



NEW HANOVER COUNTY

2005 WATER QUALITY REPORT

NEW HANOVER COUNTY AIRPORT WATER SUPPLY

PWS ID # NC 04-65-510



What's This About ?

New Hanover County is required by the EPA to provide this consumer confidence report on an annual basis. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. The New Hanover County Airport water supply is surface water that is purchased from the City of Wilmington and then distributed to our customers.

(A full copy of the City's Water Quality report, has been included with this report.)

EN ESPANOL

Este informe contiene la información muy importante sobre su agua. Haga por favor que un amigo lo traduzca para usted.

SWAP (Source Water Assessment Program)

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCS's). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of the source for the "New Hanover County Airport Water System", PWSID # 04-65-510, was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCS's within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e. characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area.) The assessment findings for the City of Wilmington's water system (PWSID# 04-65-010) are summarized in the attached water quality report for the City of Wilmington.

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the "New Hanover County Airport Water System" and "City of Wilmington" may be viewed on the Web at: <http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap> To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to : Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email request to swap@ncmail.net. Please indicate your system name, PWSID, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at (919) 715-2633.

Important 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 system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems; and **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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Pass It On

Businesses and landlords are requested to pass this information on to their tenants or customers. Please post this in a visible location. Additional copies of this report can be obtained by calling (910) 798-7139 during regular business hours or stopping by 230 Marketplace Dr. suite 160. Copies are also available on the web at www.nhcgov.com/ENG/Mainwaterpage.asp, and then follow the links. Thank you for helping us to provide this information to all who use our water.

Detected Substances

New Hanover County in addition to the City of Wilmington routinely monitors for substances (contaminants) in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the substances detected by New Hanover County during the year 2005. On the next few pages of this report you will find the Water Quality Report for the City of Wilmington that contains data on the substances the City has detected in your drinking water. Some tests are not taken every year and therefore may have an older date. More information about these contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visit on the web at www.epa.gov/safewater/. A glossary of terms used in this table can be found on the bottom of this page.

| Regulated Contaminants Contaminant (units) | MCLG | MCL | YOUR WATER | RANGE LOW / HIGH | MCL VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|---|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | August 2003 | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | 0.135 | N/a | No (no samples above AL) | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | AL=15 | ND | N/a | No (no samples above AL) | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-Product Contaminants | | January – December 2005 | | | | |
| TTHM [Total Trihalomethane] (ppb) | N/a | 80 | 65 | 27 / 121 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| HAA5 (ppb) {Total Haloacetic Acids } | N/a | 60 | 18 | 11 / 30 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDLG= 4 | MRDL = 4 | 0.4 | 0.4 / 0.5 | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |

Definitions

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

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" is 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 "Goal" is 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 Disinfection 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 Disinfection Level Goal - The Level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

PPM - Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

PPB - Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

N/a - Does not apply.

ND - Not detected.

Keeping in Touch

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **New Hanover County Engineering Department at (910) 798-7139**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, the Water and Sewer District Commissioners meet during County Commissioners meetings. They are generally held on every first Monday of each month at 5:30pm and every third Monday of each month at 9:00am in the New Hanover County Courthouse Room 301. Check the web for changes at www.nhcgov.com/CC/CCmain.asp.

2005 City of Wilmington

Water Quality Report



About this report

Each year, the City of Wilmington Public Utilities Department prepares a Water Quality Report for its customers, as mandated by federal law. This report provides important details about the quality of the water we provide to our community.

No Violations

During 2005, or during any compliance period ending in 2005 there were **NO** violations of drinking water standards.

Questions

If you have any questions about this report or quality of your water, please call the Sweeney Water Treatment Plant at 910-343-3690 or log on to our website at www.wilmingtonnc.gov.

En Espanol

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante. Traduzcalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.



343-3690

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. The City of Wilmington is committed to ensuring you receive clean water and to provide you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies.

What EPA wants you to know...

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some natural substances. The presence of these substances does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

Some people may be more vulnerable to substances in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological substances are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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. Substances that may be present in source water include **microbial substances**, such as viruses and

bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; **inorganic substances**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses; **organic chemical substances**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and **radioactive substances**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for substances in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.



