

Results from the Year 2018

#### Introduction

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, which is designed to inform you about the quality of the water supplied to your premises. Our goal is to provide you with a safe, continuous, and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and routinely monitor and test the water for a host of parameters. The results of some of this monitoring and testing are presented in this report as required by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). Some of the language in this report is prescribed by the NJDEP and much of the information is rather technical. If you have any questions about this report or Ridgewood Water, please contact us at 201-670-5520.

#### **Customer** Participation

We want our customers to be informed. Therefore, we strongly recommend attending regularly scheduled Village Council meetings at 131 North Maple Avenue. Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month at 8:00 p.m.

## Where Does My Water Come From?

Ridgewood Water's source is primarily groundwater from wells. We own and operate fifty-two deep wells which are located throughout the service area in the Borough of Glen Rock, the Borough of Midland Park, the Township of Wyckoff, and the Village of Ridgewood. We also purchase water from Suez Water and, during peak summertime demands, water from the Hawthorne Water Department.

#### Tap or Bottled 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. 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.

**Quick Facts** 

*Ridgewood Water* 

delivered

2,689,776,000 gallons

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturallyoccurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas projection, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide similar protection for public health. EPA/NJDEP regulations are more stringent than FDA regulations.

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 the 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 at 800-426-4791.

*in 2018 through over 275 miles of water main.* Ground Water Under The Direct Influence of Surface Water (GWUDI):

> Ridgewood Water has completed a study to evaluate whether certain ground water sources are considered to be under the Direct Influence of Surface Water, under a rigorous Source Water Monitoring Plan approved by the EPA. The initial study has been completed and the NJDEP will oversee the next phase. The results of the initial study found no evidence of surface water influence at 32 wells and they have been removed from further GWUDI action. 4 wells were identified for evaluation of defects that may cause a pathway for contamination and are being repaired.

More information on the study is available at *water.ridgewoodnj.net* 

#### Ridgewood Water - Source Water Assessment

The NJDEP has completed and issued Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for Ridgewood Water, the Hawthorne Water Department and Suez Water NJ, which are available at *www.state.nj.us/dep/swap* or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact Ridgewood Water to obtain information regarding these Source Water Assessments. Ridgewood Water's source water susceptibility ratings are shown below and a list of potential contaminant sources are listed on page 3.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, NJDEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

	P	athoge	ns	N	utrien	ts	Р	esticid	es		tile Org mpoun	· .	In	organi	ics	Rad	ionucl	ides		Radon	I	Disi Byproduc	nfection at Precu	
Sources	Н	М	L	H	М	L	Н	М	L	Н	M	L	Н	М	L	Н	М	L	H	М	L	Н	М	L
Wells - 52	1	47	4	28	24			21	31	49		3	31	21		26	26		52					52



