



## Water Quality Summary

We at Mount Laurel MUA (MLTMUA) are pleased to take this opportunity to share our water quality results for 2018. Our water professionals are focused on providing high quality water, which is reflected in our results. In 2018, we performed over 17,000 analyses on the water we provide; **the results in this report confirm that your tap water not only meets federal and state standards for drinking water, it surpasses them. This report only includes test results for detected contaminants; it does not include results for all tested contaminants.** Publication of the information contained in this document is required by federal law. For further information regarding the water we provide, please refer to the Water Quality Summary - Frequently Asked Questions sheet located on our website at [www.mltmua.com](http://www.mltmua.com) in the ABOUT tab in Drinking Water Quality—CCR section.

We continue to make investments to maintain our water supply infrastructure via our Capital Improvement Plan, with projects which range from well rehabilitation to water main replacement to treatment plant repairs. In 2018, we spent nearly \$1.5 million on drinking water system projects. Our current 10-year drinking water system renewal and replacement budget is estimated at over \$24 million, with another \$46 million of investments for projects in our wastewater system.

All of our daily operational expenses and facility investments are funded entirely by the payments received from our customers. Through the continued efforts of our diligent staff we are still able to provide water to you for less than a penny a gallon. After reviewing this document and other water quality information on our website ([www.mltmua.com](http://www.mltmua.com)), if you have additional questions or concerns about water sources or quality of your drinking water, please contact us via our website or call us at (856) 234-0062.

## How Is Your Water Quality Protected?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Safe Drinking Water Act applies to public water supply systems such as ours, and is used to develop monitoring requirements and implement standards for hazardous substances in drinking water. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) administers this Act to protect the quality of your drinking water. The frequency of our Water Quality Monitoring Program far exceeds required monitoring intervals. This higher level of quality control aids us in delivering the finest water possible.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which also provide 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.

Currently, the MLTMUA has a sampling waiver for synthetic organic contaminants and asbestos. Waivers are issued by the NJDEP following a thorough review of past water quality results and vulnerability studies for specific contaminants due to geographic location.

**More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**

## Mount Laurel Township MUA : Board Members & Water System Staff

Chairwoman-Cheryl Capri   Vice Chairman-John Francescone   Secretary-Dennis Riley   Member-Christopher Smith   Member-Elwood Knight   Executive Director-Pamela Carolan

MLTMUA Board Meetings are held at 7:00 PM on the third Thursday of every month at the MLTMUA's facility located at 41 Elbo Lane

If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, call us at 856-234-0062. Your call will be returned by a member of our water quality team.

Chuck Bernheimer-Operations Director   Craig Levai-Water System Supervisor   Jeff Hammell-Water System Supervisor

## Where Does Your Water Come From?

Every day we deliver an average of 4 million gallons (MG) of water to the community of Mount Laurel, with summer use reaching as high as 10 million gallons in one day. However in 2018 the peak use day was 7.39 MG thanks to our customers following our Conservation Guidelines. Water is provided into our distribution system via several sources: Mount Laurel MUA's (MLTMUA) Elbo Lane Water Treatment Facility & Aquifer Storage & Recovery Facility (ASR), and by purchasing treated water from the Willingboro MUA (WMUA) and New Jersey American Water Company (NJAWC). We manage these sources to meet our customers' water needs while complying with all regulatory and contractual requirements.

The volume of water we are permitted to pump from our own water treatment plant during any given minute, month or year is strictly regulated by the NJDEP. In 1995, the NJDEP severely and permanently reduced the permitted annual pumping capacity of our wells to a quantity far below what is needed to service those in Mount Laurel. Consequently we must augment our well water supply with other sources, as previously mentioned. In 2018, those sources were the WMUA and the NJAWC; however we continue to pursue alternate sources of water on behalf of our customers.

