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ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (760) 365-8333

PWS ID#: CA3610073

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to Maintaining the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

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. Environmental Protection Agency (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.



While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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/3leRyXy.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Warren Basin, located in the heart of Yucca Valley, runs west to east and contains 10 wells from which Hi-Desert Water District (HDWD) draws most of its water supply. The Ames Basin is located in the northern part of the district; it supplies water from a single well. In 2025 the district extracted approximately 2,791 acre-feet (1 acre-foot = 325,851 gallons), with a daily average demand of 7.65 acre-feet, from the two aquifers. To maintain a healthy groundwater basin and water levels in the Warren Basin, the district has been importing state water through the State Water Project via the Mojave Water Agency (MWA) into three recharge locations: Sites 3, 6, and 7. HDWD has been able to recharge approximately 2,547 acre-feet per year into the Warren Basin from the State Water Project.

The district's distribution system serves approximately 26,660 residents with 11,160 service connections. The distribution system covers over 300 miles of piping and is served by 11 active groundwater wells supplying a total of 6,130 gallons per minute. There are 16 water storage reservoirs with a total storage capacity of 13.34 million gallons that feed 18 pressure zones to the active service connections serving the Town of Yucca Valley and unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County known as the Mesa.



QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for questions related to your drinking water, please feel free to contact Marty Stockstell, Water Quality Technician, at (760) 365-8333, ext. 6276.

Infrastructure Repair and Improvements

HDWD's continued commitment to supplying its customers safe drinking water requires ongoing improvements within the distribution system. Water mains, tanks, wells, pressure regulating stations, booster stations, and equipment are all part of the system that we upgrade and maintain throughout the district. HDWD reinstated Well 18E, which is located at the historical Warrens Well. In this process, we updated Well 18E with a chlorine generation system and telemetry. HDWD's Capital Replacement Program crew installed over 33,606 feet of new water main and 53 new fire hydrants.



Community Participation

We welcome and encourage you to get involved with the Hi-Desert Water District. You are invited to attend the district's board of directors meetings, which are held twice a month on the first and third Wednesday at 4:00 p.m. Meetings can be attended in person at the district's office at 55439 29 Palms Highway, Yucca Valley, or via Zoom. Members of the public are also invited to participate in informational tours of the district's water and wastewater facilities to learn more about how our systems operate. Meeting schedules, upcoming events, and additional district information are available on our website at hdwd.com or by contacting the district secretary at (760) 228-6285.

Your Board of Directors:

Sue Tsuda, *President*
Bob Stadum, *Vice President*
Roger Mayes, *Director*
Sheldon Hough, *Director*
Scot McKone, *Director*

Treatment Train Description

The district continuously chlorinates the water supply year-round. The chlorine is made on-site into a sodium hypochlorite solution below 1 percent and injected into the distribution system at 1 part per million (ppm) with a goal of at least 0.2 ppm at the end of the distribution system.

HDWD has a well that has exceeded the state's MCL for arsenic. Water from this well requires treatment before placing it into the distribution system for consumption. The district currently treats this active well, Well 16E, for arsenic by using an approved treatment technique known as blending. In this process, the well water with high concentrations of arsenic is blended with two other wells with lower concentrations. The district monitors the results and reports to the SWRCB on a monthly basis.



Source Water Assessment

The Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is available for review at HDWD. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our water source. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the basin's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources. HDWD's SWAP was completed in December 2002, with newer wells added later. All wells in the source water assessment received a moderate susceptibility rating.

Septic systems within the Warren Basin have the highest potential of contaminants that can affect the groundwater. Sewage can infiltrate the groundwater supply, causing nitrate contamination in excess of maximum contaminant levels (MCL). Nitrates in excess of the MCL can cause a condition known as methemoglobinemia, also referred to as blue baby syndrome. The new sewer collection system will help reduce nitrate levels.

HDWD began installing Phase 1 of its sewer collection system in January 2017. The project reached substantial completion in March 2020. Over approximately three years, over 76 miles of 6- to 21-inch-diameter sewer collection system was installed, along with related appurtenances (manholes, laterals, etc.). HDWD also completed over 76 miles of roadway repair and restoration throughout Yucca Valley. Construction began on Phases 2 and 3 collection systems in August 2025.

HDWD's wastewater reclamation facility was constructed over an 18-month period. Substantial completion was reached in fall 2019. The facility began receiving local effluent in November 2019 and began discharging clean water into its percolation ponds in February 2020. This reduces the number of septic systems, which will help remove the threat of nitrate infiltration to the aquifer.

Benefits of Chlorination

Disinfection, a chemical process used to control disease-causing microorganisms by killing or inactivating them, is unquestionably the most important step in drinking water treatment. By far, the most common method of disinfection in North America is chlorination.

Before communities began routinely treating drinking water with chlorine (starting with Chicago and Jersey City in 1908), cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and hepatitis A killed thousands of U.S. residents annually. Drinking water chlorination and filtration have helped to virtually eliminate these diseases in the U.S. Significant strides in public health are directly linked to the adoption of drinking water chlorination. In fact, the filtration of drinking water and the use of chlorine are probably the most significant public health advancements in human history.

How chlorination works:

- Potent germicide reduction of many disease-causing microorganisms in drinking water to almost immeasurable levels.
- Taste and odor reduction of many disagreeable tastes and odors from foul-smelling algae secretions, sulfides, and decaying vegetation.
- Biological growth elimination of slime bacteria, molds, and algae that commonly grow in water supply reservoirs, on the walls of water mains, and in storage tanks.
- Chemical removal of hydrogen sulfide (which has a rotten egg odor), ammonia, and other nitrogenous compounds that have unpleasant tastes and hinder disinfection. It also helps to remove iron and manganese from raw water.



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 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.



Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Hi-Desert Water District 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. You can take responsibility in protecting 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 it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling 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, or 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 and wish to have it tested, contact Hi-Desert Water District at (760) 365-8333. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory can be found on HDWD's website at hdwd.com/380/Water-Quality. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

“Water is the driving force of all nature.”

-Leonardo da Vinci



Milky Water

It's not uncommon to see a glass of water looking cloudy, but after a few seconds, it clears up. The cloudiness is caused by tiny air bubbles in the water. Like any air, it will work its way to the surface of the water and return to the atmosphere. Cloudy or milky water is completely harmless. Just let it sit for a minute or two, and it will clear up.



Hard vs. Soft Water

Hard water contains higher levels of naturally occurring minerals, primarily calcium and magnesium. These minerals are not harmful to human health and can even contribute beneficial nutrients. However, hard water can cause scale buildup in pipes, appliances, and fixtures. Soft water has lower mineral content and allows soap to lather more easily. It also helps extend the life of water heaters, washing machines, and plumbing fixtures. Hardness levels vary widely depending on local geological and groundwater conditions. Some households choose to install water softeners to reduce scaling and improve appliance efficiency. It is important to note that water hardness is a quality issue, not a safety concern. Both hard and soft water supplied by public water systems meet all health-based drinking water standards.

Table Talk

Get the most out of the Testing Results data table with these simple suggestions. In less than a minute, you will know all there is to know about your water.

- For each substance listed, compare the value in the Amount Detected column against the value in the MCL (or AL or SMCL) column. If the Amount Detected value is smaller, your water meets the health and safety standards set for the substance.
- Verify that there were no violations of the state or federal standards in the Violation column. If there was a violation, you will see a detailed description of the event in this report.
- If there is an ND or a less-than symbol (<), that means that the substance was not detected (i.e., below the detectable limits of the testing equipment).
- The Range column displays the lowest and highest sample readings. NA means only a single sample was taken to test for the substance (assuming there is a reported value in the Amount Detected column).
- If there is sufficient evidence to indicate from where the substance originates, it will be listed under Typical Source.

Water Main Flushing

Distribution mains (pipes) convey water to homes, businesses, and hydrants in your neighborhood. The water entering distribution mains is of very high quality; however, water quality can deteriorate in areas of the distribution mains over time. Water main flushing is the process of cleaning the interior of water distribution mains by sending a rapid flow of water through them.

Flushing maintains water quality in several ways. For example, flushing removes sediments like iron and manganese. Although iron and manganese do not pose health concerns, they can affect the taste, clarity, and color of the water. Additionally, sediments can shield microorganisms from the disinfecting power of chlorine, contributing to the growth of microorganisms within distribution mains. Flushing helps remove stale water and ensures the presence of fresh water with sufficient dissolved oxygen and disinfectant levels and an acceptable taste and smell.

During flushing operations in your neighborhood, some short-term deterioration of water quality, though uncommon, is possible. You should avoid tap water for household uses at that time. If you do use the tap, allow your cold water to run for a few minutes at full velocity before use, and avoid using hot water to prevent sediment accumulation in your hot water tank.

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



What Are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (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.

Q&A

Why Can Tap Water Have a Taste?

Taste in drinking water is usually related to naturally occurring minerals, disinfectants, or seasonal changes in source water. While these characteristics may affect taste, they do not typically indicate a health risk.

Why is water sometimes called the “original energy drink”?

Water helps regulate body temperature, supports digestion, and keeps joints moving—without sugar, calories, or caffeine.

Why is maintaining water infrastructure important?

Pipes, pumps, and treatment facilities are critical for delivering safe drinking water. Regular maintenance and upgrades help prevent leaks, breaks, and service disruptions.

What can customers do to help protect water quality?

Customers can help by reporting leaks, avoiding cross-connections, maintaining household plumbing, and staying informed through their annual water quality report.



What's a Cross-Connection?

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

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

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

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

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. We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

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	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2025	15	0	10.51	5.92–15.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	10	0.004	4.4	ND–8.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	0.79	0.04–1.17	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2025	10	20	1.6	NA	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	2.8	0.97–5.6	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	11	6–16	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	2025	20	0.43	8.23	3.67–12.8	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 LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	0.3	0.15	0.0015–0.210	0/34	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0.2	1.7	ND–5.7	0/34	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2025	200	600	11.2	ND–56	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Color (units)	2025	15	NS	0.25	ND–40	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH (units)	2025	6.5–8.5	NA	8.4	7.5–8.4	No	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2025	500	NA	261	190–320	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	5	NS	0.10	ND–5	No	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2025	5.0	NS	0.0054	ND–0.014	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ¹

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Calcium (ppm)	2025	40.2	25–49	NA
Hardness, Total [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2025	130	70–160	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	6.5	1.5–8.8	NA
Potassium (ppm)	2025	1.66	1.5–1.8	NA
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [PFHxS] (ppb)	2025	0.00037	ND–0.003	NA
Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA] (ppb)	2025	0.00079	ND–0.0041	NA
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppb)	2025	0.0006	ND–0.003	NA
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppb)	2025	0.00026	ND–0.0024	NA
Perfluoropentanoic Acid [PFPeA] (ppb)	2025	0.00048	ND–0.0034	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2025	42.4	37–54	NA

¹ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the 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.

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).

