

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

2014 JUN 17 PM 1:30

CITY OF CLINTON

Public Water Supply Name

0250003

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/3/14, _____, _____, _____

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: _____ / _____ / _____

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: _____ / _____ / _____
As a URL (Provide URL https://www.clintoams.org/water)
As an attachment
As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: _____

Date Published: _____ / _____ / _____


CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: _____ / _____ / _____

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

www.clintonms.org/water

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.



Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/16/14

Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2013 Water Quality Report

PWS ID #: 0250003

CORRECTED CCR

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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

Where does my water come from?

The City of Clinton water customers are fortunate because they enjoy an abundant water supply from two excellent quality ground water sources, the Sparta and Cockfield aquifers. We pump this water from nine deep wells, of which six pull from the Sparta and three from the Cockfield aquifers. The City Of Clinton has a total of five elevated storage tanks with a combined capacity of 2.9 million gallons of drinking water. The average daily consumption for 2013 was 3.4 million gallons, which travel through approximately 163 miles of water mains.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MSDEQ) source water assessment report continues to be available for review upon request at the City of Clinton Public Works Department. Please contact Robbie Price at (601)-924-2239 or by email at rprice@clintonms.org to make an appointment. A current photo ID will be required for any Clinton water customer who wishes to review this report.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: 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, 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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Water System Security

The issue of security continues to be of utmost importance to the City of Clinton. Tampering with any part of a water system is a FEDERAL OFFENSE. Please contact the Clinton Police Department at (601)-924-5252 to report any suspicious activity at any City of Clinton facility.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
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- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

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Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", The City of Clinton is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 80%.

Additional Information for 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. City Of Clinton 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 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL,	Your	Range		Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or		Low	High			
	MRDLG	MRDL	Water					
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	19	19	21	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	46	45	46	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramine (as Cl ₂) (mg/L)	4	4	1.8	0.8	3.3	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01213 96	0.001 98	0.0549 57	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.82	0.5	1.4	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.036	ND	0.36	2013	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.13	0.02	0.13	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Typical Source	
			Water	Date	Exceeding AL	AL		
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.6	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>State MCL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Explanation and Comment</u>
Nitrate-Nitrite	10 ppm	0.19 ppm	No	

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Reported Level</u>	<u>Range</u>	
		<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>
strontium (ppb)	72	11	380
vanadium (ppb)	0.163	NA	0.3

Unit Descriptions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Robert Price
Address:
P O Box 156
Clinton, MS 39060
Phone: 601 924 2239
Fax: 601 924 8532
E-Mail: rprice@clintonms.org
Website: clintonms.org

City of Clinton

527 Springridge Road
Clinton, MS 39056

Phone (601) 924-2239
Fax (601) 924-8532

After Hours Emergencies
(601) 924-5252

Office Hours
7:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.
Monday - Friday

Closed
Saturday - Sunday - Holidays

3899
2832

Account Number	Service Address	Due Date	Service Period
1-28-11045-03	105 LOWE CIR	06/19/2014	04/03/2014 to 05/05/2014

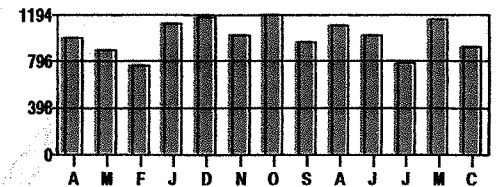
Service	Previous Reading	Present Reading	Read Type	Amount Used	Amount
PREVIOUS BALANCE					0.00
Water	42902.0	43819.0		917.0	27.87
Sewer				917.0	26.68
Garbage				0.0	15.50

Your online password is 001096823995

VIEW 2013 WATER QUALITY REPORT AT THE FOLLOWING LINK www.clintonms.org/water ORDER YOUR PINK 64 GALLON TRASH CAN FOR \$55.00 AND \$5.00 GOES TO BREAST CANCER RESEARCH. TO PLACE AN ORDER CONTACT THE CLINTON PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AT 601-924-2239.

TOTAL DUE NOW 70.05

Monthly Usage - Last 12 Months



For billing inquiries call (601) 924-2239
or email waterdept@clintonms.org.

Total due must be paid by due date to avoid a late fee and/or disconnect fee.
Any balance after the due date is subject to disconnection without further notice.
Any payment made after 2:30 CST will not be processed until the next business day.

