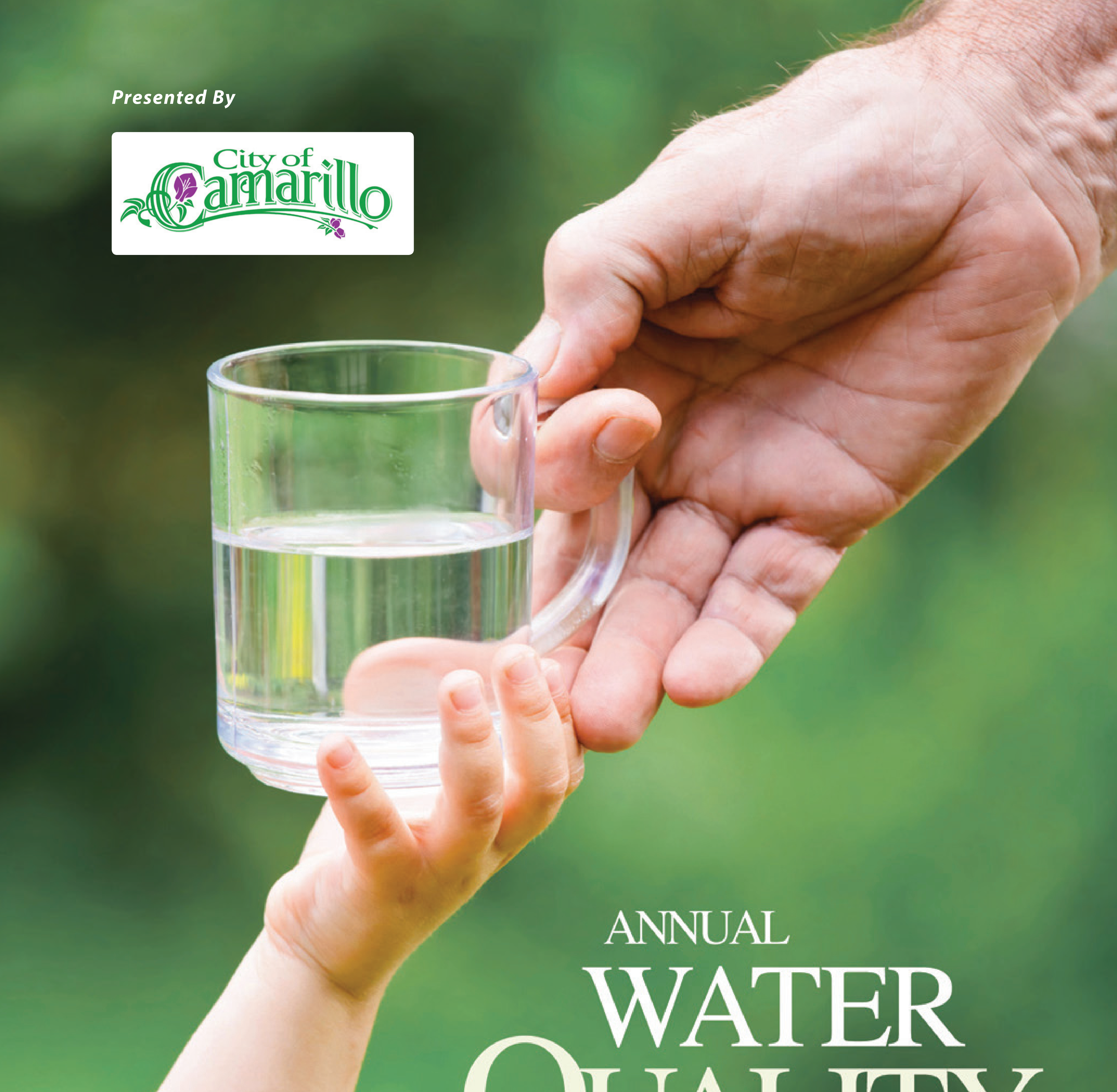
Presented By

City of Camarillo



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water Testing Performed in 2015

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

PWS ID#: CA5610019

Meeting the Challenge

Once again the City of Camarillo is proud to present our annual drinking water report, covering all drinking water testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2015. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to produce drinking water that meets all State and Federal standards.

Our well-trained and certified staff members continually strive to deliver the best-quality drinking water to your homes and businesses by vigilantly maintaining our water infrastructure, ensuring that we meet the challenges of source water protection and water conservation, as well as providing competent and professional customer service.