MICROBIOLOGICAL Substances

| Substance (units) | MCL Violation | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source |
|--|---------------|------------|------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence) | NO | 0.3% | 0 | 5% of monthly samples are positive | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or E. coli (presence or absence) | NO | 0 | 0 | 0* | Human and animal fecal waste |

*Note: The MCL is exceeded if a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive)

TURBIDITY* Systems with population ≥10,000

| Substance (units) | MCL Violation | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source |
|-------------------|---------------|------------|------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Turbidity (NTU) | NO | 0.270 | NA | TT = 1 NTU Max | Soil Runoff |
| | | 99.92% | | TT= percentage of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU | |

*Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity rule requires that 95% of more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.

INORGANIC Substances

| Substance (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|------|-----|---|
| Antimony (ppb) | 11/16/05 | NO | ND | 6 | 6 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 11/16/05 | NO | ND | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppb) | 11/16/05 | NO | ND | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Beryllium (ppb) | 11/16/05 | NO | ND | 4 | 4 | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 11/16/05 | NO | ND | 5 | 5 | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium (ppb) | 11/16/05 | NO | ND | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 11/16/05 | NO | ND | 200 | 200 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 11/16/05 | NO | 0.54 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories |
| Mercury [inorganic] (ppb) | 11/16/05 | NO | ND | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland |
| Selenium (ppb) | 11/16/05 | NO | ND | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Thallium (ppb) | 11/16/05 | NO | ND | 0.5 | 2 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |

NITRATE

| Substances (units) | MCL Violation | Your Water | Range low/high | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source |
|----------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------|-----|---|
| Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm) | | | | | | |
| Surface Water | NO | 1.34 | <1.00/1.62 | | | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Groundwater 1 - Lord's Creek | NO | ND | NA | 10 | 10 | |
| Groundwater 2 - Hillside | NO | ND | NA | | | |
| Groundwater 3 - Masonboro Forest | NO | ND | NA | | | |
| Groundwater 4 - Beacon Woods | NO | ND | NA | | | |

UNREGULATED INORGANIC Substances

| Substances (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | Secondary MCL |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| Sulfate (ppm) | 11/16/05 | 37.0 | 250 |

UNREGULATED VOC Substances

| Substances (units) | Sample Date | Your Water |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Bromoform (ppb) | 07/20/05 | 4.6 |
| Chloroform (ppb) | 07/20/05 | 11.0 |
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb) | 07/20/05 | 21.0 |
| Chlorodibromomethane (ppb) | 07/20/05 | 24.0 |

ASBESTOS

| Substance (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation | Range | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------|-------|------|-----|---|
| Total Asbestos (MFL) | 08/03/05 | NO | ND | 7 | 7 | Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits |

LEAD and COPPER

| Substance (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | # of Sites Found Above the AL | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source |
|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------------|------|----------|--|
| Copper (ppm) 90th percentile | Summer 2005 | 0.325 | 0 of 57 samples | 1.3 | AL = 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb) 90th percentile | Summer 2005 | <3.0 | 1 of 57 samples | 0 | AL = 15 | |

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS

Our water system used [Step 1] as the method to comply with the disinfectants/disinfectant byproducts treatment technique requirements

| Substance (units) | Sample Date | MCL/TT Violation | Your Water | Range low/high | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source |
|--|-------------------|------------------|------------|----------------|------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (TOC)-RAW | Weekly Tuesday | NO | 6.82 | 4.80/10.80 | NA | TT | Naturally present in the environment |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (TOC)-Treated | Weekly Tuesday | NO | 2.28 | 1.80/3.60 | NA | TT | |

Depending on the TOC in our source water, the system MUST have a certain % removal of TOC or must achieve alternative compliance criteria. If we do not achieve that % removal, there is an alternative % removal. If we fail to meet the alternative % removal, we are in violation of a Treatment Technique (TT).

STEP 1 TOC Removal Requirements (%)

| Source Water TOC (mg/L) | Source Water Alkalinity mg/L as CaCO ₃ (in percentages) | | |
|-------------------------|--|------------|-------|
| | 0 - 60 | > 60 - 120 | > 120 |
| > 2.0 - 4.0 | 35.0 | 25.0 | 15.0 |
| > 4.0 - 8.0 | 45.0 | 35.0 | 25.0 |
| > 8.0 | 50.0 | 40.0 | 30.0 |