Late Fee 15.00
Disconnect Fee 40.00
Return Check Fee 35.00

Please Bring Entire Bill If Paying In Person

Please Detach And Return Bottom Portion If Paying By Mail

MS27869B

CITY OF CLINTON
527 SPRINGRIDGE RD
CLINTON MS 39056
RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

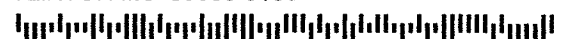
ACCOUNT NUMBER	1-28-11045-03
BILL DUE DATE	06/19/2014
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE NOW	\$70.05
PLEASE ENTER AMOUNT PAID	

*AUTO UTO**SCH 5-DIGIT 39204

ROBERT RITCHEY
105 LOWE CIR
CLINTON MS 39056-5714

3838 14

CITY OF CLINTON WATER DEPARTMENT
PO BOX 156
CLINTON MS 39060-0156



City of Clinton

527 Springridge Road
Clinton, MS 39056

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
Phone (601) 924-2239
Fax (601) 924-8532
2014 JUL 31 AM 8:26
After Hours Emergencies
(601) 924-5252

Office Hours
7:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.
Monday - Friday
Closed
Saturday - Sunday - Holidays

Account Number	Service Address	Due Date	Service Period		
1-04-00974-01	113 MAUDEDITH LN	08/19/2014	05/29/2014 to 07/03/2014		
Service	Previous Reading	Present Reading	Read Type	Amount Used	Amount
PREVIOUS BALANCE					0.00
Water	35407.0	36259.0		852.0	26.24
Sewer				852.0	25.18
Garbage				0.0	15.50

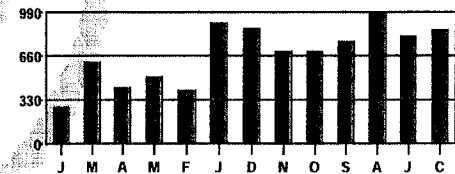
Draft Do Not Pay

FALL CLEAN UP & HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE DATES: HHW Event Oct. 4th 8:00 a.m. until 12:00 p.m. at the Public Works Building, 527 Springridge Road. FALL CLEAN UP Oct. 4th through October 11th from 7:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. at the old BMX Park located at 529 Springridge Road. CLOSED ON SUNDAY. The City no longer offers curbside leaf collection; therefore, leaves must be bagged and placed curbside for the garbage service to collect. AMENDED COPY OF WATER QUALITY REPORT IS AVAILABLE @ www.clintonms.org/water

TOTAL DUE NOW

66.92

Monthly Usage - Last 12 Months



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MS27869B

CITY OF CLINTON
527 SPRINGRIDGE RD
CLINTON MS 39056
RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

ACCOUNT NUMBER	1-04-00974-01
BILL DUE DATE	08/19/2014
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE NOW	\$66.92
PLEASE ENTER AMOUNT PAID	Draft Do Not Pay

|||
ALLEN & BETH ANNE LUNCEFORD
113 MAUDEDITH LN
CLINTON MS 39056-4164

CITY OF CLINTON WATER DEPARTMENT
PO BOX 156
CLINTON MS 39060-0156

|||

2014 JUN 17 PM 1:30

Beth Anne Lunceford

From: customerservice@aristainfo.com
Sent: Friday, May 23, 2014 8:02 PM
To: blunceford@clintonms.org
Subject: Arista Mailing Confirmation (CCM05221)

Your billing file (CCM05221) has been accepted and approved by the US Postal Service and is officially being mailed. If you have any questions please contact Customer Service at (678) 473-1885 and then press 1 (or) by email at <mailto:CustomerService@aristainfo.com>.

2013 Water Quality Report

PWS ID #: 0250003

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To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", The City of Clinton is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 80%.

Additional Information for 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. City Of Clinton 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 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>or</u>	<u>TT, or</u>		<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>Water</u>			<u>Date</u>		
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	19	19	21	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	46	45	46	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramine (as Cl ₂) (mg/L)	4	4	1.8	0.8	3.3	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0121396	0.00198	0.054957	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.82	0.5	1.4	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.036	ND	0.36	2013	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u># Samples</u>	<u>Exceeds</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	
			<u>Water</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>AL</u>		
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.6	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Reported Level</u>	<u>Range</u>	
		<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>
strontium (ppb)	72	11	380
vanadium (ppb)	0.163	NA	0.3

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact: