Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Elmwood Park Water Department
For the Year 2024
Public Water System ID # 0211001

Dear Consumer:

During calendar year 2024, 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 necessary 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 an 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.

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

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact [NAME OF UTILITY and CONTACT INFORMATION]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Elmwood Park has created a lead service line inventory. It is available on the town's website.

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 2024. 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, 2024 through December 31, 2024. 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.

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 of Contaminants

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 providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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.

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 LRAA	Individual Sample Range Detected	Source of Contamination/ and Comments
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Stage 1	PPB	Yes	80	77	35 - 93	Byproduct of water disinfection. / TTHM compliance is based on Locational Running Annual Average.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Stage 1	PPB	Yes	60	29	19 - 32	Byproduct of water disinfection. / HAA5 compliance is based on Locational Running Annual Average.

Disinfectants:

Regulated Contaminant	*Units*	*COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED*	*MRDLG*	MRDL	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Source of Contamination
Chlorine as CL2 (Running avg.)	PPM	Yes	4	4	1.30	0.90 – 1.30	Chlorine is used as a drinking water disinfectant.

Secondary Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant	*Units*	*COMPLIANCE ACCHIEVED*	*RUL*	Highest Detected	Range Detected	Source of Contamination
Iron	PPM	Yes	.3	<0.2	<0.2	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling waste and discharge from metal refineries.
Manganese	PPM	Yes	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants (2021 Results)

Regulated Contaminant	Units	*MCLG*	*MCL*	90th Percentile	Range of results	Source of Contamination
Copper	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	0.1429 0 out of 26 samples exceeded the action level.	<2 – 2.86	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (N)	PPB	0	AL= 15	0 0 out of 26 samples exceeded the action level.	<0.006 – 0.102	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Elmwood Park failed to collect the 30 required sampling during June 1, 2024 to September 30, 2024. Elmwood Park Water Department is required to take 60 samples every six months in 2025. Elmwood Park Water Department took 26 samples during the required period, and took an additional 6 samples after the required period.

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

A Note to People with Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

2024 Water Quality Results -- Table of Detected Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant (units)	Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID: NJ1605002	NJDWSC Wanaque-WTP PWSID: NJ1613001	Source of Substance	Violation
Treated Drinking Water at Treatment Plant						
Turbidity (NTU)			**Highest Level Detected and Range (Min. to Max.)**		Soil run-off	No
	N/A	Treatment Technique TT =1 NTU	0.135 (0.027-0.135)	0.619 (0.015-0.619)		
	N/A	TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95%)	**Lowest Monthly % of Samples meeting Turbidity Limits**			
			100%	99.98%		
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is monitored as an indicator of water quality. High turbidity can limit the effectiveness of disinfectants.						
Total Organic Carbon (%)	N/A	TT = % Removal or Removal Ratio	% Removal Achieved 54.65 - 84.84 Required: 25-50	% Removal Range: 35.4 - 51.3 Removal Ratio Range: 1.0 - 1.5	Naturally present in the environment	No
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.025 (0.0106-0.025)	0.006	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.07 (<0.05-0.07)	0.1 [1]	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.77 (1.99 - 2.77)	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.91 (0.53-2.91)	0.119	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewerage; erosion of natural deposits	No
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	<1 (2023 Data)	1.5 (2023 Data)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	0	13 [2]	5.42 (Highest running annual average) (3.6 - 7.1)	2.61	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities	No
Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	0	14 [2]	8.76 (Highest running annual average) (5.5 - 11.0)	3.63	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities	No

[1] These values taken from NJ Drinking Water Watch. [2] MCL created by the state of New Jersey. The EPA's new regulatory threshold for PFAS, which must be included in the CCR, will take effect on April 26, 2027.

NA - Not Applicable
ND - Not Detected

Treated Drinking Water from Points throughout the Distribution System - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002

	Max. Residual Infected Goal (MRDLG)	Max. Residual Infected Level (MRDL)	Results	Source of Substance	Violation
Disinfectant Resdiual					
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.16 (Highest running annual average at any one location) ND - 2.38 (Range of individual result)	Water additive used to control microbes	No
Microbiological Contaminant					
E.coli	0	#	0 of 2632 samples were *E.coli* positive	Human and animal fecal waste	No [3]
Disinfection ByProducts (DBPs)					
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	N/A	60	34.35 (highest annual average at any location) (10.3-43.6) [range of individual result]	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	N/A	80	49.93 (highest annual average at any location) (18.4 - 62.8) [range of individual result]	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No [4]

[3] *E.coli* are bacteria whose prescence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headache or other sysmptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

[4] Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Regulated at the Consumer Tap					
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.062 (0 out of 105 samples exceeded AL Jan -Jun)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No
		(Action Level)	0.059 (0 out of 109 samples exceeded AL Jul -Dec)		
Lead (ppb)	0	15	3.45 (1 out of 105 samples exceeded AL Jan - Jun)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No [5]
		(Action Level)	4.00 (3 out of 109 samples exceeded AL Jul - Dec)		

[5] 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 the water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