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 those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those 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 https://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline.

Source Water Assessment

In May 2001, a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment of the City of Camarillo's three groundwater wells was conducted. A fourth well located at the Camarillo Airport was added to our water system after this assessment was conducted. The sources have been determined to be vulnerable to contaminants associated with agricultural drainage and irrigation wells, with discharges permitted by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, with storm drains and sewer collection systems, and with gas stations and dry cleaners. Although no contaminants from these activities were detected in the water produced by these wells, they are still considered vulnerable to these nearby activities. A copy of the complete assessment is available by contacting the City of Camarillo Water Division at (805) 388-5373.

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, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and that 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.

Where Does My Water Come From?

In 2015, City of Camarillo Water customers received approximately 42% local groundwater pumped from the Fox Canyon Aquifer via four city wells, blended with approximately 58% imported water from Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas). The Camarillo wells have the ability to pump up to 8.6 million gallons per day. Calleguas provides imported water from the northern California State Water Project and from the Colorado River. The majority of the water we receive originates in northern California and is conveyed over 500 miles through the State Water Project's network of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pump stations. After treatment at the Metropolitan Water District's Jensen Filtration Plant in the northern San Fernando Valley, the water is carried by pipeline to Ventura County where it is distributed by Calleguas to its Ventura County purveyors. Additional supplies of the imported water are stored in Lake Bard, Calleguas' reservoir in Thousand Oaks. More information about our imported water can be found here: http://www.calleguas.com/water-resources-and-quality/water-quality.asp

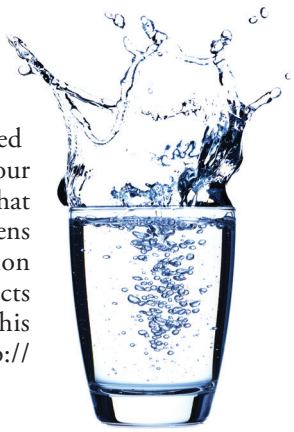
Water Makes the News

The recent national news coverage of water conditions in Flint, Michigan, has created a great deal of confusion and consternation over the past year. The water there has been described as being corrosive; images of corroded batteries and warning labels on bottles of acids come to mind. But is corrosive water necessarily bad?

Corrosive water can be defined as a condition of water quality that will dissolve metals (iron, lead, copper, etc.) from metallic plumbing at an excessive rate. There are a few contributing factors but, generally speaking, corrosive water has a pH of less than 7; the lower the pH, the more acidic, or corrosive, the water becomes. (By this definition, many natural waterways throughout the country can be described as corrosive.) While all plumbing will be somewhat affected over time by the water it carries, corrosive water will damage plumbing much more rapidly than water with low corrosivity.

By itself, corrosive water is not a health concern; your morning glass of orange juice is considerably more corrosive than the typical lake or river. What is of concern is that exposure in drinking water to elevated levels of the dissolved metals increases adverse health risks. And there lies the problem.

Public water systems are required to maintain their water at optimal conditions to prevent it from reaching corrosive levels. Rest assured that we routinely monitor our water to make sure that what happened in Flint never happens here. For more information on how corrosivity impacts water quality, download this informative pamphlet: http://goo.gl/KpTmXv.



Community Participation

The Camarillo City Council convenes regularly at 5 p.m. on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at City Hall, 601 Carmen Drive. We welcome public interest and participation in decisions affecting drinking water, and encourage attendance at these meetings. Visit our Web site at www.cityofcamarillo.org and click on Council Meeting Info for City Council Agenda information.

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 we 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, the flushed water should be collected and reused 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.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Debbie Schultz, Administrative Specialist, at (805) 388-5373.

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.

Water Conservation

Customers in the City of Camarillo water service area are currently required by the State of California to reduce their water consumption by 20% when compared to their 2013 usage. From June 2015 to February 2016, our customers have met the State's water use reduction mandate. Great job, everyone!! Every little bit of water savings counts in the long run.

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get the most for your money and load your dishwasher to capacity.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you can save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Inspect your irrigation system regularly to make sure your programmer is watering only when allowed, and that there are no broken sprinkler heads or leaks. Run the system only when necessary, and turn it off when it rains.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances and check the meter reading. Then check the meter again after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.
- Get familiar with and follow the City's conservation ordinance, which spells out the water use restrictions now in force. The ordinance may be viewed or printed from the City's web site at www.cityofcamarillo.org and click on Water Conservation Publications, then scroll down to Water Ordinance Summary.
- And remember, you can save water and money by taking advantage of rebates. For more information visit www.bewaterwise.com or call (888) 376-3314.

Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The State requires us to monitor for some substances less often 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 the sample was taken. The tables below show only those contaminants that were detected in the water.

We participated in the 3rd stage of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR3 benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if the EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Contact us for more information on this program.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Water from City of Camarillo Wells 42%		Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Jensen Plant 39%		Purchased Water from Calleguas: Lake Bard 3%		Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Weymouth Plant 16%			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2015	1,000	600	ND	ND	ND	ND–84	ND	ND	156	88–200	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2013, 2015	10	0.004	ND	ND–2.2	3.3	3.3	ND	ND	2.1	2.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2015	1	2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.12	0.12	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2015	10	0.1	NA	NA	8.0[1]	1.1–13.0[1]	ND	ND	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Combined Radium[2] (pCi/L)	2008, 2010, 2011	5	(0)	ND	ND–1.8	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride[3] (ppm)	2013, 2015	2.0	1	0.2	ND–0.4	System-wide: Highest RAA = 0.9; Range = 0.7–1.0						No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2007, 2013, 2014	15	(0)	3.1	ND–8.3	3[5]	ND–5[5]	4[5]	4[5]	ND[5]	ND–4[5]	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity[4] (pCi/L)	2015	50	(0)	NA	NA	ND	ND–5	ND	ND	5	4–6	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	2015	60	NA	LRAA = 6.1	2.0–8.7	System-wide: Highest LRAA = 7.8; Range = 3.0–14.0						No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2013, 2015	10	10	ND	ND–0.51	0.8	0.6–0.9	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2015	50	30	ND	ND–12	ND	ND	5	ND–6	ND	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Water from City of Camarillo Wells 42% AMOUNT DETECTED	Water from City of Camarillo Wells 42% RANGE LOW-HIGH	Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Jensen Plant 39% AMOUNT DETECTED	Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Jensen Plant 39% RANGE LOW-HIGH	Purchased Water from Calleguas: Lake Bard 3% AMOUNT DETECTED	Purchased Water from Calleguas: Lake Bard 3% RANGE LOW-HIGH	Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Weymouth Plant 16% AMOUNT DETECTED	Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Weymouth Plant 16% RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2015	[4]	[4]	HRAA = 1.4	0.2–2.4	System-wide: Highest Running Annual Average = 2.2; Range = 1.2–2.7						No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2015	80	NA	LRAA = 33.7	16–38.4	System-wide: Highest LRAA = 34.4; Range = 21.1–48.9						No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[6] (NTU) (TT)	2015	Highest Single Value	NA	NA	NA	0.09	NA	0.07	NA	0.05	NA	No	Soil runoff
	2015	% of samples < 0.3 NTU	NA	NA	NA	100%	NA	100%	NA	100%	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2007, 2013, 2014	20	0.43	2.8	ND–7.0	2[5]	2–3[5]	ND	ND	3[5]	2–3[5]	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	0.42	0/38	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2013	15	0.2	2.7	0/38	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Water from City of Camarillo Wells 42% AMOUNT DETECTED	Water from City of Camarillo Wells 42% RANGE LOW-HIGH	Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Jensen Plant 39% AMOUNT DETECTED	Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Jensen Plant 39% RANGE LOW-HIGH	Purchased Water from Calleguas: Lake Bard 3% AMOUNT DETECTED	Purchased Water from Calleguas: Lake Bard 3% RANGE LOW-HIGH	Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Weymouth Plant 16% AMOUNT DETECTED	Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Weymouth Plant 16% RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2015	200	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND–84	ND	ND	156	88–200	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2013, 2015	500	NS	112	59–162	86	85–86	97	91–103	100	98–102	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2013, 2015	15	NS	6	ND–8	1	1	ND	ND	1	1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Foaming Agents [MBAS] (ppb)	2013, 2015	500	NS	20	ND–70	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron[8] (ppb)	2015	300	NS	229	ND–490	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Water from City of Camarillo Wells 42%		Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Jensen Plant 39%		Purchased Water from Calleguas: Lake Bard 3%		Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Weymouth Plant 16%			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	**YEAR SAMPLED**	**SMCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**AMOUNT DETECTED**	**RANGE LOW-HIGH**	**AMOUNT DETECTED**	**RANGE LOW-HIGH**	**AMOUNT DETECTED**	**RANGE LOW-HIGH**	**AMOUNT DETECTED**	**RANGE LOW-HIGH**	**VIOLATION**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Manganese (ppb)	2015	50	NS	48	22–100	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor–Threshold (Units)	2013, 2015	3	NS	ND	ND–1	2	2	ND	ND	2	2	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance[9] (µS/cm)	2013, 2015	1,600	NS	1,635	960–2,500	698	692–703	703	673–744	1,040	1,030–1,060	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2013, 2015	500	NS	295	210–450	110	108–112	84	74–94	257	252–261	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2013, 2015	1,000	NS	776	630–1,020	405	405	373	350–400	660	654–665	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity[10] (NTU)	2013, 2015	5	NS	1.6	1–2.1	ND	ND	0.2	ND–0.3	ND	ND	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

