

# 2022 Consumer Confidence Report Data BRISTOL WATERWORKS VILLAGE OF, PWS ID: 23000505

## Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Randy R Kerkman at (262) 857-2368.

## Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Village Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Monday's at the Village Hall located 19801 83rd street at 7 pm.

## Health Information

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 Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

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 systems 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 lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

## Source(s) of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Groundwater	1155	Active
2	Groundwater	55	Active
3	Groundwater	1505	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Randy R Kerkman at (262) 857-2368.

## Educational Information

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, 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 result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health.

## Definitions

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HA and HAL	HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. HAL: Health Advisory Level is a concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice. Health Advisories are determined by US EPA.
HI	HI: Hazard Index: A Hazard Index is used to assess the potential health impacts associated with mixtures of contaminants. Hazard Index guidance for a class of contaminants or mixture of contaminants may be determined by the US EPA or

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
	Wisconsin Department of Health Services. If a Health Index is exceeded a system may be required to post a public notice.
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system, or both, on multiple occasions.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
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 allow for a margin of safety.
MFL	million fibers per liter
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.
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/l	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
PHGS	PHGS: Public Health Groundwater Standards are found in NR 140 Groundwater Quality. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
RPHGS	RPHGS: Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standards: Groundwater standards proposed by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
SMCL	Secondary drinking water standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards.
TCR	Total Coliform Rule

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

## Detected Contaminants

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The following tables list only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in the following tables without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

### Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D-4	60	60	1	1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-4	80	0	11.9	11.9		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	2	0 - 2	4/6/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.074	0.021 - 0.074	4/6/2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	1.3	0.5 - 1.3	4/6/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		0.6300	0.0000 - 0.6300	4/6/2020	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	25.00	15.00 - 25.00	4/6/2020	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.5500	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	10/23/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	1.20	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	10/23/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**Radioactive Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	9.5	1.5 - 9.5		No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	1.5	0.2 - 1.5		No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	9.8	0.0 - 9.8		No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	0.4	0.4 - 0.4		No	Erosion of natural deposits

**Additional Health Information**

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. Bristol Waterworks Village Of 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

**Kenosha Water Utility**  
**2022 Drinking Water Quality Report**  
 (CCR Data for Wholesale Customers)

Substance (Units)	MCL or {MRDL}	MCLG or {MRDLG}	SMCL	HAL	Level Found	Range/ Comments	Year Test	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Microbiological Results †</b>									
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive)	< 5% of monthly samples	0	N/A	N/A	0%	0%	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment; E.coli is a type of coliform that is present in human and animal waste.
<b>Disinfection Results †</b>									
Free Chlorine* (ppm)	{ 4 }	{ 4 }	N/A	N/A	1.13	0.89 – 1.44	2022	No	Drinking water disinfectant
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	0	N/A	N/A	10.6 (avg.)	8.0 – 14.0	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Tot. Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	0	N/A	N/A	24.4 (avg.)	12.5 – 45.6	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	80	0	N/A	N/A	7.78	4.4 – 13.0	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	80	0	N/A	N/A	0.58	0.18 – 1.4	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	80	0	N/A	N/A	11.6	3.7 – 25.0	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	80	0	N/A	N/A	4.34	3.1 – 7.0	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
† - Microbiological and Disinfection Results are for KWU's distribution system, provided as an informational item. These results are not applicable to other distribution systems.									
Cryptosporidium	TT	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	2017	No	Microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the USA
<b>Regulated Inorganic Results</b>									
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	N/A	N/A	0.52	0.52	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards , runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	N/A	N/A	0.021	0.021	2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2020	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2020	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from steel and pulp mills
Copper (ppm)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	N/A	N/A	0.17 (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	0.002 – 0.43	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2020	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	N/A	N/A	0.74 (avg.)	0.66 – 0.85	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	15 (AL)	0	N/A	N/A	7.80 (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	0.62 – 11.0	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from Refineries and factories ; runoff from landfills and croplands
Nickel (ppb)	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.8	0.8	2020	No	Occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	N/A	N/A	0.27	0.27	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits

**Kenosha Water Utility**  
**2022 Drinking Water Quality Report**  
 (CCR Data for Wholesale Customers)

Substance (Units)	MCL or {MRDL}	MCLG or {MRDLG}	SMCL	HAL	Level Found	Range/ Comments	Year Test	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.7	7.7	2022	No	N/A
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.5	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from ore processing sites
<b>Regulated Synthetic Organic Results</b>									
Atrazine (ppb)	3	0	N/A	N/A	0.036	0.036	2020	No	Herbicide – Agricultural Runoff
Dual (Metolachlor) (ppb)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0.012	0.012	2020	No	Herbicide – Agricultural Runoff
<b>Radioactive result</b>									
Radioactivity, Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	5	0	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/l)	30	0	N/A	N/A	0.33	0.33	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>PFAS Contaminants</b>									
PFBS (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	450000	0.44	0.44	2022	No	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.
PFHXS (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	0.69	0.69	2022	No	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.
PFHXA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	150000	1.71	1.71	2022	No	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.
PFNA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	30	0.30	0.30	2022	No	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.
PFOS (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	1.06	1.06	2022	No	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.
PFOA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	2.76	0.76	2022	No	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.
PFHPA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.33	1.33	2022	No	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.



