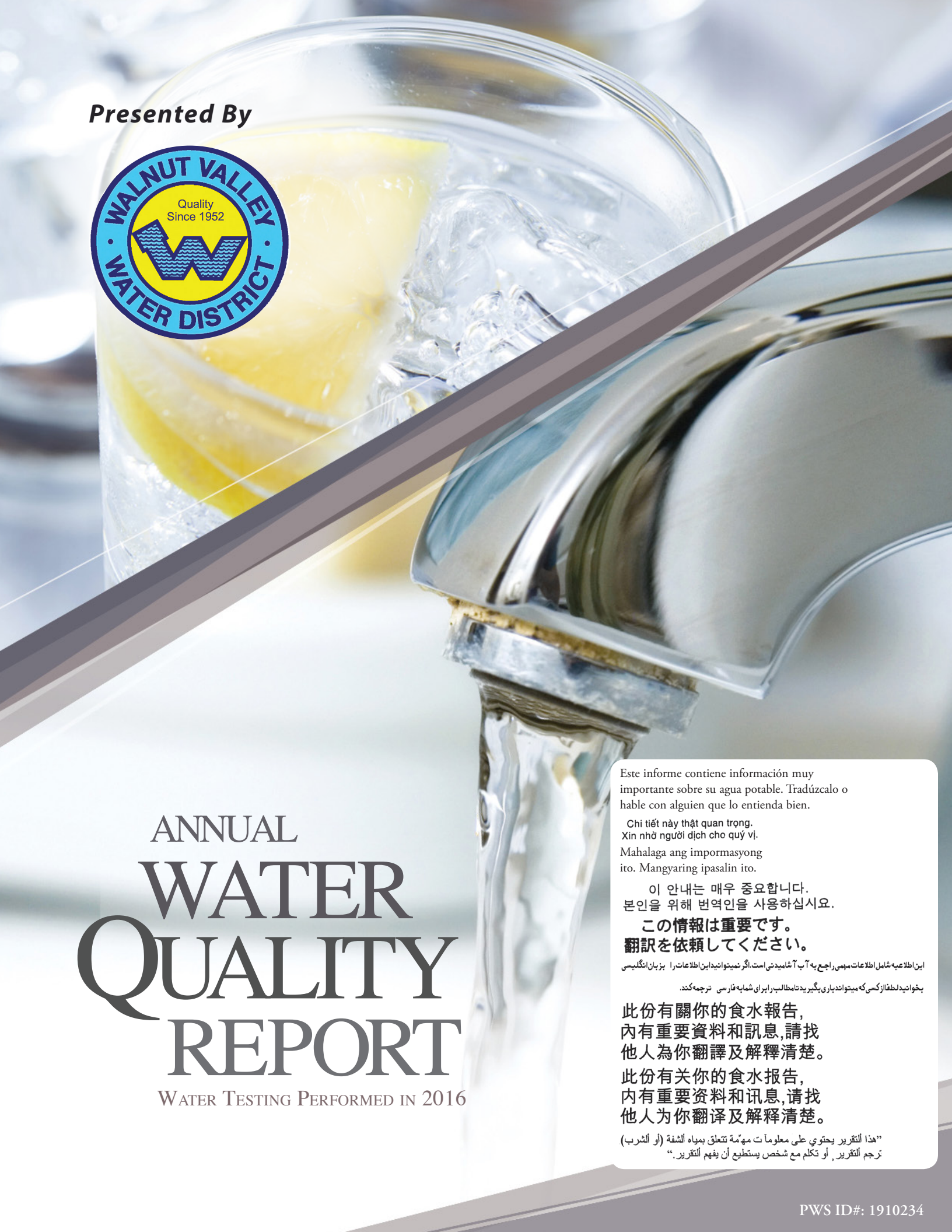


Presented By

WALNUT VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
Quality Since 1952

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2016

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng. Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다. 본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

この情報は重要です。翻訳を依頼してください。

این اطلاعیه شامل اطلاعات مهمی راجع به آب آشامیدنی است. اگر نمیتوانید این اطلاعات را بزبان انگلیسی بخوانید لطفاً از کسی که میتواند یاری بگیرید تا مطالب را برای شما به فارسی ترجمه کند.

此份有關你的食水報告，內有重要資料和訊息，請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

此份有关你的食水报告，内有重要资料和讯息，请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

"هذا ألتقرير يحتوي على معلوماً ت مهمّة تتعلق بمياه ألشفة (أو ألشرب) ترجم ألتقرير ٍ أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم ألتقرير."