		Water from City of Camarillo Wells 42%		Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Jensen Plant 39%		Purchased Water from Calleguas: Lake Bard 3%		Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Weymouth Plant 16%	
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 (ppm)	2013, 2015	210	160–250	91[5]	89–92[5]	97[5]	90–100[5]	126[5]	123–129[5]
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2013, 2015	255	200–300	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron (ppm)	2008, 2012, 2013	0.48	0.32–0.70	0.24	0.24	0.20	0.20	0.12	0.12–0.12
Calcium (ppm)	2013, 2015	153	86–245	36[5]	36[5]	34[5]	33–35[5]	78[5]	77–78[5]
Chlorate[6] (ppb)	2013, 2014	58	ND–120	70[5]	70[5]	ND[5]	ND–24[5]	104[5]	104[5]
Corrosivity[7] (Units)	2015	12.3	11.8–12.6	12.2	12.1–12.3	11.8	11.2–12.3	12.5	12.5
Hardness (Total Hardness) (ppm)	2013, 2015	554	310–910	132[5]	130–134[5]	149[5]	144–153[5]	300[5]	296–304[5]
Magnesium (ppm)	2013, 2015	42	23–73	11[5]	10–11[5]	16[5]	15–16[5]	27[5]	26–28[5]
Molybdenum (ppb)	2013, 2014	10	2.6–16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ppt)	2015	NA	NA	2.2	2.1–2.2	ND	ND–2.1	ND	ND
pH (Units)	2013, 2015	7.4	7.1–7.7	8.3[5]	8.2–8.4[5]	7.9[5]	7.3–8.4[5]	8.1[5]	8.1[5]
Potassium (ppm)	2013, 2015	5.5	4.2–6	2.7[5]	2.5–2.9[5]	4[5]	3–4[5]	4.9[5]	4.8–5.0[5]
Sodium (ppm)	2013, 2015	143	85–220	91	90–92	82	74–90	100	97–102
Strontium (ppb)	2013, 2014	792	260–1,200	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	1.6	1.2–2.4	2.1	1.9–2.3	2.6	2.4–2.8
Vanadium (ppb)	2013, 2014	ND	ND–3.6	7.7[5]	7.7[5]	ND	ND	ND	ND

[1] Compliance for treatment plants that use ozone is based on a running annual average of monthly samples.
[2] Combined Radium is the sum of radium-226 and radium-228.
[3] The City of Camarillo does not treat groundwater with fluoride; however, the MWD treats its water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm, as required by the State Water Resources Control Board.
[4] The State Water Resources Control Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
[5] Sampled in 2015.
[6] The turbidity level of filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken.
[7] Measures the aggressiveness of water transported through pipes. Water with <10 is highly aggressive and would be very corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. Measurements >12.0 indicate non-aggressive water, and between 10.0 and 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water.
[8] Results shown are from groundwater blended with Calleguas water, bringing it into compliance. Raw groundwater samples alone were detected at a level exceeding the established State Secondary MCL (SMCL), which was set to protect against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as taste, odor, or staining of fixtures and clothing during laundering.
[9] Specific Conductance detections are at a level exceeding the established State Secondary MCL (SMCL), which was set to protect against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as taste, odor, and staining of fixtures and clothing during laundering. The City of Camarillo is embarking on the construction of a water treatment plant to improve the overall quality of the groundwater pumped from the Fox Canyon Aquifer. The treatment plant is scheduled to be completed in mid-2018.
[10] The monthly averages and ranges of turbidity shown in the secondary standards section are based on source effluents.

Definitions

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant that, 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. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as LRAAs.

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.