2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Holloman AFB Public Water System ID: NM3562719

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

Yes, the drinking water provided to Holloman AFB, NM is 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 this past 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?

Holloman AFB (HAFB) normally relies on surface water (40 percent) and groundwater (60 percent) for potable water, but due to the 2012 Little Bear Forest fire the surface water source is expected to be unavailable until late 2021 or early 2022. Holloman AFB will be relying on various wells located 12 to 35 miles southeast of the base near the foothills of the Sacramento Mountains for the next 1+ year(s).

Groundwater is drawn from a total of 16 wells, only 11 of them being active, with an average depth of 450 to 550 feet. There are five well fields in operation: Douglas, Boles, Escondido, San Andres, and Frenchy. The Groundwater extracted from the well fields is transported via pipeline

to two ground level storage tanks located in Boles and San Andres well fields, with a total capacity of 0.9 MG. These water storage tanks are constantly being filled to prevent water deficits from occurring on-base. Ten years ago, average daily water demand on-base was approximately 2.1 million gallons per day (MGD) (6.4 acre-feet) or 766.5 MG per year. The average for 2019 was 0.89 MGD or 326.1 MG per year. This very significant reduction in water consumption is the result of converting the Golf Course to irrigation with treated effluent, an aggressive campaign to find/fix leaks, and replacement of 5 miles of old cast iron water mains. The replacement of old leaky water lines is continuing, thus the base water consumption is continuing to drop.

Water is treated at the Civil Engineering Water Treatment Plant, on base, and is stored in two main storage tanks (1.0 million gallons (MG) and 1.5 MG). The water is then distributed out to the water system to include two elevated tanks (Eagle Tower with a capacity of 0.3 MG (0.9 acre-feet) and North Area Tower with a capacity of 0.25 MG (0.8 acre-feet), having a total capacity of 0.55 MG (1.7 acre-feet). These tanks also serve to keep pressure in pipelines serving the base and are constantly filled.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our water system is routinely inspected by the Civil Engineering Water and Fuels System Maintenance Shop and Bioenvironmental Engineering (BE). Civil Engineering Water and Fuels System Maintenance inspects our system for its technical, financial and managerial capacity to provide safe drinking water to you. To ensure that we provide the highest quality of water available, our water system is operated by state certified operators who oversee the routine operations of our system. All improvements forthcoming will be addressed by the appropriate personnel.

If consumers would like to know more about the source water assessment done by the New Mexico Environment Department they can contact David Torres at 505-841-5306 or david.torres@state.nm.us.

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?

The information contained in the Consumer Confidence Report may not answer all the questions you may have about the quality of the Holloman AFB's drinking water. You are welcome to contact the Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight at (575) 572-7938. Your concerns will be addressed in the monthly Water Working Group meeting.

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.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank

and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- 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.

Source Water Protection Tips

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.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements Not Met for Holloman Air Force Base

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

On 25 February 2020, via mail, Holloman AFB received a Notice of Violation (NOV) that our system recently failed to collect the correct number of drinking water samples. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct the situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health

standards. The table below lists the contaminants and the compliance periods which we did not monitor or test and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the compliance period.

Contaminant	Facility	Compliance Period
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs)	Treatment Plant #2 – Entry Point	2017-2019

What should you do?

There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What happened and what is being done?

- Synthetic Organic Compounds are man-made compounds used for a variety of industrial and agricultural purposes. This group of contaminants includes pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and dioxin. SOC health effects include damage to the nervous system, kidneys, and cancer risks. BE collects SOC water samples twice every three years on separate quarters.

- SOC samples were collected on 28 June 2018 but due to the submission of an incomplete sample set, were rejected by the lab; resampling was not accomplished. Samples collected on 3 December 2018 met regulatory standards.

- On 20 December 2019, Bioenvironmental Engineering (BE) became aware that a second set of SOC samples for the 2017-2019 compliance period had not been submitted.

- In order to return to compliance, BE has begun to collect SOC samples in the year 2020 instead of 2021 as previously scheduled. Samples collected on 14 January 2020 and 14 April 2020 have met regulatory standards.

- In response to this NOV, the New Mexico Environmental Department (NMED) requires public notification to base populace via a few options; BE chooses to notify the public in the annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

Results of voluntary monitoring

In an effort to provide supplemental information on unregulated contaminants of concern, perfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) samples were voluntarily collected in March 2019. Used for firefighting at airfields as part of aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) fire extinguishing agent and in a number of industrial processes. The EPA lifetime drinking water Health Advisory (HA) is 70 ppt. Samples were taken from the water system point of entry and results are provided below (see unit descriptions for definitions).

Contaminants	Result
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ND
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTriA)	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeA)	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ND
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	ND
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	ND

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. Holloman AFB (PWSID: NM3562719) 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 or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl_2) (ppm)	4	4	0.9	0.8	0.9	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0.87	NA	1.98	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	22.2	NA	43.5	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.024	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.28	NA	NA	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.76	NA	NA	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.9	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		54	NA	NA	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Radioactive Contaminants								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	6.17	4	6.17	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	3.19	NA	NA	2017	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	2.7	NA	NA	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
Acrylamide	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2019	No	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.17	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2.8	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
1-butanol (ug/L)	2		ND	No	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Residue of banned herbicide
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2-methoxyethanol (ug/L)	2		ND	No	
2-propen-1-ol (ug/L)	2		ND	No	
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	ND	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	ND	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlordane (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Residue of banned termiticide
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) (ppq)	0	30	ND	No	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; Discharge from chemical factories
Diquat (ppb)	20	20	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Endothall (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	0	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	0	400	ND	No	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	0	1	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	0	1	ND	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	500	500	ND	No	Herbicide runoff
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Herbicide runoff
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Toxaphene (ppb)	0	3	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane (ug/L)	2		ND	No	
butylated hydroxyanisole (ug/L)	2		ND	No	
chlorpyrifos (ug/L)	2		ND	No	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
dimethipin (ug/L)	2		ND	No	
ethoprop (ug/L)	2		ND	No	
germanium (ug/L)	2		ND	No	
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-toluidine (ug/L)	2		ND	No	
oxyfluorfen (ug/L)	2		ND	No	
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
profenofos (ug/L)	2		ND	No	
quinoline (ug/L)	2		ND	No	
tebuconazole (ug/L)	2		ND	No	
total permethrin (cis- & trans-) (ug/L)	2		ND	No	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
tribufos (ug/L)	2		ND	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. Therefore, contaminants/chemicals do not yet have reporting limits or maximum contaminant levels.

Contaminants	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
1-butanol (ug/L)	ND		
2-methoxyethanol (ug/L)	ND		
2-propen-1-ol (ug/L)	ND		
HAA6Br (ug/L)	1.06	0	3.4
HAA9 (ug/L)	1.43	0	4.6
alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane (ug/L)	ND		
butylated hydroxyanisole (ug/L)	ND		
chlorpyrifos (ug/L)	ND		
dimethipin (ug/L)	ND		
ethoprop (ug/L)	ND		
germanium (ug/L)	ND		
manganese (ug/L)	0.42	0.41	0.43
o-toluidine (ug/L)	ND		
oxyfluorfen (ug/L)	ND		
profenofos (ug/L)	ND		
quinoline (ug/L)	ND		
tebuconazole (ug/L)	ND		
total permethrin (cis- & trans-) (ug/L)	ND		
tribufos (ug/L)	ND		

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms 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)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
NA	NA: not applicable

Unit Descriptions	
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

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