#### Ridgewood Water Test Results – PWSID #NJ0251001

Regulated Substances - Directly related to the safety of drinking water

		l	LEAD A	ND COPPI	R – Testeo	d at c	ustomer's t	ap. Test	ing is done a	nnually	
Contaminant		NJDEP Action Lev	vel	Ideal Goa			Levels Were		With Levels Abo	e Violation	Typical Sources
Lead	00	% of homes less than	(NDEP MCLG)		3)	Less Than 3.61 ppb		-	P Action Level O out of 32	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper		% of homes less than		1.3 ppm		0.136	**	0 out of 32		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
oopper	70	o of nonices reas until	rij ppm	1.5 ppm	INOI		NIC CHEMI		, out of 52	110	correston of nousenone premising
		Highest Level Allo	wed	Ideal Goa	1					-	
Contaminant			(EPA's MCL)		G) H	Highest Result		Range of Test Results		Violation	Typical Sources
Arsenic		5 ppb		N/A	,	6.73 ppb**		ND	– 6.73 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium		2 ppm		2 ppm		0.554 ppm		0.17	6 – 0.554 ppm	NO	Discharge from drilling wastes
Chromium		100 ppb		100 ppb		9.11 ppb		NI	) – 9.11 ppb	NO	Discharge from steel or pulp mills
Nickel		N/A			N/A		7.72 ppb		) – 7.72 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate		10 ppm	10 ppm			6.7 ppm		1.3 ppb – 6.7 ppm		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use
					VOLATILI	E OR	GANIC CO	MPOUN	DS		
Contaminant		<b>Highest Level Allo</b>	wed	Ideal Goal <sub>H</sub>		Highest Result		Range	of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
		(EPA's MCL)		(NJDEP MCL	j) 11	U		0			11
Tetrachloroethylen	e	1 ppb		0 ppb		3.68			– 3.68* ppb	NO	Discharge from factories and dry clean
					F	RADI	ONUCLIDE	s			
Contaminant		<b>Highest Level Allo</b>	wed	Ideal Goa		liohest	t Result	Range	of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
		(EPA's MCL)		(NJDEP MCL	i) 1	U		U			
NJ Gross Alpha		15 pCi/L		0 pCi/L		8.64	•		Ci/L – 8.64 pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium –226 Radium –228		Combined Radium - 5	•	0 pCi/L		0.983	•		– 0.983 pCi/L – 0.990 pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	C	Combined Radium – 5 30 pph	pent	0 pCi/L 0 ppb		0.990	•			NO NO	Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits
Urainuin		30 ppb		o hhn	DISINE		ION BYPRO	0.443 ppb – 2.71 ppb		no	Li osion or natural ucposits
						ECH	ION DIPRO	JUUCIS	)		
Contaminant		Highest Level Allo (EPA's MCL)	wea	Ideal Goa (NJDEP MCL		Highest Result*		Range of Test Results		Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethane	s *	80 ppb		NA	-,	27.7	opb .	3.7	2 – 52.9 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfecti
Total Halocetic Acids		60 ppb		NA		27.7 ppb 6.4 ppb			0 – 19.1 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfect
<b>Regulated</b> Disinfect			Level Detected			MRDLG		In the Pre-			71
0				MRDL						_	
Chlorine		Average= 1.09 pp	.11	4.0 ppm		4.0]	ppm				
		Seco	ndary Su	hstances – '	'hese Are Se	econda	urv Standards	And Are N	Not Considered	Health Risks.	
0.1.4											
	Year San	-	RMCLO	J Average		ctea	Exceeds RCM	L I/N	Range		Typical Source
Aluminum	2018		0.2 250		0.3 150		Y N		ND - 0.5		Treatment process
Chloride	2018		250 250 250 250		226		Y		87 - 208		Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness Sodium	2018 2018		250 50		77		Y		ND - 368 18 - 198		Naturally occurring Road Salt; Natural Mineral
Sulfate	2018				18		N		15 - 23	Run	off/Leaching from natural deposits
otal Dissolved Solids	2018				463		N		387 - 546		off/Leaching from natural deposits
											0 1
					Perfl	uorno	onanoic Comp	ounds			
Contaminant		Highest Level All	owed	Ideal Goal	Highest R	esult	Range of Tes	st Results	Violation		Typical Sources
							- //			Man-made chen	nical: used in products to make them stain.
PFNA - Perfluornonanc	DIC ACIA	13 PPT		N/A	0.2		0.44 - 3	3.91	N		nical; used in products to make them stain at, grease, and water resistant
PFNA - Perfluornonand	DIC ACIU	13 PPT		N/A							nical; used in products to make them stain, at, grease, and water resistant
	cted samp	les in 2014 and 2015		an ongoing st	Unregula udy to determi	ine the	ontaminant M general occurre	onitoring nce of unre	gulated contamin	hea nants. Currently, the	it, grease, and water resistant re are no drinking water regulations for th
Ridgewood Water colle compounds. Unregula	cted samp tted contai	les in 2014 and 2015 minant monitoring he	lps the EP	an ongoing st A and the NJDI	Unregula udy to determi EP to determin	ine the 1e wher	ontaminant M general occurre re certain contan	onitoring nce of unre ninants occ	gulated contamin ur and whether th	hea ants. Currently, the ey should consider	at, grease, and water resistant
Ridgewood Water colle compounds. Unregula	cted samp ated contar e, Ridgewo	les in 2014 and 2015 minant monitoring he	lps the EP. collected c	an ongoing st A and the NJDI	Unregula udy to determi EP to determin les at all Point	ine the 1e wher	ontaminant M general occurre re certain contan	onitoring nce of unre ninants occ	gulated contamin ur and whether the s in 2018. The r	hea ants. Currently, the ey should consider	it, grease, and water resistant re are no drinking water regulations for th regulating those contaminants in the futur
Ridgewood Water colle compounds. Unregula Furthermore Contamina	cted samp ited contar e, Ridgewo ant	les in 2014 and 2015 minant monitoring he ood Water voluntarily Level Det	lps the EP collected o tected	an ongoing st A and the NJD Juarterly samp Units of Me	Unregula udy to determin EP to determin les at all Point asurement	ine the te wher ts of En	ontaminant M general occurre re certain contan ntry for 14 PFAS	onitoring nce of unre ninants occ compound	gulated contamin ur and whether th s in 2018. The r	hea ants. Currently, thea ey should consider esults are incorpora Likely source	it, grease, and water resistant re are no drinking water regulations for th regulating those contaminants in the futur
Ridgewood Water colle compounds. Unregula Furthermore	cted samp ited contar e, Ridgewo ant	les in 2014 and 2015 minant monitoring he ood Water voluntarily Level Det	lps the EP collected o tected	an ongoing st A and the NJDI Juarterly samp	Unregula udy to determin EP to determin les at all Point asurement pt	ine the te wher ts of En Man ropol	ontaminant M general occurre re certain contan htry for 14 PFAS n-made chemical lymers have a wice	onitoring nce of unre ninants occ compound used in the le applicati	gulated contamin ur and whether th s in 2018. The r manufacture of fl on in common ho	hea ants. Currently, the ey should consider esults are incorpora Likely source uoropolymers. With usehold products sue	it, grease, and water resistant re are no drinking water regulations for th regulating those contaminants in the futur ited and defined in the table below. non-stick and stain-resistant properties, flu ch as cookware, carpet and all-weather clot
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\* See abbreviations and definitions on last page.
 \*\* One quarterly sample. Running annual average met compliance.
 \*\*\* One untreated sample. All treated samples were non-detect. Met compliance.