### Mount Laurel Township MUA Service Area Jurisdictions-Water

Supply Sources  
Winter Operation  
October—April

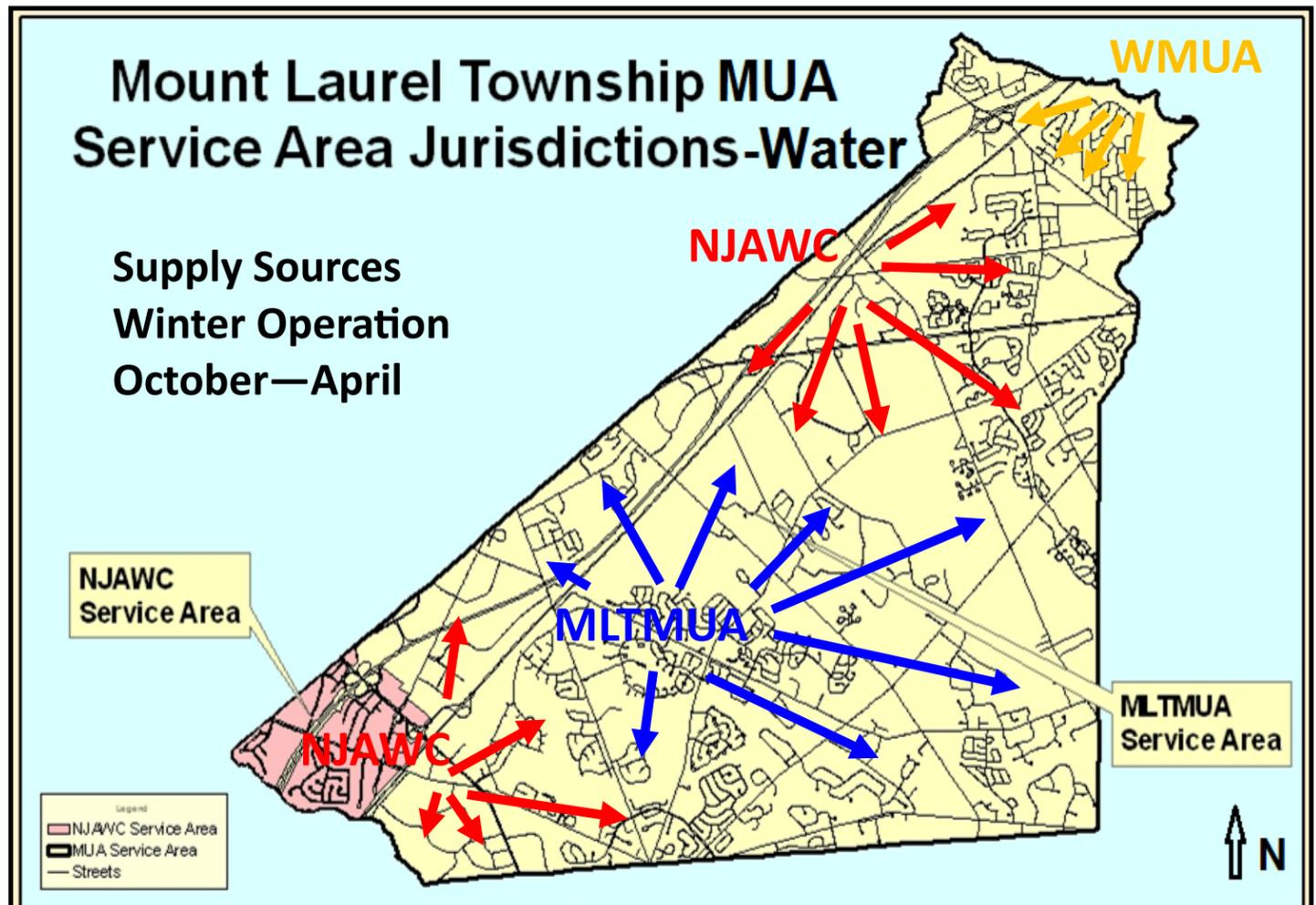


Figure 2: Winter Supply Sources

As mentioned above, your drinking water comes from a blend of sources which varies by time of year (Figures 1 & 2). Due to the number of water supply source locations, interconnectivity of our distribution piping network and relative complexity of our purchase agreements, we are unable to definitively determine from which supply source you receive your water. You should assume that your water comes from a mixture of the sources detailed within this report.

The water supplied to our water treatment facility on Elbo Lane is pumped from three deep (600-700') wells within the lower Potomac-Raritan-Magothy (PRM) aquifer. Our water treatment facility is equipped with a mixed media filter system including pH adjustment, chlorine disinfection and fluoridation. In 2004, we converted a 4th well from a direct supply source to an underground storage source using ASR technology. Since water entering the ASR is already treated prior to storage, it does not require full retreatment when recovered, only pH adjustment, re-chlorination and fluoridation; however if necessary, we have the ability to send the recovered water through our Elbo Lane Plant. We use the ASR facility to augment supply in the warm weather when customer use increases. WMUA obtains all of its water from the PRM aquifer and operates several water treatment facilities. NJAWC supplies water to our distribution system from three sources: surface water from the Delaware River Delran Plant (majority of our purchase from NJAWC), and ground water from the PRM and Mount Laurel-Wenonah aquifers. All water is distributed to our customers via our 200+ mile underground piping network (distribution system)

