



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Monitoring Performed January – December 2025

City of Troy Utilities – PWSID AL0001124

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We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report). The purpose of this report is to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We want you to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Water Sources:	6 groundwater wells producing from the Ripley and Tuscaloosa aquifers	Storage Capacity:	Seven elevated storage tanks with a total capacity of 4.75 million gallons
Water Treatment:	Chlorine for disinfection; Fluoridation at wells 3 & 4 for tooth health.	Number of Customers:	Approximately 7500 metered service connections

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Troy Utilities has completed all of the components of the required Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP 2021). This plan assists with protecting our water sources. The plan provides information such as the delineation of wellhead protection areas and potential sources of contamination within these areas. It also includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible (low) to contaminating the water source. All of the potential contaminants cited in our study area were ranked as low. The SWAP is updated as needed. The SWAP report is available in our office for review, or you may request a copy.

MONITORING SCHEDULE

Our water sources are routinely monitored for contaminants, according to a schedule determined by Federal and State regulations. Every water system has individually assigned monitoring requirements. ADEM allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The table below shows the most recent year and the next monitoring requirement for the contaminant groups.

Constituent Monitored	Date Monitored / Next Monitoring
Inorganic Contaminants	2025 / 2028
Lead/Copper	2025 / 2028
Microbiological Contaminants	Monthly
Nitrates	Annually
Radioactive Contaminants	2022 / 2028
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	2025 / 2028
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2025 / 2028
Disinfection By-products	Annually ☐

☐ The Troy Utilities Department has met the reduced monitoring requirements for DBPs for the previous four quarterly monitoring periods. Therefore, DBP monitoring is reduced to two dual sample sets every year beginning with the 2026 monitoring period.

VARIANCES AND EXEMPTIONS

ADEM or the EPA can give permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA, a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably 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 at 800-426-4791.

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.

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 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immuno-compromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplants recipients, HIV/AIDS positive or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. For people who may be immuno-compromised, a guidance document developed jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) is available online www.epa.gov/safewater or by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water systems also test your source water for pathogens, such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants can also be obtained by calling the hotline or online www.epa.gov/safewater.

Please visit our website for information about our organization, to pay your bill online or print needed forms.

Also on our website, sign up for Auto Debit (ACH) and E-Statement. Sign up TODAY and never worry again when your bill is due.

www.troyal.gov

If you haven't already - Like us on Facebook at Troy Utilities for updates and current information



En Español:

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

QUESTIONS?

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. If you have any questions about this report or concerning The City of Troy Utilities, please contact us (334) 566-0177.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Council meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 5:00p.m. at Troy City Hall, 301 Charles W. Meeks Avenue.

City Council:	
Mayor	Jason A. Reeves
District 1	Sharon McSwain-Holland
District 2	Greg Meeks
District 3	Max Davis
District 4	Stephanie Baker
District 5	Wanda Moultry

LEAD & COPPER MONITORING

Troy Utilities completed monitoring requirements for lead and copper in 2025. Thirty sites were sampled and one exceeded the Action Level Limit for Lead. The site was resampled and the result met the compliance expectations. The system will continue to monitor for lead and copper every three years. The next monitoring period for the system will be the period of June – September 2028. Our monitoring results in 2025 were as follows:

LEAD & COPPER (TAP WATER) - CITY OF TROY UTILITIES (2025)							Major Sources
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	AL (Action Level)	MCLG (What's the Goal?)	Date Sampled (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Range Low - High (MD)	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	
Lead (ppb)	15	0	June 2025	1.0 ppb	ND - 30.2	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3		0.111 ppm	0.0043 - 0.222	0	

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

As required by ADEM, we conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory during 2024. Our findings were:

SERVICE LINE INVENTORY SUMMARY			
TOTAL SERVICE LINES			4872
Lead	Galvanized	Non-Lead	Lead Status Unknown
0	0	4872	0

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, Troy Utilities conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every three years.

Also, Troy Utilities is required to sample for lead in schools and licensed child care facilities as requested by the facility. *Please contact your school or child care facility for further information about potential sampling results.*

The complete Lead sampling data, Service Line Inventory Report, and any information on replacement plans for Lead, Galvanized, or Unknown service lines are available for review in our office.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. Troy Utilities is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

Lead levels in your drinking water are likely to be higher if:

- Your home or water system has lead pipes, or
- Your home has faucets or fittings made of brass which contains some lead, or
- Your home has copper pipes with lead solder and you have naturally soft water, and
- Water often sits in the pipes for several hours

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk:

- Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.
- Clean your aerator. Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula.
 - Boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes.
 - You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.
 - If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Troy Utilities at (334)566-0177.