PWS ID#: 1910234

Meeting the Challenge

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2016. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets or exceeds 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 to assist you, should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

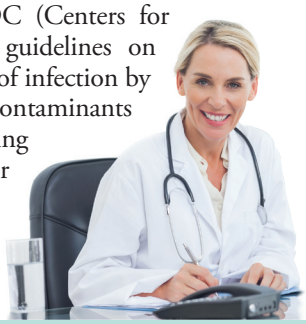
Water Treatment Process

The treatment process consists of a series of steps. The water goes to a mixing tank where polyaluminum chloride and soda ash are added. The addition of these substances causes small particles to adhere to one another (called floc), making them heavy enough to settle into a basin from which sediment is removed. Chlorine is then added for disinfection. At this point, the water is filtered through layers of fine coal and silicate sand. As smaller, suspended particles are removed, turbidity disappears and clear water emerges.

Chlorine is added again as precaution against any bacteria that may still be present. (We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromising taste.) Finally, soda ash (to adjust the final pH and alkalinity), fluoride (to prevent tooth decay), and a corrosion inhibitor (to protect distribution pipes) are added before the water is pumped to reservoirs, and into your home or business.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.



Community Participation

The District's board meetings are typically scheduled, unless otherwise noticed, for 5:00 p.m. on the third Monday of each month, in the board room of the District's headquarters located at 271 South Brea Canyon Road, Walnut. The Board meetings are open to the public. Anyone who is interested in the operations and business of the District is encouraged to attend.

Office Hours: The Customer Service Department is open Monday through Thursday, 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and Friday 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

(909) 595-1268

www.wvwd.com

Source Water Assessment

In December 2002, the MWD completed a source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban and stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban and stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6930.

Where Does My Water Come From?

As you may be aware, our District is dependent on surface water that is imported into Southern California by Metropolitan Water District (MWD). MWD imports and treats surface water transported through two major conveyance systems: the 242-mile-long Colorado River Aqueduct and the 444-mile-long State Water Project (SWP). Water transported via the Colorado River Aqueduct originates in the Colorado River basin states, and water transported by the State Water Project conveyance system originates in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. MWD treats this water at their Weymouth Filtration plant in the City of La Verne. The water is then purchased by the District through our designated wholesale water agency, Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD). The district also receives SWP water treated by TVMWD at their Miramar Water Treatment Plant in Claremont.

Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

For additional information on water conservation visit our website www.wvwd.com.

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 themselves 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 or chloramine, 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, disinfectant levels, and an acceptable taste and smell.

Please contact us if you have any questions or if you would like more information on our water main flushing schedule.

Substances That Could Be in 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or can result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, that 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, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

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

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call our Customer Service Department at (909) 595-1268 or email us at customerservice@wvwd.com.

What type of container is best for storing water?

Consumer Reports has consistently advised that glass or BPA-free plastics such as polyethylene are the safest choices. To be on the safe side, do not use any container with markings on the recycle symbol showing "7 PC" (code for BPA). You could also consider using stainless steel or aluminum with BPA-free liners.

How much emergency water should I keep?

Typically, 1 gallon per person per day is recommended. For a family of four, that would be 12 gallons for 3 days. Humans can survive without food for 1 month, but can survive only 1 week without water.

How long can I store drinking water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate, even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria before it was filled with tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

How long does it take a water supplier to produce one glass of drinking water?

It could take up to 45 minutes to produce a single glass of drinking water.

How many community water systems are there in the U.S.?

About 53,000 public water systems across the United States process 34 billion gallons of water per day for home and commercial use. Eighty-five percent of the population is served by these systems.

Which household activity wastes the most water?

Most people would say the majority of water use comes from showering or washing dishes; however, toilet flushing is by far the largest single use of water in a home (accounting for 40 percent of total water use). Some toilets use about 4 to 6 gallons per flush, so consider an ultra-low-flow (ULF) toilet, which requires only 1.5 gallons, or less.

Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA (https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/) Web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation, and public health. Also, the Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management has a Web site (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/) that provides current information on water issues in California.

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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.

What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure that they provide maximum protection.

For more information on backflow prevention, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Fluoridation

It is widely accepted that fluoride helps teeth resist decay by strengthening the protective layer of tooth enamel. Although there has always been a certain amount of fluoride naturally present in MWD's water sources, these levels are not sufficient to protect against tooth decay.

As result and in line with the recommendations from the California Department of Public Health, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MWD began to adjust the natural fluoride level in its water supplies to the recommended optimum range of 0.7 - 0.8 mg/L (parts per million, ppm). At this range, fluoridation has proven to be safe to drink and effective to help prevent tooth decay.

For more information on fluoride in the drinking water, please visit MWD's Web site at http://www.mwdh2o.com/PDF_About_Your_Water/2.3.1_Annual_Water_Quality_Report.pdf.

Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken thousands of water samples to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The tables show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The State recommends us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sampling data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the 3rd stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR3 benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in the drinking water, in order to determine if the EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Contact us for more information on this program.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Walnut Valley Water District		Metropolitan Water District		Three Valleys Municipal Water District (Miramar Plant Effluent)		Three Valleys Municipal Water District (Groundwater)			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2016	1000	600	NA	NA	159	77–220	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2016	10	0.004	NA	NA	ND	NA	1.47	ND–2.4	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2016	1000	2000	NA	NA	144	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloramines (ppm)	2016	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	1.88	1.60–2.14	2.4	0.9–3.1	2.51	2.32–2.97	NA	NA	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2016	2.0	1	NA	NA	0.7	0.6–1.0	0.24	NA	0.59	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Beta Particle Activity[1] (pCi/L)	2016	50	(0)	NA	NA	5	4–6	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids–Stage 1 (ppb)	2016	60 (LRAA)	NA	NA	NA	8.8	6.4–15	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids–Stage 2 (ppb)	2016	60 (LRAA)	NA	13.94	5.78–22.2	14	4.5–25	12.3	6.07–25.7	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2016	10	10	NA	NA	ND	NA	0.52	ND–1.2	2.65	2.4–3.0	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2016	NA	0.05	NA	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	0.147	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2016	NA	0.019	NA	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	0.001	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium-90 (pCi/L)	2016	8	0.35	NA	NA	ND	NA	0.055	NA	NA	NA	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2016	80 (LRAA)	NA	NA	NA	32	24–45	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2016	80 (LRAA)	NA	40.43	29.6–53.3	42	26–61	49.7	32.6–71.4	0.5	ND–1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Tritium (pCi/L)	2016	20,000	400	NA	NA	ND	NA	147	NA	NA	NA	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2016	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.03	NA	0.08	NA	0.64	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2016	20	0.43	NA	NA	3	2–3	NA	NA	1.92	1.4–2.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Lead (ppb)	2015	15	0.2	3	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2015	1.3	0.3	0.099	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Walnut Valley Water District		Metropolitan Water District		Three Valleys Municipal Water District (Miramar Plant Effluent)		Three Valleys Municipal Water District (Groundwater)			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2016	200	600	NA	NA	159	77–220	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2016	500	NS	NA	NA	103	NA	88	NA	8.1	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2016	15	NS	2	NA	1	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Foaming Agents [MBAS] (ppb)	2016	500	NS	NA	NA	ND	NA	0.22	0.2–0.28	NA	NA	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Odor–Threshold (TON)	2016	3	NS	NA	NA	2	NA	1	NA	1	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2016	1,600	NS	NA	NA	1,035	1,020–1,050	575	520–630	410	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2016	500	NS	NA	NA	258	256–259	80	NA	28	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2016	1,000	NS	NA	NA	655	650–659	360	NA	395	344–451	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2016	5	NS	0.08	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES [2]

		Metropolitan Water District		Three Valleys Municipal Water District (Miramar Plant Effluent)		Three Valleys Municipal Water District (Groundwater)		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2016	118	113–124	78	61–92	160	NA	Measure of water quality
Boron (ppb)	2016	150	NA	240	210–270	180	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium (ppm)	2016	77	75–79	28.5	26–31	50	NA	Measure of water quality
Chlorate (ppb)	2016	60	26–60	ND	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial wastes
Corrosivity (Agressiveness Index)	2016	12.5	12.4–12.5	12.35	NA	NA	NA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Corrosivity (Saturation Index)	2016	0.57	0.54–0.60	0.50	NA	NA	NA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Hardness [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2016	300	293–306	120	NA	160	NA	Measure of water quality
Hardness (grains/gal)	2016	17.5	NA	7.0	NA	9.4	NA	Measure of water quality
Magnesium (ppm)	2016	26	25–27	10	NA	8.4	NA	Measure of water quality
Nitrosodimethylamine [NDMA] (ppt)	2016	ND	NA	0.001	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
pH (Units)	2016	8.1	NA	8.62	8.6–8.63	7.9	NA	Measure of water quality

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES [2]

		Metropolitan Water District		Three Valleys Municipal Water District (Miramar Plant Effluent)		Three Valleys Municipal Water District (Groundwater)		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Potassium (ppm)	2016	5.1	5.0–5.1	2.7	NA	1.4	NA	Measure of water quality
Radon (k) (pCi/L)	2016	ND	NA	NA	NA	22	NA	Naturally occuring, comes from decay of uranium in nearly all soils
Sodium (ppm)	2016	105	104–106	81	NA	ND	NA	Measure of water quality
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	2016	2.5	1.7–2.8	2.2	1.6–2.8	ND	NA	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as the formation of disinfection processes and by-products
Vanadium (ppb)	2016	ND	NA	8.35	7.1–9.6	NA	NA	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge

[1] The State Water Resources Control Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
[2] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Definitions

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

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

grains/gal (grains per gallon): Grains of compound per gallon of water.

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 Stage 2 TTHMs and HAAs are reported as LRAAs.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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 are set by the U.S. EPA.

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.

NS: No standard

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.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

PHG (Public Health Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

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).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

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