

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2018

Presented By
SJWTX Triple Peak Plant



Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (830) 312-4600.

PWS ID#: 0460172

Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2018. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

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

From the General Manager

Please take a few minutes to review our 2018 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). We are proud of our continuing effort to be good stewards of the environment and provide safe, potable water to the communities we serve. Canyon Lake Water Service Company (CLWSC) collects samples that are analyzed for numerous constituents, many of which are not represented in the report because they were not detected. Inside this report you'll find the highest and lowest detected results of the sample analysis conducted in 2018.

As you review the Test Results data, keep in mind that many substances are detected at levels that vary throughout the year and at different locations. However, just because a substance is detected does not mean the water is unhealthy. Raw water, including the sources used by CLWSC, contains a wide range of natural substances at levels that are not harmful to human health. In fact, some of the minerals detected are essential for good health.

The water source is one of the primary factors that affect the levels of these substances detected. CLWSC supplies both groundwater and surface water to our customers. Generally, groundwater is harder and contains more natural minerals than surface water. On the other hand, surface water typically contains small levels of natural organic substances and requires treatment by filtration. Regardless of the source, regulations require that we disinfect the water with chlorine and maintain a minimum level of chlorine residual throughout the distribution system.

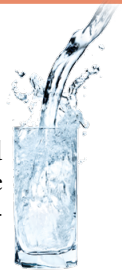
In 2016 we began the second round of sample collection under the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, which concluded in 2018. This U.S. EPA program required samples to be collected once per month for 24 consecutive months in water systems that treat surface water. The source water samples were then analyzed for *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia*, turbidity, and *E. coli*. The results were favorable, with no *Cryptosporidium* or *Giardia* detected.

In 1996 the Safe Drinking Water Act was amended to require that every five years the U.S. EPA issue a list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. Sample collection under the fourth iteration of the program, Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, began in 2018 and will conclude in 2020. You will see the levels of any of these detected contaminants in the Test Results section of this CCR.



Public Participation Opportunities

There are no public meetings scheduled at this time. To learn about future meetings, please contact us at (830) 312-4600.



Important Health Information

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.



QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Chelsea Hawkins, Water Quality Specialist, at (830) 312-4600.

Substances That Could Be in Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. 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.

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 U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 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.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

Water Treatment Process

Surface water for the Triple Peak system is produced at our 2.5 million gallon per day (MGD) Triple Peak Surface Water Treatment Plant. Raw water is pumped from Canyon Lake Reservoir through our raw water pump station with three 900 gallon per minute pumps. As the water travels to the filters, it is injected with alum and polymer (coagulating agents) and chlorine dioxide (a disinfecting agent). The alum and polymer injection causes small particles in the water to join together to form bigger particles. The particles are captured in the clarifier located at the front of each filter.

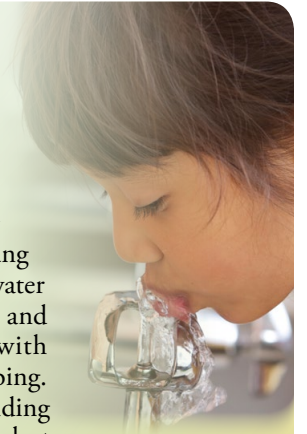
There are three filters at the plant, two of which are rated at 1 MGD each; the third filter is rated at 0.5 MGD. The filters are up-flow clarifiers, meaning the water enters the bottom of the filter clarifier and makes its way through layers of gravel and sand before spilling over into the filter chamber.

Once the water enters the top of the filter chamber, it percolates through the media, which consists of layers of anthracite and varying sizes of gravel. As the water leaves the filters, it is injected with chlorine for final disinfection and storage prior to being pumped to the distribution system.

We remain vigilant in delivering the best-quality drinking water

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 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



Water Main Flushing

Distribution mains (pipes) convey water to homes, businesses, and hydrants in your neighborhood. The water entering distribution mains is of very high quality; however, water quality can deteriorate in areas of the distribution mains over time. Water main flushing is the process of cleaning the interior of water distribution mains by sending a rapid flow of water through the mains.

Flushing maintains water quality in several ways. For example, flushing removes sediments like iron and manganese. Although iron and manganese do not pose health concerns, they can affect the taste, clarity, and color of the water. Additionally, sediments can shield microorganisms from the disinfecting power of chlorine, contributing to the growth of microorganisms within distribution mains. Flushing helps remove stale water and ensures the presence of fresh water with sufficient dissolved oxygen and disinfectant levels and an acceptable taste and smell.

