Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – unenforceable public health 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.
NA – Not applicable
NECWA – Northeast Crossett Water Association
NCU – North Crossett Utilities
Parts per billion (ppb) - a unit of measurement for detected levels of contaminants in drinking water. One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Parts per million (ppm) – a unit of measurement for detected levels of contaminants in drinking water. One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - a measure of the radioactivity in water.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride (Crossett Water)	N	Average: 0.62 Range: 0.40 – 0.94	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth

LEAD AND COPPER TAP MONITORING

Contaminant	Number of Sites over Action Level	90th Percentile Result	Unit	Action Level	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead (NECWA)	0	0.001	ppm	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (NECWA)	0	0.43	ppm	1.3	

♦ We are currently on a reduced monitoring schedule and required to sample once every three years for lead and copper at the customers' taps. The results above are from 2017. Our next required monitoring period is in 2020.

REGULATED DISINFECTANTS

Disinfectant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MRDLG (Public Health Goal)	MRDL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine (NECWA)	N	Average: 0.88 Range: 0.20 – 2.20	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

BY-PRODUCTS OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (NECWA)	N	0	ppb	0	60
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (NECWA)	N	2.6	ppb	NA	80

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chloroform (N.Crossett)	Average: 0.47 Range: 0 – 1.08	ppb	70	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (N.Crossett)	Average: 0.38 Range: 0 – 1.52	ppb	0	
Dibromochloromethane (N.Crossett)	Average: 1.2 Range: 0 – 3.9	ppb	60	
Bromoform (N.Crossett)	Average: 4.3 Range: 0 - 14	ppb	0	
Bromochloromethane (N. Crossett)	0.68	ppb	NA	Undetermined
Dibromomethane (N. Crossett)	2.84	ppb		

♦ Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. MCLs (Maximum Contaminant Levels) and MCLGs (Maximum Contaminant Level Goals) have not been established for all unregulated contaminants.