The background features a close-up of water splashing from a faucet, with a bowl of fresh fruit (raspberries, blackberries, and red grapes) in the lower-left corner. The overall color palette is dominated by blues and greens, with a dark blue curved graphic element on the left side.

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING
PERFORMED IN 2015



Presented By
**Ramona Municipal
Water District**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

PWS ID#: 3710019

Meeting the Challenge

Once again we are proud to present our annual water quality report, covering all drinking water testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2015. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to your homes and businesses. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users.

Please remember that we are always available to assist you, should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

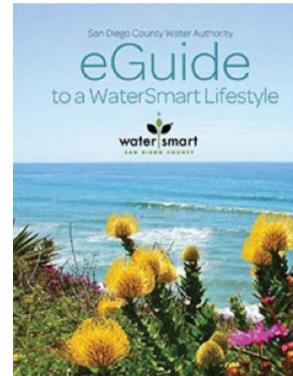


Does your water softener use salt?

Is your water softener adding salty brine to the public sewer? Water softeners that use salt create sewage and recycling treatment issues. They also waste a significant amount of water! Salty brine discharged by this type of water softener goes in to the sewer and must be removed by a very expensive process. RMWD Legislative Code prohibits the use of water softening units that discharge brine in to the public sewer. Portable water softeners exchanged by a professional water service company do not discharge brine.

Water Conservation Tools

- The “**eGuide to a WaterSmart Lifestyle**”, www.watersmartsd.org, is a FREE, 140-page digital flipbook full of water-saving information! From efficient irrigation and landscape design to water-efficient plants or fixing leaks, this eGuide is extremely valuable.



Landscape Videos on Demand

Transform your landscape with our new Landscape Makeover Videos on Demand! This series of videos will take you step-by-step through the process of creating your very own beautiful, water-efficient landscape. From measuring your property to getting to know your soil to picking the right plants for the right place, these entertaining and informative videos will guide you along the path to a WaterSmart landscape. <http://bit.ly/1ZLZMu4>



- Product rebates** for residential and commercial customers. To view the list of approved, indoor and outdoor, water-saving products eligible for customer incentives/rebates go to www.socalwatersmart.com.
- WaterSmart Checkup!** A WaterSmart Checkup is your free opportunity to receive site-specific, water-saving recommendations by a certified water professional. Services are provided by Mission Resource Conservation District. Go to www.watersmartcheckup.org for program particulars.
- WaterSmart San Diego County**, www.watersmartsd.org, provides valuable information and resources on customer incentives and important water-saving tools.



Water-Saving Tips

- Turn off the water while you brush your teeth
- Spend only 5 minutes in the shower
- Fix household leaks promptly
- Wash only full loads of laundry and dishes
- Buy water-saving products
- Water your lawn only 1 or 2 days per week
- Check your irrigation system for leaks, overspray, or sprinkler heads
- Install a smart irrigation controller
- Water in the early morning or evening
- Use a broom not a hose to clean sidewalks & driveways

For more information, visit www.bewaterwise.com.

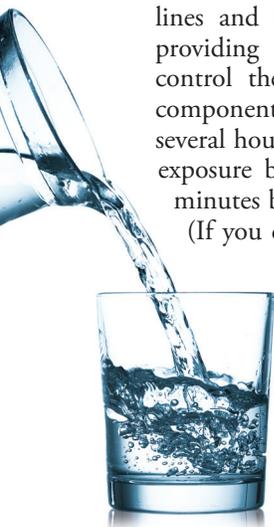
Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (www.epa.gov/watrhome) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) Web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation, and public health. Also, the Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management has a Web site (www.waterboards.ca.gov) that provides complete and current information on water issues in California, including valuable information about our watershed.

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of 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. We are 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.) 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/lead.



Substances That Could Be in Water

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or can result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Sarah Yorba, Water Quality Lab Analyst, at (760) 789-1330. You are also invited to visit our website at www.rmwd.org.

Source Water Assessment

In December 2002, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) completed its source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting the Metropolitan Water District by phone at (213) 217-6000.



Public Meetings

You are invited to attend our district board meetings. We meet the second Tuesday of each month at 2 p.m., at the Ramona Community Center, 434 Aqua Lane, Ramona.