2024 Water Quality Results - Table of Detected Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	NJ Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID: NJ1605002		NJDWSC Wanaque-WTP PWSID: NJ1613001	
		Range of Results	RUL Achieved	Result	RUL Achieved
Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [ABS]/ Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [LAS] (ppb)	500	80.0-140.0	Yes	<50.0	Yes
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	38.0 - 81.0	N/A	32.0	N/A
Aluminum (ppb)	200	14.6 - 25.1	Yes	18.7	Yes
Chloride (ppm)	250	43.5 - 138.1	Yes	33.8	Yes
Color (CU)	<10	<5	Yes	2	Yes
Copper (ppm)	<1	ND	Yes	0.0218	Yes
Hardness, $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	250	66 - 154	Yes	52	Yes
Iron (ppb)	300	<100	Yes	<200	Yes
Manganese (ppb)	50	9.84-14.11	Yes	<2.0	Yes
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	3.0 - 25.0	No [6]	<1	Yes
pH	6.5 to 8.5 (optimal range)	7.87 - 8.46	Yes	7.93	Yes
Sodium (ppm)	50	40.66 - 103.8	No [7]	22.6	Yes
Sulfate (ppm)	250	30.2 - 84.3	Yes	6.14	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	172.5 - 445.0	Yes	80.0	Yes
Zinc (ppb)	5000	1.75 - 3.64	Yes	<10	Yes

Treated Drinking Water from Points throughtout the Distribution System - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002

Iron (ppb)	300	ND	Yes	
Manganese (ppb)	50	Annual average 11.06 (3.07 - 37.15)	Yes	

[6] The odor results exceed the New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) due to chlorine disinfection.

[7] PVWC's finished water was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL). The sources of sodium include natural soil run off, roadway salt runoff, upstream waste water treatment plants and a contribution coming from chemicals used in the water treatment process. For healthy individuals, sodium levels are of less concern, however high sodium levels may be a concern with individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

Source Water Pathogen Monitoring

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 samples our source water for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. The data collected in 2024 is presented in the table below.

Contaminant	Results for PVWC Plant Intake	Typical Source
Cryptosporidium (Oocysts/L)	ND - 0.72	Human and animal fecal waste. Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
Giardia (Cysts/L)	ND - 0.27	

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) and the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) (PWS ID 1613001) can be found online at the NJDEP's source water assessment website- http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov.

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 resulted the following susceptibility ratings for a variety of contaminants that may be present in source waters:

Sources	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Volatile Organic Compounds	Inorganic Contaminants	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
PVWC Surface Water (4 intakes)	(4) High	(4) High	(1) Medium (3) Low	(4) Medium	(4) High	(4) Low	(4) Low	(4) High
NJDWSC (5 intakes)	(5) High	(5) High	(2) Medium (3) Low	(5) Medium	(5) High	(5) Low	(5) Low	(5) High

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) Testing and Results

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for determining those contaminants for which public water systems must test and for establishing levels at which certain contaminants in drinking water pose no known health risk.

The EPA requires data in order to make scientifically supported determinations about which contaminants should have a drinking standard developed. This data is gathered by requiring public water systems to perform investigatory monitoring of unregulated contaminants and submit the results to the EPA. In 2024, PVWC tested for the current list of 30 compounds including one metal and twenty-nine PFAS compounds. Of the 30 substances tested, 8 were detected in the finished water.

UCMR 5 - Facility ID - 91002 - Little Falls Water Treatment Facility; Sample Point ID - TP001002 - Entry Point to Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Abbreviation	MRL, ug/L	PVWC PWSID 1605002					
Treated Drinking Water at the Entry Point to the Distribution System								
Metal			**March**	**June**	**September**	**December**	**Average**	
Lithium	Li	9	<9	<9	<9	<9	<9	
Treated Drinking Water from Entry Points through out the Distribution System - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002								
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (GenX chemicals)	HFPO DA	0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	ND	For more information about Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) testing and results, visit: http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/data-summary-fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	0.003	<0.003	**0.0034**	**0.0039**	**0.0033**	**0.0035**	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	0.004	<0.004	**0.0077**	**0.0072**	**0.0058**	**0.0069**	
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	0.004	**0.0063**	**0.0114**	**0.0115**	**0.0103**	**0.0099**	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	0.003	<0.003	**0.0031**	**0.0032**	<0.003	**0.0032**	
Perfluorobutanoic acid	PFBA	0.005	<0.005	**0.0064**	**0.0072**	**0.006**	**0.0065**	
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	0.003	<0.003	**0.0075**	**0.0096**	**0.0086**	**0.0086**	
perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	0.003	<0.003	**0.0032**	**0.0032**	<0.003	**0.0032**	
perfluoropentanoic acid	PFPeA	0.003	<0.003	**0.0083**	**0.0119**	**0.0093**	**0.0098**	

Definitions of Terms in Table of Water Quality Parameters:

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L):** A measure of the concentration of a substance in a given volume of water. One part per million corresponds to one penny in $10,000.
- **Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L):** An even finer measure of concentration. One part per billion corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000.
- **Parts per Trillion (ppt) or nanograms per Liter (ng/L):** An even finer measure of concentration. One part per trillion corresponds to one penny in $100,000,000.
- **Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L):** A measure of radioactivity.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):** A unit of Turbidity measurement. The higher the NTU, the more turbid the liquid is.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA):** The average of all sample analytical results taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **Recommended Upper Limit (RUL):** The highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended to protect aesthetic quality.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.