### Mount Laurel Township MUA Service Area Jurisdictions-Water

Supply Sources  
Summer Operation  
May—September

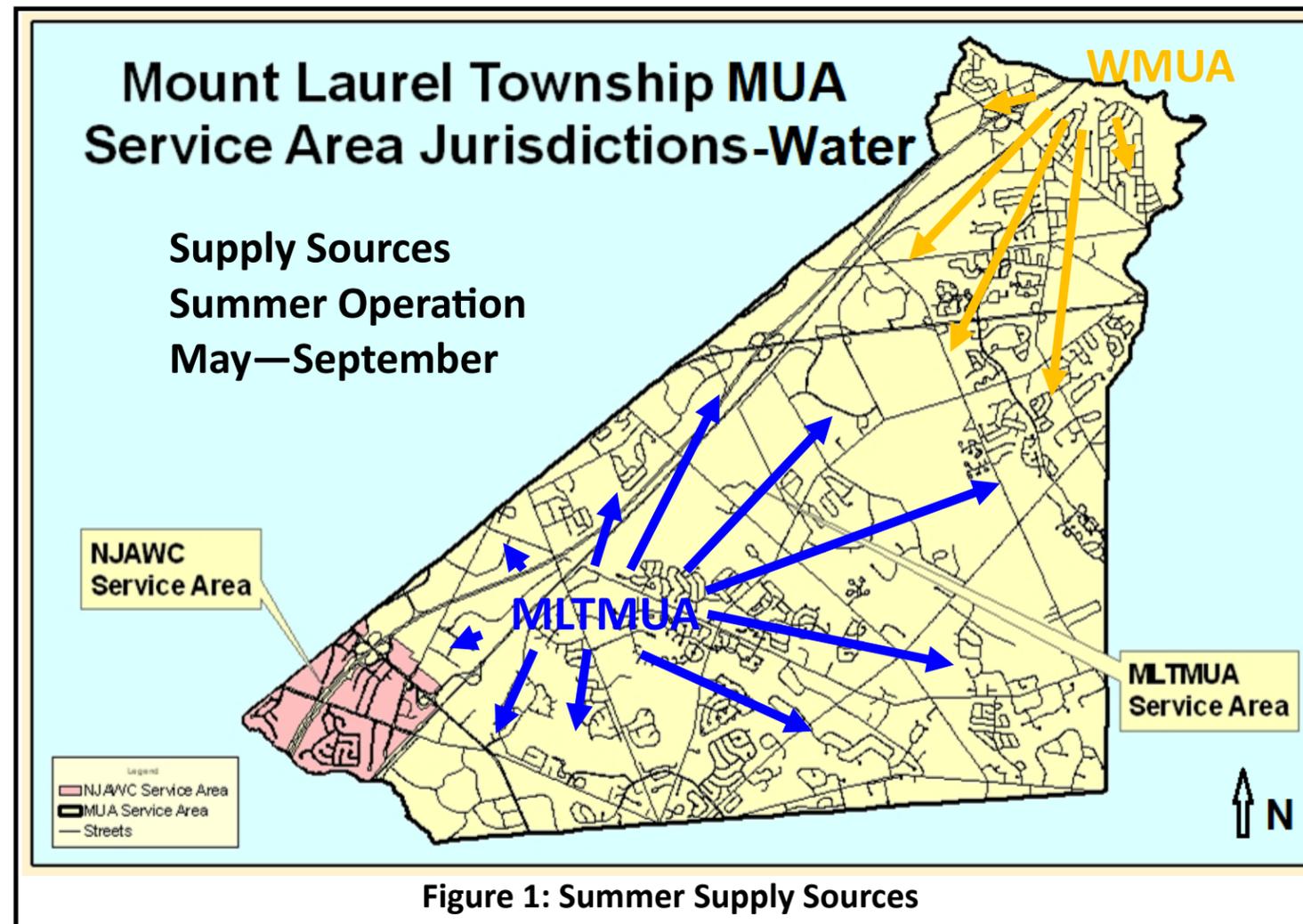


Figure 1: Summer Supply Sources

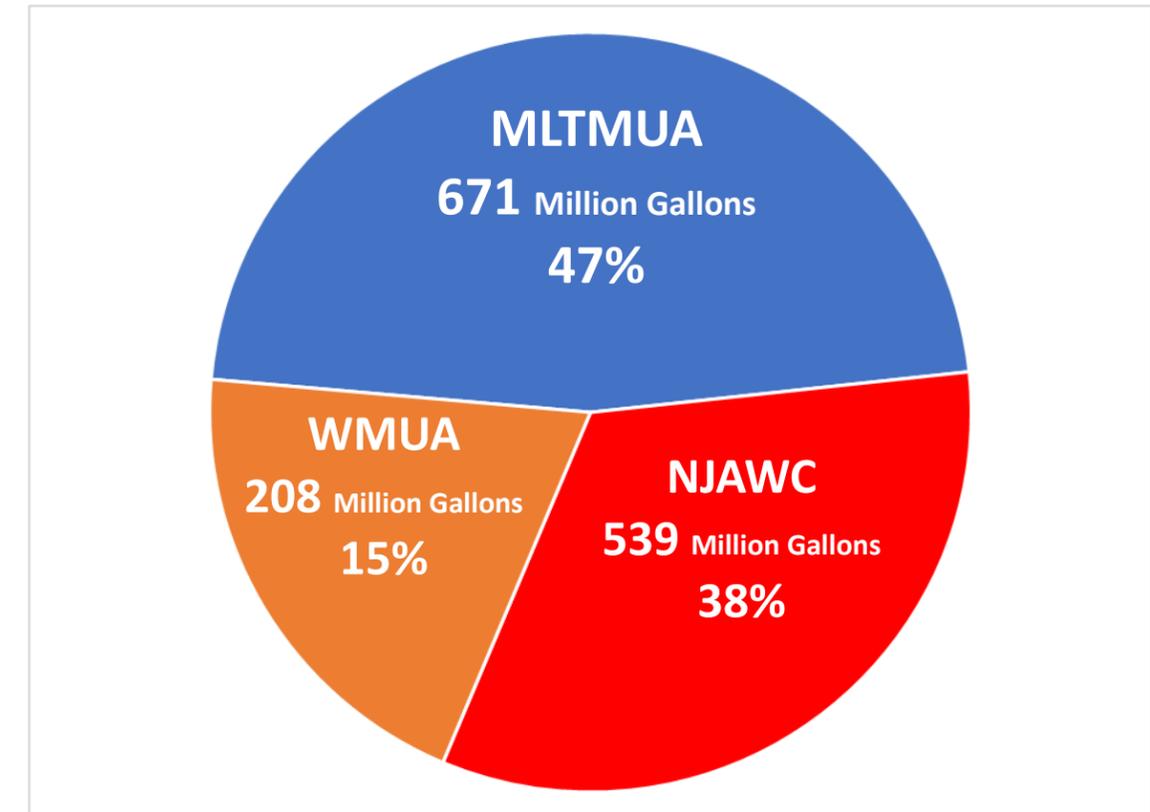
## Tables of Detected Contaminants

The following pages contain information regarding the contaminants that were detected in the water supplied by the MLTMUA distribution system. As our “Where Does Your Water Come From” section illustrates, we not only rely on our own water treatment facilities, but also provide water purchased from Willingboro MUA and New Jersey American Water. These water suppliers are required to provide us with water quality information about their water which is included in subsequent pages of this document.

<b>Mount Laurel MUA (MLTMUA)</b> PWS ID# 0324001							
<b>Regulated Substances</b>							
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Range	Sample Location	In Compliance	Typical Source
<b>Inorganics</b>							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.086	0.064-0.086	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from drilling wastes.
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	3	ND-3	POE	Yes	Discharge from steel/metal factories. Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.611	ND-0.611	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth
<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	90th % = 0.368	0 exceedances of AL	DS	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15	90th % = 0	1 exceedance of AL	DS	Yes	
<b>Disinfectants</b>							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.80 Average	0.50 - 1.00	DS	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	N/A	60	10 Average	ND - 15	DS	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	N/A	80	20 Average	3.9 - 32.5	DS	Yes	
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>							
Combined Radium (226/228)* (pCi/L)	0	5	1.5	1.5	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Secondary Contaminants (RUL) Recommended Upper Limit</b>							
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	50	29.7	29.2 - 29.7	POE	Yes	Naturally present in the environment



### Quantity of Water Delivered To Our System In 2018 By Source



Definition of Terms available at the end of this report.

