

Always Improving

**Ridgewood
Water**

2018

Annual

Drinking

Water

Report

Quality



Ridgewood Water - PWSID 0251001
Results from the Year 2017

We Continue To Improve

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

Customer Participation

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

Where Does My Water Come From?

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

Tap or Bottled Water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include

rivers, lakes, streams, ponds reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- 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 projection, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain con-

taminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations (FDA) establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide similar protection for public health. EPA/NJDEP regulations are more stringent than FDA regulations.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Ground Water Under The Direct Influence of Surface Water:

Quick Facts
Ridgewood Water produced 2,633,474,000 Gallons in 2017 through 275 Miles of Water Main

Ridgewood Water has completed a study to evaluate whether certain ground water sources are considered to be under the Direct Influence of Surface Water, under a rigorous Source Water Monitoring Plan approved by the EPA. The initial study has been completed and the NJDEP will oversee the next phase. The results of the initial study found no evidence of surface water influence at 32 wells and they have been removed from further GWUDI action. 4 wells were identified for evaluation of defects that may be a pathway of contamination and 9 wells will continue to be monitored by a NJDEP Certified Laboratory for evidence of microbiological activity and other parameters that may indicate surface water influence. Another 7 wells are currently inactive and will be evaluated for susceptibility prior to being placed back online. The wells identified for further study are all operating with increased

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Ridgewood Water - Source Water Assessment

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

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

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			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
Wells - 52	1	47	4	28	24			21	31	49		3	31	21		26	26		52					52

Ridgewood Water Test Results – PWSID #NJ0251001

Regulated Substances – Directly related to the safety of drinking water

LEAD AND COPPER – Tested at customer's tap. Testing is done annually

Contaminant	NJDEP Action Level	Ideal Goal (NJDEP MCLG)	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than	# of Tests With Levels Above NJDEP Action Level	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead	90% of homes less than 15ppb	0 ppb	4 ppb	0 out of 60	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.221 ppm	0 out of 60	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goal (NJDEP MCLG)	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Arsenic	5 ppb	N/A	4.47 ppb	ND - 4.47 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.937 ppm	ND - 0.937 ppm	NO	Discharge from drilling wastes
Chromium	100 ppb	100 ppb	7.78 ppb	ND - 7.78 ppb	NO	Discharge from steel or pulp mills
Nickel	N/A	N/A	7.86 ppb	ND - 7.86 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	7.4 ppm	2 ppb - 7.4 ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goal (NJDEP MCLG)	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Tetrachloroethylene	1 ppb	0 ppb	0.908 ppb	0 - 0.908 ppb	NO	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

RADIONUCLIDES

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goal (NJDEP MCLG)	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
NJ Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	8.64 pCi/L	0.040 pCi/L - 8.64 pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium -226	Combined Radium - 5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0.983 pCi/L	ND - 0.983 pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium -228	Combined Radium - 5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0.990 pCi/L	ND - 0.990 pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	30 ppb	0 ppb	2.71 ppb	0.443 ppb - 2.71 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goal (NJDEP MCLG)	Highest Result*	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes *	80 ppb	NA	18 ppb	1.46 - 30.4 ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Halocetic Acids *	60 ppb	NA	8 ppb	ND - 19 ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Regulated Disinfectants	Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG			
Chlorine	Average= 1.1 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm			