#### Hawthorne Water Department Sources:

In the year 2018, the Hawthorne Water Department drew groundwater from 21 wells throughout the Borough. Following is a list of their sources:

Wagaraw Road Wellfield (6 wells), and wells at Cedar and Maitland Avenue.

Goffle Road Wellfield (5 wells), and wells at First Avenue, Rea Avenue and Bamford Avenue.

South Wagaraw Road Wellfield (3 wells)

For Total Halocetic Acids (HAA5s) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs), which are disinfection byproducts, compliance is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), calculated at each monitoring location. The LRAA calculation is based on four completed quarters of monitoring results.

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED	Violation Yes/No	Range	Potential Source
Total Coliform (2018)	Present /Absent /100 ml	<1	<1	<1	N	1 of 245 samples were positive	Leaking septic system, runoff from st
Nitrate (2018) North Station South Station Goffle Hill Utter Ave	ррь	10,000	10,000	5,690 6,450 5,550 3,960	N N N	1 Sample 1 Sample 1 Sample 1 Sample	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching septic tanks; erosion of natural depo
Stage 2 THM* Trihalomethanes (2018)	ppb	80	NA	Average LRAA: 17*	N	5 - 29	Disinfectant Byproduct
Stage 2 HAA * Haloacetic Acids (2018)	ррь	60	NA	Average LRAA: 3*	N	0.3 - 6	Disinfectant Byproduct
Copper (2018)	ррт	1.3 AL	1.3	0.1	N	ND - 0.14	Corrosion of household plumbin
Lead (2018)	ppb	15 AL	0	6	N	ND - 19	Corrosion of household plumbin
Arsenic (2018)	ppb	5	0	0.8	N	ND - 1.9	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff f orchards; runoff from glass and electr production wastes
Barium (2018)	ppm	2	2	0.5	N	0.2 – 0.6	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge metal refineries; erosion of natural de
Chromium (2018)	ррь	100	100	0.5	N	ND - 1.0	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; e of natural deposits
Selenium (2018)	ррь	50	50	1.3	N	ND - 3.2	Discharge from petroleum and me refineries; erosion
Chlorine Residual (2018)	ppm	4 MRDL	4 MRDLG	Average: 0.6	N	ND – 1.6	Water additive used to control micr

LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average NA = Not Applicable

NO = Not Detected

ppm= parts per million

ppb= parts per billion

MCL(G) = Maximum Containment Level (Goal)

The Hawthorne Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. Radionuclides were tested in 2018 and all results were within USEPA standards.

\* See abbreviations and definitions on last page.