Board of Directors:

- Thomas Ace, *President*, Division III
- Darrell Beck, *Vice President*, Division I
- Joe Zenovic, *Secretary*, Division IV
- Jim Hickle, *Treasurer*, Division II
- George Foote, *Director*, Division V
- David Barnum, *General Manager*



Use Water Wisely

Water conservation has always been a way of life in Southern California. Recent drought conditions and water supply reductions have increased the need for additional conservation efforts by all of us. We are in this together. Using water efficiently is our responsibility. Now is the time to examine your water use and habits and commit to use water wisely whenever possible.

Due to Ramona's remote location and elevation, the community's primary water supply is pumped up, over 1,000 feet from Poway to Ramona, making every drop a precious commodity. The Ramona Municipal Water District (RMWD) encourages using water wisely; every day, every way!

Where Does My Water Come From?

The San Diego County Water Authority (CWA) purchases water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). This water is a blend of surface water from the Colorado River and runoff from the Northern California Sierra Nevada Mountains. It is treated at the Twin Oaks Valley Treatment Plant, located in San Diego County, and the MWD Lake Skinner Filtration Plant, located in Riverside County. The Carlsbad Desalination Plant provides San Diego County with a locally-controlled drought-proof supply of high-quality water.

Live Smart!

Discover ways to adopt a WaterSmart lifestyle
www.watersmart.org

Help Keep Sewer Costs Down

Never put these items down the drain!

- Prescription drugs and over-the-counter medications
- Flushable/disposable wipes
- Condoms and dental floss
- Fats, oils, and grease (FOG)
- Food
- Coffee grounds, eggshells, and hair
- Household hazardous materials



Protect our sewers and the environment!

Questions and Answers

Is tap water cheaper than soda?

Yes! You can refill an 8 oz. glass of tap water approximately 15,000 times for the same cost as a six-pack of soda pop. And, water has no sugar or caffeine.

How long can a person go without water?

Although a person can live without food for more than a month, a person can only live without water for approximately one week.

When was drinking water first regulated?

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974 represents the first time that public drinking water supplies were protected on a federal (national) level in the U.S. Amendments were made to the SDWA in 1986 and 1996.

Seventy-one percent of Earth is covered in water: how much is drinkable?

Oceans hold about 96.5 percent of all Earth's water. Only three percent of the earth's water can be used as drinking water. Seventy-five percent of the world's fresh water is frozen in the polar ice caps.

Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The tables show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Ramona Municipal Water District		Metropolitan Water District Skinner Plant		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	2015	10	0.004	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium ¹ (ppm)	2015	1	2	NA	NA	0.124	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2015	10	0.1	NA	NA	4.3	1.1–9.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	2015	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	2.40	0.18–3.80	NA	NA	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i> [Total Coliform Rule] (# positive samples)	2015	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	(0)	0	NA	NA	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2015	2.0	1	NA	NA	0.3	0.2–0.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2015	15	(0)	NA	NA	ND	ND–5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity ³ (pCi/L)	2015	50	(0)	NA	NA	5	5–5	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids ⁴ (ppb)	2015	60	NA	15.0	3.8–27.0	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria (Units)	2015	Surface water treatment = TT	HPC = NA; Others = (0)	ND	ND–193	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2015	10	0.02	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2015	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] ⁴ (ppb)	2015	80	NA	28.75	21.0–32.0	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria [Total Coliform Rule] (% positive samples)	2015	More than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	0	NA	0.2	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ⁵ (NTU)	2015	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.10	ND–0.10	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2015	TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2015	20	0.43	NA	NA	2	1–2	No	Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

San Diego County Water Authority

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	2015	10	0.004	3.0	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium ¹ (ppm)	2015	1	2	0.12	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2015	10	0.1	4.2	1.8–10	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	2015	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	NA	NA	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i> [Total Coliform Rule] (# positive samples)	2015	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		NA	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2015	2.0	1	0.8 ²	0.6–1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2015	15	(0)	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity ³ (pCi/L)	2015	50	(0)	NA	NA	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids ⁴ (ppb)	2015	60	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria (Units)	2015	Surface water treatment = TT		NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2015	10	0.02	0.04	ND–0.19	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2015	10	10	ND	ND–0.3	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] ⁴ (ppb)	2015	80	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria [Total Coliform Rule] (% positive samples)	2015	More than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive		NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ⁵ (NTU)	2015	TT	NA	0.02	0.01–0.02	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2015	TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU		NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2015	20	0.43	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2013	1.3	0.3	0.12	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2013	15	0.2	0.0	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Metropolitan Water District Skinner Plant		San Diego County Water Authority			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride ¹ (ppm)	2015	500	NA	104	102–105	110	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2015	15	NA	1	1–1	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor-Threshold (Units)	2015	3	NA	2	2–2	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance ¹ (µS/cm)	2015	1,600	NA	1,020	1,000–1,050	1,000	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate ¹ (ppm)	2015	500	NA	243	237–249	250	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids ¹ (ppm)	2015	1,000	NA	647	639–655	690	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

