Docusign Envelope ID: 92F186ED-8997-8C78-811D-90A9B0580858

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form
(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Rubidoux Community Service District
Water System Number:	CA3310044

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/18/2026 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Jaclyn Makarzec	Title: Director of Engineering
Signature: Signed by: Jaclyn Makarzec 39CD6115C3EF45F...	Date: 9/22/2026
Phone number: (951) 684-7580 ext. 1255	blank

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

X CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).

CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).

X "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- X Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.rcsd.org/water-quality-report-ccr
- Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice including name of newspaper and date published)
- Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- Other (attach a list of other methods used)

For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.

For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Docusign Envelope ID: 92F186ED-8997-8C78-811D-90A9B0580858

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification).

URL: www._____

Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification).
URL: www._____

Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

Requires prior DDW review and approval. Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By

Rubidoux Community Services District

PWS ID#: CA3310044

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse al Distrito de Servicios Comunitarios de Rubidoux a (951) 684-7580 para asistirlo en español. Este informe está disponible en español en nuestro sitio web.

Message From the General Manager

Dear Valued Resident,

I am pleased to present to you our annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), which provides detailed information about the quality of your drinking water. Ensuring that you have access to safe, reliable, high-quality water is our top priority, and this report reflects our ongoing commitment to maintaining the highest standards in water quality and customer service.

The CCR is a comprehensive overview of the quality of water provided by our District, as mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). This report contains valuable information regarding the source of your water, any contaminants detected, and how these levels compare to U.S. EPA standards.

Over the past year, our dedicated team of water quality experts and operators have worked tirelessly to monitor and improve our water system. We are proud to report that our water meets or exceeds all federal and state water quality standards. This achievement is a testament to our rigorous testing protocols and the investments we have made in advanced water treatment technologies. Our water undergoes extensive testing for a variety of potential contaminants, including microorganisms, organic and inorganic chemicals, and disinfectants. This year, we conducted over 20,000 tests to monitor for contaminants and impurities. Additionally, we have made significant upgrades to our water treatment facilities and distribution systems, ensuring that we can deliver clean and safe water to every tap. These improvements help us maintain the integrity of our water supply and prepare for future demands.

We believe that transparency and community involvement are crucial. Throughout the year, we have held several public meetings and participated in various community events, including the City of Jurupa Valley town halls, to inform our customers about water quality issues and gather feedback on how we can better serve you. Your trust is important to us, and we are committed to earning it every day by delivering water that is not only safe but also of the highest quality.



I encourage you to review the detailed information in this report to understand more about where your water comes from, the rigorous testing it undergoes, and the measures we take to ensure its safety. Thank you for your continued trust and support. We look forward to serving you and our community in the years to come.

Brian Laddusaw
General Manager
Rubidoux Community Services District

Where Does My Water Come From?

The water Rubidoux Community Services District delivers to you comes from groundwater, which we currently pump from six active drinking water wells (Wells 1A, 2, 4, 6, 8A, and 18). All of our wells are located within the Rubidoux Community Services District boundaries and draw from the Riverside Arlington South Subbasin.

Water Treatment Process

Water from Wells 4 and 6 is treated for removal at the Smith Plant of 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and is then treated at the District's Anita B. Smith Nitrate Removal Facility to reduce the concentration of nitrate before it enters the distribution system. To reduce the concentrations of manganese and PFAS in the water delivered to customers, water from Wells 1A, 8A, and 18 is treated at the District's Leland J. Thompson Water Treatment Plant. The water is then blended with water from Well 2 before it enters the distribution system. Prior to blending, water from Well 2 is treated for removal of 1,2,3-TCP and PFAS.

Important Health Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (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 and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health-care provider.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater.