During flushing operations in your neighborhood, some short-term deterioration of water quality, though uncommon, is possible. You should avoid tap water for household uses at that time. If you do use the tap, allow your cold water to run for a few minutes at full velocity before use and avoid using hot water to prevent sediment accumulation in your hot water tank.

Please contact us if you have any questions or if you would like more information.

Our Fluoride Levels

On April 22, 2019 the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ) notified CLWSC that on September 11, 2018 water from one of the fifteen groundwater wells providing water to the Triple Peak water system had a fluoride reading of 2.69 milligrams per liter (mg/L). The state limit for fluoride is 2.0 mg/L.

Prior to September 2018, the groundwater from wells in this system had fluoride readings of 0.31 mg/L or less for 2018. Since September 16, 2018 to the present, results from state sampling events have been 1.02 mg/L or less and average 0.62 mg/L. Fluoride is a naturally occurring mineral and the amount of it that exists in groundwater varies. Well characteristics such as soil, water table levels, geology, temperature, depth and other features affect fluoride concentrations. CLWSC does not add fluoride to any of its drinking water systems.

It is important to note that water used in the Triple Peak system combines groundwater with surface water from Canyon Lake. Water from all of these sources is blended and used throughout the system. Water treated at the surface water treatment plant typically measures at around 0.20 mg/L. In 2018, 24% of water in the Triple Peak system came from the lake, and 76% came from groundwater sources. This is a typical ratio of surface water to groundwater within the Triple Peak system.

Independent of state required sampling, CLWSC is proactively increasing monitoring for fluoride in the Triple Peak water system; at this time, customers do not need to take any action. However, in keeping with public notice practices established by the TCEQ, CLWSC is providing the enclosed mandatory language regarding fluoride in drinking water (see the following).

Mandatory Language Notice for Public

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has notified the SJWTX TRIPLE PEAK PLANT, TX0460172 that the drinking water being supplied to customers has exceeded the Secondary Constituent Level (SCL) of 2.0 mg/L for fluoride.

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system, SJWTX Triple Peak Plant, has a fluoride concentration of 2.69 mg/L.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in brown staining or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining or pitting their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about the proper use of fluoride containing products by young children. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

For more information, please call Chelsea Hawkins, Water Quality Specialist, at (830) 312-4600. To learn about home water treatment units that remove fluoride from drinking water, call NSF International at (877) 8-NSF-HELP.



Where Does My Water Come From?

SJWTX Triple Peak Plant provides surface water from Canyon Lake Reservoir, located in Canyon Lake, Texas, and groundwater from the Trinity Aquifer.

SOURCE NAME/LOCATION	SOURCE WATER	TYPE OF WATER	REPORT STATUS	TCEQ SOURCE ID
Astro Hills	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460172W / G0460172X
Canyon Lake Forest	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460172S / G0460172T
Canyon Lake Hills - Hampton	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460172AI
Canyon Lake Hills - Riviera	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460172Y
Lakeview Park	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Inactive	G0460172P
Netherhill	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460172A
Rolling Hills	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460172Q / G0460172R
The Woodlands - Dorothy Drive	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460172AK / G0460172AL
The Woodlands - Watts Lane	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460172U
Triple Peak Treatment Plant	Canyon Lake Reservoir	Surface Water	Active	S0460172A
Vintage Oaks - Passare	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460172AJ
Vintage Oaks - Vintage Way	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460172AB

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available at Drinking Water Watch at <https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

Source Water Assessment

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Chelsea Hawkins, Water Quality Specialist, at (830) 312-4600.

SYSTEM SUCCEPTIBILITY SUMMARY

ASBESTOS	CYANIDE	METALS	MICROBIAL	MINERALS	RADIOCHEMICAL	SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS	DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT	VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS	DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANT CANDIDATE	OTHER
LOW	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW

About Our Violation

In March 2018, CLWSC had one routine distribution sample test positive for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are considered “indicators” and their presence triggers additional testing requirements pursuant to the Revised Total Coliform Rule, to ensure the water meets health and safety requirements.

Upon receiving the positive result, CLWSC worked immediately to perform the required additional quality testing in the distribution system, and those test results were negative for coliform bacteria. However, CLWSC did not submit source water samples to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) pursuant to the Ground Water Rule. It has since returned samples from three of the four source sites, all of which were negative for coliform bacteria. The fourth source is currently inactive, but will be tested when it becomes active again. CLWSC continues to actively monitor the water in your system through continuous sampling at different points in the distribution system.