**Kenosha Water Utility**  
**2022 Drinking Water Quality Report**  
 (CCR Data for Wholesale Customers)

Substance (Units)	MCL or (MRDL)	MCLG or (MRDLG)	SMCL	HAL	Level Found	Range/ Comments	Year Test	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>UCMR-4</b>									
10 Cyanotoxins	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2018	N/A	Freshwater Cyanobacterial (Blue-Green Algae) Blooms
Germanium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2018-2019	N/A	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber optics, electronics and solar applications.
Manganese (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.67	N.D. - 0.67	2018-2019	N/A	Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical.
8 Pesticides	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2018-2019	N/A	Agricultural/Residential Run-off (includes Insecticides, herbicides and fungicides.)
1 Pesticide Byproduct (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2018-2019	N/A	Agricultural Run-off
3 Alcohols (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2018-2019	N/A	Solvents, food additives, production of flavorings, consumer products such as synthetic cosmetics, perfumes, fragrances, hair preparations, and skin lotions.
3 Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2018-2019	N/A	Food additives (antioxidants), production of dyes, rubber, pharmaceuticals and pesticides. Used as pharmaceuticals, flavoring agents. Component of coal. Produced as chemical intermediates.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1850 (avg.)	1700 – 2000	2018-2019	N/A	N/A
Bromide (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	34.8 (avg.)	33 – 36	2018-2019	N/A	Occurs naturally in the environment in low levels. Concentrated sources include wastewater discharges from fossil fuel production and coal fired power plants, mining operations, and pesticides.
3-Brominated Haloacetic Acid (HAA) Disinfection Byproduct Groups	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	See Below	See Below	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA-5 (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.8	9.0 – 18.7	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA-6Br (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.4	7.0 – 13.2	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA-9 (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23	15.6 – 29.2	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacetic acid (DCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.3 (avg.)	3.0 – 9.5	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Monochloroacetic acid (MCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroacetic acid (TCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.3 (avg.)	4.0 – 8.4	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromochloroacetic acid (BCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3 (avg.)	1.7 - 4.2	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloroacetic acid (BDCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8 (avg.)	3.5 – 6.4	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromoacetic acid (CDBAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2 (avg.)	0.96 – 1.6	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Tribromoacetic acid (TBAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

**Kenosha Water Utility**  
**2022 Drinking Water Quality Report**  
 (CCR Data for Wholesale Customers)

Substance (Units)	MCL or (MRDL)	MCLG or (MRDLG)	SMCL	HAL	Level Found	Range/ Comments	Year Test	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Monobromoacetic acid (MBAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5 (avg.)	N.D. - 0.65	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromoacetic acid (DBAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.71 (avg.)	0.40 - 0.93	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Other Monitored Parameters</b>									
Aluminum (ppm)	N/A	N/A	0.05	0.2	0.08	0.08	2020	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	N/A	250	N/A	15	15	202	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	250	N/A	26	26	2020	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Ortho-phosphate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.91 (avg.)	0.84 - 0.98	2022	N/A	Water additive to reduce corrosion of household plumbing systems
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	T T	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.7 (avg.)	1.3 - 2.4	2022	N/A	N/A
Turbidity (NTU)	< 0.30	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.034 (avg.)	0.025-0.060	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	103(avg.)	93 - 107	2022	N/A	N/A
Conductivity (µS/cm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	302 (avg.)	289-314	2022	N/A	N/A
Total Hardness (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	137 (avg.)	128 - 146	2022	N/A	N/A
Temperature (°F)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	51.3 (avg.)	35.0 - 70.0	2022	N/A	N/A
pH (pH Units)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.65(avg.)	7.48 - 7.83	2022	N/A	N/A

**AL: Action Level** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Action levels are reported at the 90th percentile from homes at greatest risk.

**HAL: Health Advisory Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.

**MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level** 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.

**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 allow for a margin of safety.

**(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 contamination.

**SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level:** Secondary drinking water standards for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Yje SMCLs do not represent health standards.

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

**DEFINITIONS**

**Abbreviations:**

avg: average

µS/cm: microsiemens per centimeter

N/A: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L: picocuries per liter

ppb: parts per billion (µg/L)

ppm: parts per million (mg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion (ng/L)