				Ramona Municipal Water District		Metropolitan Water District Skinner Plant		San Diego County Water Authority	
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Alkalinity ¹ (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	126	111–132	120	NA		
Boron ¹ (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	130	130–130	140	NA		
Calcium ¹ (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	77	75–78	77	NA		
Chlorate (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	NA	NA	220	130–320		
Corrosivity [as Aggressiveness] ¹ (Units)	2015	NA	NA	12.5	12.5–12.5	13	NA		
Corrosivity [as Saturation] ¹ (Units)	2015	NA	NA	0.69	0.63–0.74	0.91	NA		
Hardness ¹ (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	299	290–307	310	NA		
Magnesium ¹ (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	26	25–27	28	NA		
N-Nitrosodimethylamine [NDMA] (ppt)	2015	NA	NA	ND	ND–6.0	NA	NA		
Potassium ¹ (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	4.9	4.7–5.1	4.9	NA		
Sodium ¹ (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	100	96–103	120	NA		
TOC (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	2.3	2.0–2.6	2.2	2.0–2.4		

CARLSBAD DESALINATION PLANT

SUBSTANCE	YEAR	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE (LOW-HIGH)
Arsenic (ppb)	2015	ND	NA
Barium (ppm)	2015	ND	NA
Bromate (ppb)	2015	NA	NA
Chloramines (ppm)	2015	NA	NA
Fecal coliform (# positive samples)	2015	ND	NA
Fluoride (ppm)	2015	0.8	0.5 – 1.0
Giardia (cysts/200L)	2015	NA	NA
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2015	ND	NA
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	2015	ND	NA
Haloacetic Acid Stage 2 (ppb)	2015	NA	NA
Heterotrophic Plate count (Units)	2015	NA	NA
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2015	ND	NA
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2015	NA	NA
TTHMs (ppb)	2015	ND	NA
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	2015	NA	NA
Turbidity (NTU)	2015	ND	ND – 0.97
Uranium (pCi/L)	2015	ND	NA
Chloride (ppm)	2015	44	40 – 54
Color (Units)	2015	ND	NA
Iron (ppm)	2015	ND	NA
Manganese (ppm)	2015	ND	NA
Odor-Threshold (Units)	2015	ND	NA
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2015	296	281 – 318
Sulfate (ppm)	2015	16.7	15.3 – 17.9
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2015	194	120 – 218
Alkalinity (ppm)	2015	50.3	46 -56
Boron (ppb)	2015	0.41	0.3 – 0.74
Calcium (ppm)	2015	19.8	15.3 – 23.3
Chlorate (ppb)	2015	NA	NA
Corrosivity [aggressiveness] (Units)	2015	0.14	(-0.43) – 0.33
Corrosivity [Saturation] (Units)	2015	0.74	(-0.4) – 2.05
Hardness (ppm)	2015	50.3	39.5 – 60.3
Magnesium (ppm)	2015	0.4	0.29 – 0.57
NDMA (ppt)	2015	ND	NA
Potassium (ppm)	2015	1.4	1.0 – 1.6
Sodium (ppm)	2015	39.9	32.1 – 94.1
TOC (ppm)	2015	ND	ND – 1.18
Vanadium (ppb)	2015	NA	NA

¹The data reported for San Diego County Water Authority represents a single sample.

²Control range 0.7 - 1.3 ppm, optimal fluoride level 0.8 ppm. This water system treats your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent dental caries in consumers. State regulations require the fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained within a range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm with an optimum dose of 0.8 ppm. This water system's monitoring showed that the fluoride levels in the treated water ranged from 0.6 to 1.0, with an average of 0.8 ppm. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

³The State Water Resources Control Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

⁴The Amount Detected values represent the highest locational running annual average (LRAA).

⁵Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of filtration systems.

Definitions

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

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

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

PHG (Public Health Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

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