turbidity, NTU*	Yes	NA	TT = 1	0.22 (0.02 - 0.22)	1 (0.06 average)	0.21 (0.06 - 0.21)	0.42 (0.01 - 0.42)	Soil runoff.
	Yes	NA	TT = percentage of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95% required)	100%	99.5%	100%	99.87%	
	* Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, and is monitored as an indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.							
Total Organic Carbon, %	Yes	NA	TT = % removal; or removal ratio	Percent (%) Removal	Removal Ratio	Percent (%) Removal		
				52 - 78 (25 - 50 required)	1.1 (RAA) 1.0 - 1.5	44 - 57 (37.5 - 46.7 required)	NA	Naturally present in the environment.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS				Highest Result (Range of Results)				
Barium, ppm	Yes	2	2	0.027 (0.016 - 0.027)	0.019	0.019	0.008	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium, ppb	Yes	100	100	ND	ND	1.3	ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride, ppm	Yes	4	4	0.110 (ND - 0.110)	ND	ND	0.12	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel, ppb	NA	NA	NA	3.12 (1.69 - 3.12)	ND	1.5	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate, ppm	Yes	10	10	4.33 (0.67 - 4.33)	0.516	0.35 (0.06 - 0.35)	ND	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS				Highest Result				
Combined radium, pCi/L	Yes	0	5	NA	NA	0.14 (2014 Data)	1.5	Erosion of natural deposits.

WAIVER INFORMATION

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals, and synthetic organic chemicals. A monitoring waiver for synthetic organic chemicals for the 2017-2019 monitoring period was granted to the Newark water system. Waivers for synthetic organic chemicals for PVWC, NJDWSC and Jersey City water systems for the 2017-2019 monitoring period are currently under review by NJDEP.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

NJDEP has prepared Source Water Assessment reports and summaries for all public water systems. The Source Water Assessment for the PVWC system (PWS ID 1605002), NJDWSC system (PWS ID 1613001), Jersey City system (PWS ID 0906001), and Newark system (PWS ID 0714001) can be obtained by accessing NJDEP's source water assessment web site at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html> or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550. If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination category, it does not mean a customer is – or will be – consuming contaminated water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of a source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any of those contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. The source water assessments performed on the intakes for each system list the following susceptibility ratings for a variety of contaminants that may be present in source waters:

Intake Susceptibility Ratings	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Volatile Organic Compounds	Inorganic Contaminants	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
PVWC 4 Surface Water	4-High	4-High	1-Medium, 3-Low	4-Medium	4-High	4-Low	4-Low	4-High
NJDWSC 5 Surface Water	5-High	5-High	2-Medium, 3-Low	5-Medium	5-High	5-Low	5-Low	5-High
Jersey City 1 Surface Water	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	High
Newark 1 Surface Water	High	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are viable or capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may spread through means other than drinking water.

PVWC, NJDWSC, Jersey City and Newark water systems completed the second round of source water monitoring in accordance with the requirements of EPA's Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. The data collected in 2017 is presented in the Source Water Pathogen Monitoring table below.

SOURCE WATER PATHOGEN MONITORING

Contaminant	PVWC Source Waters		NJDWSC Source Water	Jersey City Source Water	Newark Source Water	Typical Source
	Passaic River	Pompton River				
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> , Oocysts/L	0 - 0.878	0 - 0.093	0 - 0.1	0	0	Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
<i>Giardia</i> , Cysts/L	0 - 2.047	0 - 1.209	0 - 0.4	0 - 0.27	0	

SECONDARY PARAMETERS – TREATMENT PLANT EFFLUENT

Contaminant	N.J. Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)	PVWC Little Falls WTP PWSID NJ1605002		NJDWSC Wanaque WTP PWSID NJ1613001		Jersey City Jersey City WTP PWSID NJ0906001		Newark Pequannock WTP PWS ID NJ0714001	
		Range of Results	RUL Achieved	Result	RUL Achieved	Range of Results	RUL Achieved	Result	RUL Achieved
ABS/LAS, ppb	500	ND - 80	Yes	ND	Yes	ND	Yes	-	-
Alkalinity, ppm	NA	36 - 79	NA	49	NA	37 - 65	NA	26	NA
Aluminum, ppb	200	17 - 33	Yes	50	Yes	ND - 240	No	83	Yes
Chloride, ppm	250	88 - 217	Yes	104	Yes	89 - 128	Yes	45	Yes
Color, CU	10	ND	Yes	2	Yes	ND - 5	Yes	2	Yes
Corrosivity	Non-Corrosive	Non Corrosive	Yes	Non Corrosive	Yes	Corrosive	No	-	-
Hardness (as CaCO ₃), ppm	250	88 - 186	Yes	89	Yes	83 - 111	Yes	53	Yes
Hardness (as CaCO ₃), grains/gallon	15	5 - 11	Yes	5	Yes	5 - 6	Yes	3	Yes
Iron, ppb	300	ND	Yes	17	Yes	ND - 89	Yes	14	Yes
Manganese, ppb	50	2 - 5	Yes	ND	Yes	ND - 340	No^	25	Yes
Odor, TON	3	6 - 12	No	ND	Yes	ND	Yes	1	Yes
pH	6.5 to 8.5 (optimum range)	7.68 – 8.20	Yes	8.1	Yes	6.95 - 7.46	Yes	7.29	Yes
Sodium, ppm	50	60 - 129	No*	45	Yes	45 – 69	No*	23	Yes
Sulfate, ppm	250	35 - 86	Yes	12	Yes	12	Yes	11	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids, ppm	500	280 - 592	No	129	Yes	188 - 294	Yes	111	Yes
Zinc, ppb	5,000	3 - 8	Yes	11	Yes	ND - 50	Yes	ND	Yes

*** PVWC AND JERSEY CITY FINISHED WATER EXCEEDS SODIUM RUL**

PVWC and Jersey City's finished water was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) of 50 ppm for sodium in 2017. Possible sources of sodium include natural soil runoff, roadway salt runoff, upstream wastewater treatment plants, and a contribution coming from chemicals used in the water treatment process. For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be a concern to individuals on a sodium-restricted diet. If you have any concerns please contact your health care provider.

^ JERSEY CITY FINISHED WATER EXCEEDS MANGANESE RUL

Jersey City's finished water was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) of 50 ppb for manganese in 2017. The Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from high levels which would be encountered in drinking water.

ADDITIONAL PVWC TREATMENT PLANT MONITORING RESULTS

Detected Contaminants, ppb	Little Falls WTP Effluent Range of Results	
Chlorate	(56 - 515)	Test results presented in this table were collected in 2017 as part of a study to determine the general occurrence of these contaminants. PVWC continues to participate in, and support these types of regulatory and research efforts to maintain a position of leadership in drinking water supply.
1,4-Dioxane	(0.083 - 0.21)	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	(ND - 0.013)	There are currently no drinking water standards for some of these contaminants although EPA has established health advisory levels for some of these to provide an estimate of acceptable drinking water levels based on health effects information. The results observed in 2017 were below EPA established health advisory levels.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	(ND - 0.0026)	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	(ND - 0.0038)	
Perfluorohexanoic acid	(ND - 0.0183)	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, (PFOS)	(ND - 0.0139)	
Perfluorooctanoic acid, (PFOA)*	(ND - 0.0176)	*NJDEP is considering a maximum contaminant level of 0.014 ppb for Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA).

Health advisory levels are non-enforceable and non-regulatory and provide technical information to state agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies, and treatment technologies associated with drinking water contamination.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES

EPA Drinking Water website: www.epa.gov/safewater
 NJDEP Water Supply website: www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply
 American Water Works Association (AWWA) website: www.awwa.org

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791
 NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water: 609-292-5550
 AWWA New Jersey Section website: www.njawwa.org

Definitions

In the following table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms: we've provided the following definitions:

<u>Term</u>	<u>Description</u>
AL	<u>Action Level</u> : The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
CDC	<u>Center for Disease Control</u>
CU	<u>Color Unit</u>
Disinfection By-product Precursors	A common source naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection by-products are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (DPB precursors) present in surface water
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
Inorganic Contaminants	Contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. These contaminants may be present in source water.
LRAA	<u>Locational Annual Running Average</u>
MCL	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level</u> is the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u> is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health MCLGs allow a margin of safety.
MF/L	<u>Million fibers per liter</u>
MRDL	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level</u> is the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal</u> the level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
NA	Not Applicable
ND	<u>Not Detected</u> is a term used when a laboratory analysis demonstrates that the constituent is not present.
NTU	<u>Nephelometric Turbidity Unit</u> is the measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity is excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Nutrients	Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth that are both naturally occurring and manmade. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.
Organic Contaminants / Volatile Organic Compounds	Compounds, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, stormwater runoff and septic systems. Manmade chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and vinyl chloride. These compounds may be present in surface water.
Pesticides, Herbicides, Insecticides, Fungicides and	Manmade chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses and may be present in source water. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine and insecticides such as chlordane.

Rodenticides	
pC/L	<u>Picocuries per liter</u> is a measure of radioactivity in water.
PPB	<u>Parts per billion</u> or micrograms per liter equals one part per billion and corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
POE	<u>Point of Entry</u> to the water distribution system
PPM	<u>Parts per Million</u> or milligrams per liter (mg/l) equals one part per million and corresponds to one minute in to years or a single penny in \$10,000.
RAA	<u>Running Annual Average</u>
RUL	<u>Recommended Upper Limit</u> : the highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended in order to protect aesthetic quality.
TON	<u>Threshold Odor Number</u>
TT	<u>Treatment Technique</u> is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.