# Tables of Detected Contaminants

## New Jersey American Water Company (NJAWC)

Western System - PWS ID# 0327001

### Regulated Substances

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Range	Sample Source	In Compliance	Typical Source
Barium* (ppm)	2	2	0.1	ND-0.1	POE	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel* (ppb)	N/A <sup>1</sup>	N/A <sup>1</sup>	64	ND-64	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.49	ND-1.49	POE	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits

### Turbidity

Parameter	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Range	Sample Source	In Compliance	Typical Source
Turbidity <sup>2</sup> (NTU)	N/A	TT = 1 NTU	0.08	0.04 - 0.08	POE	Yes	Soil runoff
	N/A	TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU	100%	N/A	POE	Yes	

### Treatment Byproducts Precursor Removal

Parameter	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Range	Sample Source	In Compliance	Typical Source
Ratio of Actual / Required TOC Removal (ratio)	N/A	TT: Running Annual Average > 1.0	1.16 <sup>3</sup>	1.16—1.96	DS	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (%)	N/A	TT ≥ 35% Removal	41% <sup>3</sup>	41% to 69%	DS	Yes	

### Disinfectants

Parameter	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Range	Sample Source	In Compliance	Typical Source
Chlorine—Surface Water (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDLG=4	.69	0.51-1.08	POE	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine – Distribution System (ppm)	N/A	TT= >0.20	0.51 <sup>4</sup>	0.51 - 1.08	DS	Yes	

### Radiologicals

Parameter	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Range	Sample Source	In Compliance	Typical Source
Alpha Emitters	0	15	3.78	3.78-5.9	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.49	ND-1.49	POE	Yes	

1 Nickel monitoring is required. Currently there is no established MCL or MCLG.

2 100% of the turbidity readings were below the treatment technique requirement of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

3 Data represents the lowest removal of Total Organic Carbon (TOC).

4 Data represents the lowest residual entering the NJAWC distribution system from the Delaware River plant.

\* Results are from sample collected and analyzed in 2017. These data are from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations. The state allows NJAWC to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently.

## New Jersey American Water Company (NJAWC)

Western System - PWS ID# 0327001

### Perfluorinated Substances (informational analysis)

#### PFC\* (Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances)

Per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are man-made substances used in a variety of products, such as: stain resistant fabric, non-stick coatings, firefighting foam, paints, waxes, and cleaning products. They are also components in some industrial processes like electronics manufacturing and oil recovery. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has begun regulating one of these compounds: perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA). While all other PFAS are not regulated, New Jersey American Water recognizes the importance of testing for these contaminants. Compounds detected are tabulated below, along with typical sources.

Parameter	Highest Average	Range	Typical Source
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	5.9	ND - 6.6	Used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), fire fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	7.3	ND - 8.0	
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	6.7	ND - 6.7	Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) (ppt)	ND	ND	
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) (ppt)	ND	ND	
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) (ppt)	ND	ND	
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA) (ppt)	ND	ND	
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA) (ppt)	ND	ND	
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA) (ppt)	ND	ND	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	ND	ND	
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) (ppt)	ND	ND	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ppt)	ND	ND	

\*NJAWC voluntarily performed the PFC analysis above for informational purposes. The MLTMUA and WMUA will be performing their scheduled regulatory analysis for PFCs in 2020.

Definition of Terms available at the end of this report.

# Tables of Detected Contaminants

Willingboro MUA (WMUA) PWS ID# 0338001							
Regulated Substances							
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Range	Sample Source	In Compliance	Typical Source
<b>Inorganics</b>							
Barium* (ppm)	2	2	0.117	0.005-0.117	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from drilling wastes.
Beryllium* (ppb)	4	4	0.0013	ND-0.0013	POE	Yes	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories. Discharges from electrical, aerospace and defense industries.
Chromium* (ppb)	100	100	1.0	ND -1.0	POE	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride* (ppm)	4	4	0.75	ND-0.75	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Mercury* (ppb)	2	2	0.11	ND-0.11	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from refineries and factories. Runoff from landfills; runoff from croplands.
Nickel* <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	N/A	N/A	0.0161	ND-0.0161	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	4.34	ND - 4.34	POE	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use. Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges. Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium* (ppb)	50	50	1.6	ND-1.6	POE	Yes	Discharge from petrol/metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>							
Copper* (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	90th%=0.26	0 exceedances of AL	DS	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead* (ppb)	0	AL = 15	90th%=0.0	0 exceedances of AL	DS	Yes	
<b>Regulated VOC</b>							
1,1-Dichloroethane (ppb)	50	50	0.5	ND-0.5	POE	Yes	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Methyl tertiary butyl ether -MTBE (ppb)	70	70	1.4	ND-1.4	POE	Yes	Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks, gasoline and fuel oil spills
<b>Disinfection</b>							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL=4	0.96 Average	0.23 - 2.20	DS	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	N/A	60	4.64 Average	ND - 10.7	DS	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	N/A	80	11.85 Average	0.6 - 23.0	DS	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection

<sup>1</sup> Nickel monitoring is required. Currently there is no established MCL or MCLG.

\* Results are from samples collected and analyzed in 2017. These data are from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations. The state allows WMUA to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Willingboro MUA (WMUA) PWS ID# 0338001							
Secondary Contaminants (RUL—Recommended Upper Limit)							
Contaminant	MCLG	RUL	Highest Level	Range	Sample Source	In Compliance	Typical Source
Aluminum* (ppm)	N/A	0.20	0.232	ND-0.232	POE	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride* (ppm)	N/A	250	58.5	ND- 58.5	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Total* (ppm)	N/A	250	135	25.5-135	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron* (ppm)	N/A	0.30	0.191	ND-0.191	POE	Yes	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese* (ppm)	N/A	0.05	0.0161	ND-0.0161	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium* (ppm)	N/A	50	43.6	13.4-43.6	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate* (ppm)	N/A	250	35.7	28.3-35.7	POE	Yes	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids* (ppm)	N/A	500	258	10-258	POE	Yes	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Zinc* (ppm)	N/A	5	0.0267	ND-0.0267	POE	Yes	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
<b>Radiologicals</b>							
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.11 Average	ND -1.8	POE	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

\* Results are from sample collected and analyzed in 2017. These data are from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations. The state allows WMUA to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Results from All Sources							
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR3) 2014							
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Range	Sample Location	Typical Source	
1,1-dichloroethane (ppb)	50	50	0.072	ND-0.072	POE	Halogenated alkane; used as a solvent	
Chlorate (ppb)	N/A	N/A	730	60-730	POE / DS	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct. Used in production of chlorine dioxide	
Chromium (ppb)	N/A	100	0.82	ND-0.82	POE	Naturally-occurring element. Used in making steel and other alloys. The amount measured when analyzing for "total chromium" is the sum of the sum of chromium in all of its valance states.	
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.79	ND-0.79	POE / DS	Naturally -occurring element. Used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation.	
Molybdenum (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.5	ND-1.5	POE / DS	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent	
Strontium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	930	173-930	POE / DS	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 (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.69	ND-0.69	POE / DS	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst	

Results are the most recent for UCMR 3 parameters. Currently we are monitoring for UCMR 4

## Explanation of Expected Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 materials and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 for 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

### Source Water Assessment Summary

The NJDEP has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for our water system (see summary table below). The entire report is available at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/> or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550.

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganic			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
<b>Wells - 4</b>			4			4			4			4			4			4			4			4

The ratings above reflect the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. The H (high), M (medium) and L (low) rating are based on criteria which state that potential for contaminations presence at or above 50% of the Drinking Water standard is (H), between 10 and 50% is (M) and less than 10% is (L). If you have questions regarding this section of the report, please contact the NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water.

### Special Considerations Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Others

(Federally Required Language even though all contaminants noted were not detected)

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

**Arsenic:** Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Lead:** 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. The MLTMUA 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 drinking 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Nitrate:** 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 for advice from your health provider.

**Selenium:** Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.

### 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.

**Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

**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 and mining or farming

**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.

**Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### Definition of Terms

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

**DS (Distribution System) -** The physical works that deliver potable water from the supply or purchase source to the end user.

**MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level)**

**MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)**

**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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

**pCi/L (picocuries per liter) :** a measure of radioactivity)

**POE (Point of Entry) -** Physical connection where a treatment facility or purchased water interconnection enters the distribution system.

**ppb:** Parts per Billion (ie: 1 cent in \$10,000,000)

**ppm:** Parts per Million (ie: 1 cent in \$10,000)

**ppt:** Parts per Trillion (ie: 1 cent in \$10,000,000,000)

**N/A:** Not Applicable

**ND:** Not Detected

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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



visit us online at [www.mltmua.com](http://www.mltmua.com)