DISINFECTANTS and DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

| Substance (units) | MCL/MRDL Violation | Your Water (AVG) | Range low/high | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|---------|---------|---|
| TTHM (ppb) Total Trihalomethanes | NO | 48.0 | 11.0/95.0 | NA | 80* | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 (ppb) Total Haloacetic Acid | NO | 16.0 | 5.0/32.0 | NA | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromate (ppb) | NO | ND | NA | 0 | 10 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine (ppm) | NO | 1.59 | .64/4.18 | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4* | Water additive used to control microbes |

*MCL based on running annual average

WATER CHARACTERISTICS

Secondary Substances, required by the NC Public Water Supply Section, are substances that affect the taste, odor, and/or color of drinking water. These aesthetic substances normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

| Substance (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | Range | Secondary MCL |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|-------|---------------|
| Iron (ppm) | 11/16/05 | ND | NA | 0.3 |
| Manganese (ppm) | 11/16/05 | ND | NA | 0.05 |
| Nickel (ppm) | 11/16/05 | ND | NA | NA |
| Sodium (ppm) | 11/16/05 | 34.0 | NA | NA |
| pH (s.u.) | 11/16/05 | 7.25 | NA | 6.5 to 8.5 |

RADIOACTIVE Substances

| Substance (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation | Your Water | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|------|------|--|
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | Composite | NO | ND | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L) | NA | NA | NA | 0 | 50* | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Combined Radium (pCi/L)** | Composite | NO | 3.5 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | Composite | NO | ND | 0 | 20.1 | Erosion of natural deposits |

*NOTE: The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. **Total of all sources.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Our system monitored for *Cryptosporidium* and found no detected levels of 12 monthly samples in the source water and found no detects in a 12 month period of the finished water leaving the water treatment facility. *Cryptosporidium*, or *Crypto*, is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although *Crypto* can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our facility utilizes a multi-barrier approach for removal; *Ozone* is used as a pre-oxidant and disinfectant in both pre and intermediate treatment of our water prior to filtration. Monitoring of our source water indicates the presence of these organisms; however, current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infections include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks; however, immuno-compromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life-threatening illness. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested for it to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

When you turn on your tap, consider the source



The water that is used by this system is surface water from the Cape Fear River located in Bladen County and from ground water wells located at Beacon Woods, Masonboro Forest, Lords Creek, and Hillside.

Source water assessment program (SWAP)

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contamination Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for the City of Wilmington was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Susceptibility of PCSs

SWAP Report Date April 1, 2005
PWSID #04-65-010

| Source Name | Susceptibility Rating * |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cape Fear River | Moderate |
| Lower C.F. W&S Authority | Moderate |
| Beacon Woods Well | Lower |
| Masonboro Forest Well | Lower |
| Lords Creek Well | Lower |
| Hillside Well | Moderate |

*It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of "higher" does not imply poor water quality, only the systems' potential to become contaminated by PCS's in the assessment area.

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the City of Wilmington may be viewed at: www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap. Please note that because SWAP results and reports

are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this water quality report was prepared.

To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to: Source Water Assessment Program - Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1634, or email request to swap@ncmail.net. Please indicate your system name, PWSID #04-65-010, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the **Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-715-2633**.

Violations your water system received

During 2005, or during any compliance period ending in 2005 we received **NO** violation that covered the time period of 2005.

Water quality data tables of detected substances

We routinely monitor for over 150 substances in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables on the previous pages list all the drinking water substances that we **detected** in the last round of sampling for the particular substance group. The presence of these substances does **not** necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2005.** The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.



Unregulated substances

Unregulated substances are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated substance monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated substances in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Definitions

(AL) Action Level

The concentration of a substance which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

(AVG) Average

Approximate or summary concentration, determined by dividing the total of all results by the number of analysis.

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water based on potential health effects.

(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

(MRDL) Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 Disinfection 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.

(MFL) Micron Fibers per Liter The unit used to measure asbestos concentration.

(N/A) Not-Applicable

Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.

(ND) Non-Detects

Laboratory analysis indicates that the substance is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.

(NTU) Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (Picocuries per liter)

Measures radioactivity in water.

(ppm) Parts per million One part per million corresponds to one minute in *two years*, or a single penny in \$10,000.

(ppb) Parts per billion One part per billion corresponds to one minute in *2,000 years*, or one penny in \$10 million.

Range Lowest to the highest levels detected.

(TT) Treatment Technique

A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity MCL

Less than 0.3 NTU's in 95% of all samples collected.

Note: MCL are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects for many regulated substances, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.