Secondary Substances – Related to the Aesthetic Quality of Drinking Water

Substance	Year Sampled	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Range of Test Results	Violation	Typical Source
ABS/L.A.S	2017	NA	ND - 1 ppm	N	Common major component of synthetic detergents
Chloride	2017	NA	49 - 320 ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (as CaCO3)	2017	NA	206 ppm - 421 ppm	N	Naturally occurring
Manganese	2017	NA	ND - 3.74 ppb	N	Leaching from natural deposits
pH	2017	NA	6.15 - 8.24	N	Naturally occurring
Sodium	2017	NA	18.5 - 103 ppm	N	Road Salt; Natural Mineral
Sulfate	2017	NA	13.1 - 22.9	N	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc	2017	NA	ND - 0.0785 ppm	N	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Ridgewood Water collected samples in 2014 and 2015 as part of an ongoing study to determine the general occurrence of unregulated contaminants. Currently, there are no drinking water regulations for these compounds. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the EPA and the NJDEP to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. Furthermore, Ridgewood Water voluntarily collected quarterly samples at all Points of Entry for PFOA/PFOS in 2017. The results are incorporated and defined in the table below.

Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Likely source
1,1-Dichloroethane	Range = ND - 30	ppb	Halogenated alkane; used as a solvent
1,4-Dioxane	Range = ND - 0.2	ppb	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Chlorate	Range = 35 - 210	ppb	Agricultural defoliant of desiccant; disinfection byproduct; used in the production of chloride
Hexavalent Chromium	Range = ND - 2.9	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; used in the making of steel and other alloys; chromium -3 or -6 are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and other wood preservation
Chromium	Range = ND - 0.96	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; used in the making of steel and other alloys; chromium -3 or -6 are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and other wood preservation
Strontium	Range = 120 - 640	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; historically commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium	Range = 0.3 - 1.6	ppb	Naturally-occurring element metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst
Dioxane-d8	Range = ND - 0.1	ppb	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos.
Chlorodifluoromethane	Range = ND - 120	ppb	Occurs as a gas and used as a refrigerant, as a low-temperature solve, and used in fluorocarbon resins, especially tetrafluoroethylene polymers.
Perfluorooctanoic acid - PFOA	Range = 8.13 - 31.8	ppt	Man-made chemical used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers. With non-stick and stain-resistant properties, fluoropolymers have a wide application in common household products such as cookware, carpet and all-weather clothing.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid - PFOS	Range = ND - 13.9	ppt	Surfactant or emulsifier; used in fire -fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, and as a pesticide active ingredient for insect bait traps; U.S. manufacture of PFOS phased out in 2002.

treatment, as a precaution against this contamination.

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

Nitrate and your drinking water

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because

of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Sodium and your drinking water

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

Sodium levels above the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Ridgewood Water

Public Notice for Violation: 2018-211367

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Suez Water NJ Test Results

PWS ID #NJ0238001

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Barium						
Test results Yr. 2017	N	0.164	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal re- fineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium						
Test results Yr. 2017	N	3.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper						
Test results Yr. 2017 Result at 90th Per- centile	Y	0.15 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel						
Test results Yr. 2017	N	3.7	ppb	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead						
Test results Yr. 2017 Result at 90th Percentile	N	14.3 5 sample exceeded the action level	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)						
Test results Yr. 2017	N	Range = 0.02 – 3.44 Highest detect = 3.44	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHM [Total Trimethalones]						
Test results Yr. 2017	N	Range = 22.6 – 58.8 Highest LRAA = 49	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Total Haloacetic Acids]						
Test results Yr. 2017	N	Range = 6.3 – 27.5 Highest LRAA = 25.5	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Volatile Organic Compounds:						
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)						
Test results Yr. 2017	N	Range = ND – 0.63 Highest detect = 0.6 Average = 0.16	ppb	70	70	Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks. Gasoline and fuel oil spills.
Regulated Disinfectants		Level Detected		MRDL		MRDLG
Chlorine/Chloramines						
Test results Yr. 2017		Average = 2.56 ppm		4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm
Secondary Contaminant		Level Detected		Units of Measurement		RUL
Sodium						
Test results Yr. 2017		Range = 53-120		ppm		50