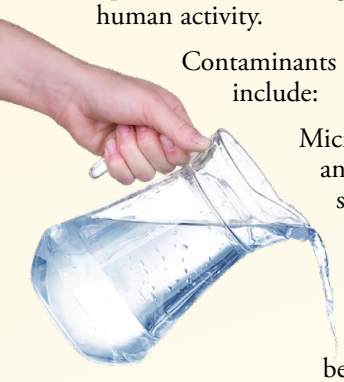


Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jaclyn Makarzec, Director of Engineering, at (951) 684-7580.

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.



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 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, agricultural application, and septic systems; and

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

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

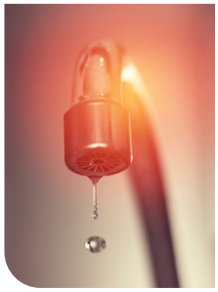
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling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

Community Participation

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board of Directors Meetings. They are held on the first and third Thursday of each month at 4:00 p.m. at 3590 Rubidoux Boulevard, Jurupa Valley.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Rubidoux Community Services District is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have it tested, contact Rubidoux Community Services District at (951) 684-7580. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.



A lead service line inventory has been prepared for Rubidoux Community Services District and is available to the public online at rcsd.org/service-line-inventory-map.

Water Conservation Tips

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 looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It's not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips.

- Automatic dishwashers use three to six 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.

Source Water Assessment

Drinking water source assessments were completed for Wells 2, 4, 6, and 8A in June 2002. The assessments found that Well 2 is considered vulnerable to known contaminant plumes associated with contaminants detected in the water supply (nitrate) and is also vulnerable to historic gas stations and historic wells/dry wells/sumps not associated with any detected contaminants.

Well 4 is considered vulnerable to plastics/synthetics producers not associated with any detected contaminants. Well 6 is considered vulnerable to metal plating/finishing/fabricating and plastics/synthetics producers not associated with any detected contaminants. Well 8A is considered vulnerable to sewer collection systems associated with nitrate detected in the well.

A drinking water source assessment was completed for Well 18 in March 2012 and found that the well is considered vulnerable to automobile body/repair shops, fleet/truck/bus terminals, and gas stations not associated with detected contaminants and is also vulnerable to sewer collection systems associated with nitrate detected in the well.

A drinking water source assessment was completed for Well 1A in June 2019 and found that it is considered vulnerable to automobile body/repair shops and past industrial activities within the watershed, as well as sewer collection systems and past agricultural activities in the watershed that are associated with nitrate detected in the well. Copies of the drinking water source assessments are available from Rubidoux Community Services District.

WATER EMERGENCY GUIDE

Rubidoux Community Services District – Customer Service

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF A WATER EMERGENCY

Major Water Leak (Street, Main Line, or Hydrant)

Examples:
- Water coming from the street or ground
- Broken or leaking fire hydrant
- Large flowing water you cannot control

Call RCSD Immediately
During Business Hours: (951) 684-7580

Service Line Leak (Between Meter & Home)

Signs:
- Wet spots in yard
- Meter running when no water is being used
- Sudden increase in water bill

Customer Responsibility
- Contact a **licensed plumber** for repairs
- You may request a temporary shut-off if needed

Need Water Shut-Off Assistance?
Call RCSD for support

Need a Temporary Water Shut-Off for Repairs
- Plumbing repairs
- Irrigation repairs
- Leak isolation

Contact RCSD Customer Service
We can assist with temporarily shutting off your water

HOW TO CHECK FOR A LEAK

- Turn off all water inside and outside your home
- Locate your water meter (usually near the sidewalk)
- Check the leak indicator (small dial)
- If it is moving **you may have a leak**



WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

RCSD Responsibility:
- Water mains
- Fire hydrants
- Meter (and up to the meter)

Customer Responsibility:
- Service line (meter to home)
- Plumbing, irrigation, fixtures

IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION

Rubidoux Community Services District
Customer Service: (951) 684-7580
Emergency Line: (951) 684-7580 Press 2

TIP

Quick action can prevent costly damage.
If you're unsure—call us first! **We're here to help.**

FOG (Fats, Oils, and Grease)