## Nitrate and your drinking water

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

# Sodium and your drinking water

Ridgewood Water, the Hawthorne Water Department and Suez Water exceeded the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for Sodium. For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium is from salt in the diet. However, Sodium levels above the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

	SL	Jez	2		vs id #njo	<b>Fest Results</b> 238001	
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
		Inc	organic Contaminants	:			
rsenic							
Test results Yr. 2018	N	0.864	ррь	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchar runoff from glass and electronics production w	
urium							
Test results Yr. 2018	Ν	0.192	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from m refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
nromium							
Test results Yr. 2018	Ν	9.17	ррь	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion natural deposits	
opper							
est results Yr. 2018 Result at 90th Percentile	N	0.545 No samples exceeded the action level	ррт	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; ero of natural deposits	
ckel							
Test results Yr. 2018	N	0.0029	ррь	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits	
ad							
Test results Yr. 2018 Result at 90th Percentile	N	10 ppb (3 sites exceeded)	ррb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, ero of natural deposits	
trate (as Nitrogen)							
Test results Yr. 2018	N	Range – .01-3.42 Highest – 3.42	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from sep tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
		Die	sinfection Byproducts:	:			
THM [Total Trimethalones]							
Test results Yr. 2018*	N	Range = 16.41 – 52.269	ррь	N⁄A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
AA5 [Total Haloacetic Acid	s]						
Test results Yr. 2018*	N	Range = 4.94 – 15.91 Highest LRAA = 10.08*	ррь	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
		Volat	tile Organic Compound	ds:			
Regulated Disinfectant I	Byproducts	Level Detec	ted	MR	DL	MRDLG	
lorine/Chloramines							
Test results Yr. 20	18	Average = 1.25	; ppm	4.0 p	pm	4.0 ppm	
Secondary Contam	inant	Level Detec	ted	Units of Me	asurement	RUL	
odium							
Test results Yr. 20	18	Range = 49 –	131	ррі	m	50	

			termine where certain contaminants occur and whether they should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.
Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Likely Source
1,4–Dioxane	<b>Range = ND – 0.072</b>	ppb	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacturing and processing of paper, cotton, textiles, automo- tive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Chlorate	Range = 110 – 300	ppb	Agricultural defoliant of desiccant; disinfection byproduct; used in the production of chloride dioxide
Hexavalent Chromium (VI)	Range = $.0333$	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; used in the making of steel and other alloys; chromium -3 or -6 are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and other wood preservation
Chromium	Range = $ND - 0.47$	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; used in the making of steel and other alloys; chromium -3 or -6 are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and other wood preservation
Strontium	Range = 110 – 170	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium	Range = ND – 0.44	ppb	Naturally-occurring element metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst
PFOA	Range = ND – 16	ppt	Used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers, firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films
PFOS	Range = ND – 15	ppt	Used in firefighting foams, circuit board etching, cleaners, floor polish, and pesticides

\* abbreviations and definitions on last page.

#### 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. Ridgewood Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in interior 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 and cooking. If you are concerned

about lead in your water, Lead Testing Kits are available at Ridgewood Water's main office with a nominal fee to be provided to the testing lab. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at *www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.



131 North Maple Avenue Ridgewood, NJ 07451

Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place, distributing copies by hand or mail, or by visiting our website.

### Abbreviations And Definitions

AL: Action Level-the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Disinfection Byproduct Precursors:** A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens reacts with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

**Inorganics:** *Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and manmade. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.* 

#### L, M, H: Low, Medium, High, susceptibility

Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal waste.

**Pesticides:** Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include berbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane. MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The leve

Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and manmade. Examples include radium and uranium.

**Radon:** Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.ht m or call (800) 648-0394.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level-the bigbest 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 bigbest 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.

**ND:** Non-Detectable – the concentration of the constituent (if present at all) is below the minimum detectable level of the laboratory.

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - a measure of the clarity of the water (as opposed to its cloudiness). 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**pCi/L:** *Picocuries per liter - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.* 

**ppb:** Parts per billion (equivalent to micrograms per liter,  $\mu g/L$ ) – a representation of the concentration of the constituent. One ppb corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**ppm:** Parts per million (equivalent to milligrams per liter, mg/L) – a representation of the concentration of the constituent. One ppm corresponds to one minute in 2 years or a single penny in \$10,000.

ppt: Parts per trillion

RUL: Recommended Upper Limit– Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.

**SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT**—*The Federal law, administered by the NJDEP which defines and requires drinking water quality* 

SECONDARY CONTAMINANT– Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary Contaminants affect aestbetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

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

\*For Total Halocetic Acids (HAA5s) and Total Tribalomethanes (TTHMs), which are disinfection byproducts, compliance is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), calculated at each monitoring location. The LRAA calculation is based on four completed quarters of monitoring results