TRIGGERED SOURCE MONITORING - E. COLI

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

VIOLATION TYPE	VIOLATION BEGIN	VIOLATION END	VIOLATION EXPLANATION	STEPS TAKEN TO CORRECT VIOLATION
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED / ADDITIONAL, MAJOR	3/1/18	3/31/18	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.	Additional source monitoring to ensure absence of coliform bacteria in source water - all of which were returned negative for coliform bacteria

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

The percentage of total organic carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

We participated in the fourth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR4 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water in order to determine if U.S. EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2017	10	0	4.2	0–4.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2018	2	2	0.0298	0.0227–0.0298	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters ¹ (pCi/L)	2018	50	0	7	0–7	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	[4]	[4]	1.43	0.2–3.94	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	2015	1	0.8	0.03	0–0.03	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2018	5	0	1.11	0–1.11	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	2017	200	200	20	0–20	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Dalapon (ppb)	2015	200	200	1.1	0–1.1	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights-of-way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ppb)	2015	6	0	3.6	0–3.6	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	4	4	2.69	0.22–2.69	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium (pCi/L)	2018	15	0	5.9	0–5.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2018	60	NA	8	0–14.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2018	10	10	2	0–2.11	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2018	50	50	5.2	0–5.2	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2018	80	NA	42	3.4–52.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity ² (NTU)	2018	TT	NA	0.12	0.01–0.12	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2018	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (ppb)	2017	30	0	1.2	0–1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits

COLIFORM BACTERIA

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL	TOTAL COLIFORM MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	HIGHEST NO. OF POSITIVE	FECAL COLIFORM OR E. COLI MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	TOTAL NO. OF POSITIVE E. COLI OR FECAL COLIFORM SAMPLES	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	5% of positive T.C. samples	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

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

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2016	1.3	1.3	0.105	0/30	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	2016	15	0	3.1	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2018	200	NA	105	105–105	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2018	300	NA	23	13–23	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2018	1.0	NA	0.0064	0.0021–0.0064	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	2.0	NA	2.69	0.22–2.69	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron (ppb)	2018	300	NA	0.189	0.189–0.189	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2018	50	NA	2.1	1.4–2.1	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2018	300	NA	315	14–315	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2018	1,000	NA	819	223–819	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2018	5	NA	0.0246	0.01–0.0246	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ³

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2018	17	1–17	Disinfection by-product
Bromoform (ppb)	2018	6	1.2–6	Disinfection by-product
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2018	5.8	1.8–5.8	Disinfection by-product
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2018	5.4	1.1–5.4	Disinfection by-product
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2018	7.3	2.2–7.3	Disinfection by-product
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2018	16.8	1.1–16.8	Disinfection by-product
Chloroform (ppb)	2018	12.6	1.1–12.6	Disinfection by-product
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2017	2	0–2	Disinfection by-product
Nickel (ppm)	2018	0.0059	0.0024–0.0059	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2018	11.9	7.97–11.9	Erosion of natural deposits
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2018	1.5	1–1.5	Disinfection by-product



UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE - PART 4 (UCMR4)³

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromide (ppb)	2018	132	113–132	Discharge of oil and gas production facilities
HAA5 (ppb)	2018	7.57	1.52–7.57	Disinfection by-product
HAA6Br (ppb)	2018	10.99	2.73–10.99	Disinfection by-product
HAA9 (ppb)	2018	14.19	3.15–14.19	Disinfection by-product
Manganese (ppb)	2018	25.2	0.58–25.2	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppb)	2018	2010	1530–2010	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

¹The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

²Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

³Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist U.S. EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

OTHER SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
4-Methylphenol (ppb)	2015	2.6	0–2.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2018	388	179–388	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromacil (ppb)	2015	0.19	0–0.19	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	2018	109	43.6–109	Erosion of natural deposits
Diluted Conductance (µS/cm)	2018	1,410	426–1,410	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	2016	0.001	0–0.001	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2018	85.9	16.1–85.9	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium (ppm)	2018	6.6	1.25–6.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226 (pCi/L)	2018	1.11	1.11–1.11	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity [as CaCO₃] (ppm)	2018	318	147–318	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness (ppm)	2018	626	183–626	Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

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

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 and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 the highest LRAAs.

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 contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

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

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.

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).

SCL (Secondary Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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