You may not be aware of it, but every time you pour fat, oil, or grease (FOG) down your sink (e.g., bacon grease), you are contributing to a costly problem in the sewer collection system. FOG coats the inner walls of the plumbing in your house as well as the walls of underground piping throughout the community. Over time, these greasy materials build up and form blockages in pipes, which can lead to wastewater backing up into parks, yards, streets, and storm drains. These backups allow FOG to contaminate local waters, including drinking water. Exposure to untreated wastewater is a public health hazard. FOG discharged into septic systems and drain fields can also cause malfunctions, resulting in more frequent tank pump-outs and other expenses.

Communities spend billions of dollars every year to unplug or replace grease-blocked pipes, repair pump stations, and clean up costly and illegal wastewater spills. Here are some tips that you and your family can follow to help maintain a well-run system now and in the future:

NEVER:

- Pour FOG down the house or storm drains.
- Dispose of food scraps by flushing them.
- Use the toilet as a wastebasket.

ALWAYS:

- Scrape and collect FOG into a waste container such as an empty coffee can, and dispose of it with your garbage.
- Place food scraps in waste containers or garbage bags for disposal with solid wastes.
- Place a wastebasket in each bathroom for solid wastes like disposable diapers, creams and lotions, and personal hygiene products, including nonbiodegradable wipes.

What Are PFAS?

PFAS are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:



- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit bit.ly/3Z5AMm8.

Think Before You Flush!

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of our waterways by disposing responsibly. To find a convenient drop-off location near you, please visit bit.ly/3IeRyXy.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED (AVERAGE)	RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	15	0	4.23	2.36–5.54	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	10	0.004	Highest Site Result: 3.8	ND–3.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2025	1	2	Highest Site Average: 0.1	ND–0.1	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4][1]	[4][1]	RAA: 1.00	0.86–1.11	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2023	5	(0)	0.29	ND–0.68	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	2.0	1	Highest Site Average: 0.61	0.25–0.61	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	LRAA: 2.7	ND–3.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2025	10	20	2.0	ND–5.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	5.6	3.0–8.9	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	2025	6	1	0.2	ND–1.8	No	An inorganic inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries; historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	LRAA: 19.9	5.6–23.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	2023	20	0.43	4.13	3.05–5.91	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 %ILE)	RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	0.3	0.52	0.054–0.72	0/31	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0.2	1.6	ND–4.6	0/31	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (AVERAGE)	RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	NS	72	47–89	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Manganese (ppb)	2025	50	NS	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (TON)	2025	3	NA	1	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH (units)	2025	6.5–8.5	NA	7.8	7.7–7.8	No	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025	1,600	NS	742	310–850	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	80	75–90	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1,000	NS	517	420–670	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	5	NS	0.4	ND–0.9	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [2]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Alkalinity (ppm)	2025	205	190–230
Boron (ppb)	2025	232	120–340
Calcium (ppm)	2025	87	65–110
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2025	273	210–340
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	13.5	11–17
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppq)	2025	0.8	ND–4
Perfluorobutanoic Acid [PFBA] (ppt)	2025	15.1	ND–25
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid [PFHpA] (ppt)	2025	ND	NA
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	2025	ND	NA
Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	2025	4.7	ND–14
Perfluorononanoic Acid [PFNA] (ppt)	2025	ND	NA
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppt)	2025	ND	NA
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2025	ND	NA
Perfluoropentanoic Acid [PFPeA] (ppt)	2025	16.6	ND–38
Potassium (ppm)	2025	4.0	3.5–4.7
Sodium (ppm)	2025	59.2	40–70
Vanadium (ppb)	2025	8.7	7.6–9.6

[1] For chlorine, the values shown represent the MRDL and MRDLG rather than MCL and MCLG, as chlorine is a residual disinfectant rather than a contaminant

[2] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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).

ppq (parts per quadrillion): One part substance per quadrillion parts water (or picograms 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.

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