Unregulated Contaminants for Which EPA Requires Monitoring

Suez Water collected data in 2014 as part of an ongoing study to determine the general occurrence of unregulated contaminants. Currently, there are no drinking water standards for these compounds. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the USEPA and the NJDEP to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	Likely Source
1,4-Dioxane	Range = ND – 0.07	ppb	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacturing and processing of paper, cotton, textiles, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Chlorate	Range = 110 – 300	ppb	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; used in the production of chloride dioxide
Hexavalent Chromium (VI)	Range = 0.03 – 0.33	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; used in the making of steel and other alloys; chromium -3 or -6 are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and other wood preservation
Chromium	Range = ND – 0.47	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; used in the making of steel and other alloys; chromium -3 or -6 are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and other wood preservation
Strontium	Range = 110 – 170	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium	Range = ND – 0.44	ppb	Naturally-occurring element metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst



Hawthorne Water Department Sources:

In the year 2017, the Hawthorne Water Department drew groundwater from 21 wells throughout the Borough. Following is a list of their sources:

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

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

South Wagaraw Road Wellfield (3 wells)

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

Hawthorne Water Department Test Results Results of Monitoring For Contaminants In Drinking Water

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Violation Y/N	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform (2017)	Present /Absent /100 ml	<1	<1	<1	N	4 of 315 samples were positive	Leaking septic system, runoff from streams
Nitrate (2017) North Station South Station Goffle Hill Utter Ave	ppb	10,000	10,000	3,025 3,075 3,940 3,040	N N N N	2 Samples 2 Samples 2 Samples 2 Samples	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Stage 2 THM Trihalomethanes (2017)	ppb	80	NA	LRAA: 17	N	6 - 28	Disinfectant Byproduct
Stage 2 HAA Haloacetic Acids (2017)	ppb	60	NA	LRAA: 5	N	2 - 6	Disinfectant Byproduct
Dichloromethane (2017)	ppb	3	0	0.4	N	ND - 4 <i>See Note Below</i>	Discharge from drug and chemical factories
Copper (2015)	ppm	1.3 AL	1.3	0.1	N	ND - 0.13	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (2015)	ppb	15 AL	0	3	N	ND - 6	Corrosion of household plumbing
Arsenic (2017)	ppb	5	0	0.8	N	ND - 1.9	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (2017)	ppm	2	2	0.5	N	0.2 - 0.6	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (2017)	ppb	100	100	0.5	N	ND - 1.0	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (2017)	ppb	50	50	1.3	N	ND - 3.2	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion
Chlorine Residual (2017)	ppm	4 MRDL	4 MRDLG	Average: 0.4	N	ND - 1.6	Water additive used to control microbes

Note: Subsequent sampling following high result showed no detection of Dichloromethane.

MRDL(G)= Max. Residual Disinfectant Level (Goal)

LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average

NA = Not Applicable

NO = Not Detected

RMCL(G)=Recommended Max. Containment Level (Goal)

ppm= parts per million

ppb= parts per billion

MCL(G)= Maximum Containment Level (Goal)

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Ridgewood Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in interior plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, Lead Testing Kits are available at Ridgewood Water Main Office with a nominal fee to be provided to the testing lab. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Ridgewood Water

131 North Maple Avenue
Ridgewood, NJ 07451

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During the calendar year 2017 Ridgewood Water became aware that our system collected Water Quality Parameter Samples one day late. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we have done to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for non-health based water quality parameters as directed by the NJDEP. These indicators include pH, orthophosphate concentrations and temperature.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do. Water Quality Parameter Monitoring samples do not pose any risk to your health and are merely an indicator of the physical properties of Ridgewood Water.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been an emergency, you would have been notified within 24 hours. The Water Quality Parameter testing was conducted in order to achieve a NJDEP designated range for pH,

temperature, and orthophosphate concentrations.

What is being done?

Ridgewood Water recently implemented a new monitoring scheduling system that will prevent this type of oversight in the future.

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

Abbreviations And Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control pests,

weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.

Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.

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

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

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level—the 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 contamination.

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

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

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

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

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

ppt: Parts per trillion

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

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

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

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

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