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/safewater/lead

During the past year, we have taken thousands of water samples in order to determine the presence of any primary, secondary, or unregulated contaminants. The water quality information presented in the tables below is from the most recent monitoring periods for each group. These tables only includes those contaminants that were detected in the water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS						
Primary Standards - Mandatory standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act used to protect public health. These apply to all public water systems.						
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	MCLG (What's the Goal?)	Range Low - High	Maximum Detected	Violation	Major Sources
BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS - 2025						
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5% present/absent	0	1 Present sample	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS - 2022						
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	ND - 2.96	2.96	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.751 - 1.47	1.47	No	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS - 2025						
Arsenic (ppb)	0.010	0	0.42 - 0.63	0.63	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.00079 - 0.013	0.013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.49 - 0.74	0.74	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.00098 - 0.0035	0.0035	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.50 - 1.05	1.05	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Lead - source water (ppb)	AL=15	0	ND - 0.35	0.35	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.10 - 1.90	1.90	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
LEAD & COPPER (TAP WATER) - 2025						
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0043 - 0.222	0.222	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	AL=15	0	ND - 30.2	30.2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - 2025 *						
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA (ppb)	60	NA	ND - 7.3	7.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	80	NA	ND - 19.9	19.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*) There was one 'Present' **Total Coliform** sample in 2025. Follow-up testing for this sample were "Absent". The presence of coliform bacteria in the sample was not a compliance violation. These are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

* There is convincing evidence that the addition of a **disinfectant** is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants. The City of Troy Utilities has received notice of reduced

Secondary Standards - Non Mandatory standards established as a guideline to assure good aesthetic qualities such as taste, color, and odor. All results in this table are from 2025			
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL	Maximum Detected	Major Sources
Chloride (ppm)	250	12.3	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff
Copper (ppm)	1.0	0.0035	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1.05	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.0057	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from pipes
pH (std units)	6.5 - 8.5	9.2	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sulfate (ppm)	250	21.5	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or as a result of agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	243	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or as a result of agricultural runoff
Zinc (ppm)	5	0.0012	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills
Alkalinity, Total (as Ca, Co ₃) (ppm)	NA	190	Naturally occurring in the environment
Calcium, as Ca (ppm)	NA	14.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide (ppm)	NA	163	Erosion of natural deposits
Conductivity (umhos)	NA	469	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Hardness (ppm)	NA	45.8	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	2.55	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppm)	NA	0.00052	Result of discharge by power plants, metal factories and waste incinerators or as a result of agricultural runoff
Sodium (ppm)	NA	108	Naturally occurring in the environment

Unregulated Contaminants - 2025			
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	Average Detected	Range of Detected	Major Sources
3-bromodichloromethane (ppb)	1.8	ND - 5.1	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by product of chlorination
3-bromoform (ppb)	0.31	ND - 2.5	
Chloroform (ppb)	3.7	ND - 12.8	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	1.1	ND - 5.4	

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that have properties useful in the manufacture of nonstick cookware, stain-resistant carpet and textiles, firefighting foams, food wrappers, and many more industrial and consumer applications. These chemicals, which have been produced in the United States since the early 1940s, are very persistent in the environment.

PFAS - 2025					
PFAS Contaminants (ppb)	Level Detected	PFAS Contaminants (ppb)	Level Detected	PFAS Contaminants (ppb)	Level Detected
11Cl-PF3O4S (11-chloroicosafluoro-30xaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ND	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ND	Perfluorononanoic acid	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-30axone-1-sulfonic acid)	ND	Perfluorodecanoic acid	ND	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ND
ADONA (4,8-dioxo-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ND	Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND
HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid)	ND	Perfluorododecanoic acid	ND	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ND
NEFOSAA (N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ND	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ND
NMeFOSAA (N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ND

At high levels, some primary contaminants are known to pose health risks to humans. The tables below list Primary Drinking Water Contaminants for which water systems routinely monitor; however, not all were detected in your drinking water. The contaminants that had some level of detection are listed in the *Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants*

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS					
BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS			ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS		
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5% present/absent	1 Present sample	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	ND
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	present/absent	Absent	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	5	ND
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	ND	1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	ND
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	0.07	ND
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	5	ND
3beta/photom emitters (mrem/yr)	4	NA	1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	5	ND
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	2.96	2,4,5-TP [Silvex] (ppb)	50	ND
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	1.47	2,4-D (ppb)	70	ND
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS			Acrylamide (ppb)	TT	ND
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	Alachlor (ppb)	2	ND
Bromate (ppb)	10	ND	Atrazine (ppb)	3	ND
Chloramines (ppm)	4	ND	Benzene (ppb)	5	ND
Chlorine (ppm)	4	ND	Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs) nanograms/L	200	ND
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	800	ND	Carbofuran (ppb)	40	ND
Chlorite (ppm)	1	ND	Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	5	ND
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA (ppb)	60	7.3	Chlordane (ppb)	2	ND
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	80	19.9	Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	ND
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS			cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	ND
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	Dalapon (ppb)	200	ND
Antimony (ppb)	6	ND	ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS		
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.63	Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected
Asbestos (MFL)	7	NA	Cyanide (ppb)	200	ND
Barium (ppm)	2	0.013	Fluoride (ppm)	4	1.05
Beryllium (ppb)	4	ND	Lead - source water (ppb)	AL=15	0.35
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND	Mercury (ppb)	2	ND
Chromium (ppb)	100	0.74	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) NO ₃ (ppm)	10	ND
Copper - source water (ppm)	1.0	0.0035	Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) NO ₂ (ppm)	1	ND
			Selenium (ppb)	50	1.90
			Thallium (ppb)	2	ND

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS					
BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS			ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS		
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5% present/absent	1 Present sample	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	ND
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	present/absent	Absent	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	5	ND
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	ND	1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	ND
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	0.07	ND
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	5	ND
3beta/photom emitters (mrem/yr)	4	NA	1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	5	ND
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	2.96	2,4,5-TP [Silvex] (ppb)	50	ND
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	1.47	2,4-D (ppb)	70	ND
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS			Acrylamide (ppb)	TT	ND
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	Alachlor (ppb)	2	ND
Bromate (ppb)	10	ND	Atrazine (ppb)	3	ND
Chloramines (ppm)	4	ND	Benzene (ppb)	5	ND
Chlorine (ppm)	4	ND	Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs) nanograms/L	200	ND
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	800	ND	Carbofuran (ppb)	40	ND
Chlorite (ppm)	1	ND	Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	5	ND
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA (ppb)	60	7.3	Chlordane (ppb)	2	ND
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	80	19.9	Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	ND
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS			cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	ND
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	Dalapon (ppb)	200	ND
Antimony (ppb)	6	ND	ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS		
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.63	Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected
Asbestos (MFL)	7	NA	Cyanide (ppb)	200	ND
Barium (ppm)	2	0.013	Fluoride (ppm)	4	1.05
Beryllium (ppb)	4	ND	Lead - source water (ppb)	AL=15	0.35
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND	Mercury (ppb)	2	ND
Chromium (ppb)	100	0.74	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) NO ₃ (ppm)	10	ND
Copper - source water (ppm)	1.0	0.0035	Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) NO ₂ (ppm)	1	ND
			Selenium (ppb)	50	1.90
			Thallium (ppb)	2	ND

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.
Lowest Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest contaminant level allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.
Maximum Detected (MD)
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.
Millirem per year (mrem/yr): a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Not Applicable (NA)
Not Detected (ND)
ppb (parts per billion): micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm (parts per million): milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppt (parts per trillion): nanogram per liter (ng/L)
pCi/L (picocuries per liter): a measure of radioactivity in water.
Threshold Odor Number (TON): The greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that still yields a just detectable odor.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



1 drop in 13.2 gallons of water = 1 ppm
 OR, in terms of time, ppm can be thought of as one second in 11.5 days

1 drop in a tanker truck = 1 ppb
 OR, in terms of time, ppb can be thought of as one second in 32 years

LEAD & COPPER (TAP WATER) - 2025			
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	MCL, TT, or MRDL (What's Allowed?)	Max Detected	90th Percentile Result
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	AL=15	30.2	1.0
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	AL=1.3	0.222	0.111