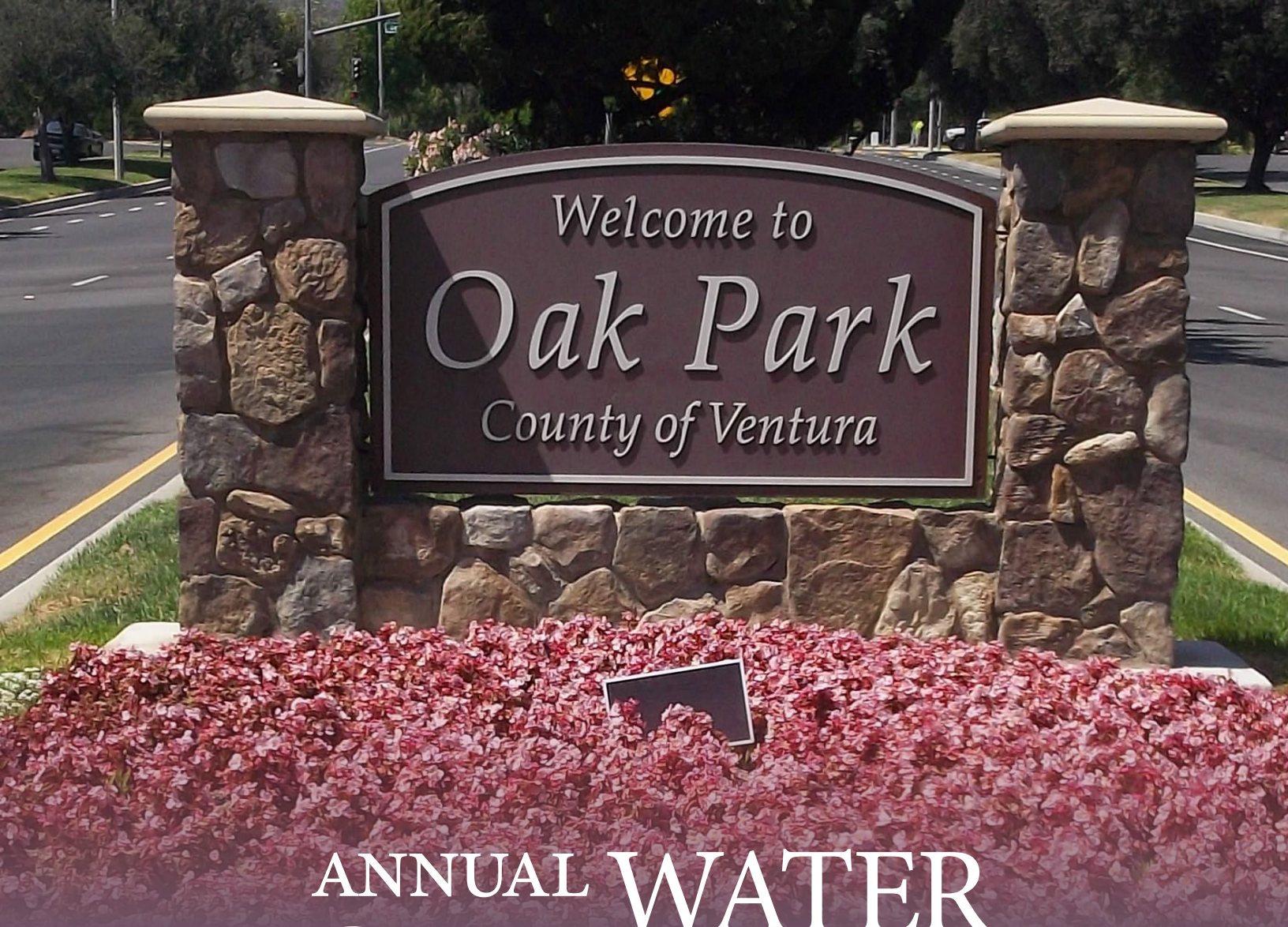


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2021

Presented By

TRIUNFO
WATER & SANITATION DISTRICT

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

PWS ID#: CA5610043

We've Come a Long Way

Once again, we are proud to present our annual water quality report covering the period between January 1 and December 31, 2021. In a matter of only a few decades, drinking water has become exponentially safer and more reliable than at any other point in human history. Our exceptional staff continues to work hard every day—at all hours—to deliver the highest-quality drinking water without interruption. Although the challenges ahead are many, we feel that by relentlessly investing in customer outreach and education, new treatment technologies, system upgrades, and training, the payoff will be reliable, high-quality tap water delivered to you and your family.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The 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.

> "When the well is dry, we know the worth of water."
>
> —*Benjamin Franklin*

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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, that can be naturally occurring or can result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, that 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 applications, and septic systems;

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

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.

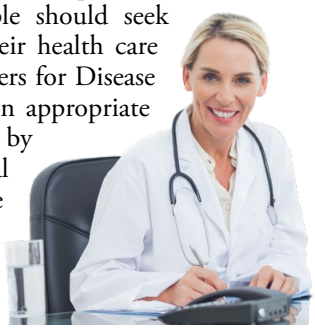
Where Does My Water Come From?

Triunfo Water & Sanitation District is a purveyor of CMWD water. In 2021, CMWD supplied water from the MWD-Jensen Plant (85%), MWD-Weymouth Plant (14%), and the Calleguas Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant (LBWFP) (1%). MWD's drinking water supply is conveyed from the Department of Water Resources State Water Project and the Colorado River Aqueduct. The source supplies are filtered and disinfected at MWD's Jensen Filtration Facility and/or the Calleguas LBWFP. Following treatment, water is conveyed by pipeline through the San Fernando Valley to CMWD's mile-long tunnel in the Santa Susana Mountains. The water is then distributed by CMWD to purveyors and Ventura County residents. Reserve supplies of this imported water are stored in CMWD's Lake Bard reservoir in Thousand Oaks.

Triunfo Water & Sanitation District distributed an average of about 58.98 million gallons of water each month to an estimated population of 12,200 in 2021.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.



QUESTIONS? If you have any questions about this report or your service, please contact the Triunfo Water & Sanitation District at (805) 658-4650. For additional information on the quality of water delivered by Calleguas Metropolitan Water District (CMWD), contact Amy Mueller at (805) 579-7117 or visit the Web site www.calleguas.com. State water supply information can be obtained from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) at www.mwdh2o.com.

Tap vs. Bottled

Thanks in part to aggressive marketing, the bottled water industry has successfully convinced us all that water purchased in bottles is a healthier alternative to tap water. However, according to a four-year study conducted by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), bottled water is not necessarily cleaner or safer than most tap water. In fact, about 40 percent of bottled water is actually just tap water, according to government estimates.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is responsible for regulating bottled water, but these rules allow for less rigorous testing and purity standards than those required by the U.S. EPA for community tap water. For instance, the high mineral content of some bottled waters makes them unsuitable for babies and young children. Furthermore, the FDA completely exempts bottled water that's packaged and sold within the same state, which accounts for about 70 percent of all bottled water sold in the United States.

People spend 10,000 times more per gallon for bottled water than they typically do for tap water. If you get your recommended eight glasses a day from bottled water, you could spend up to $1,400 annually. The same amount of tap water would cost about 49 cents. Even if you installed a filter device on your tap, your annual expenditure would be far less than what you'd pay for bottled water.

For a detailed discussion on the NRDC study results, check out its Web site at https://goo.gl/Jxb6xG.

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 fats, oil, or grease down the house or storm drains.
- Dispose of food scraps by flushing them.
- Use the toilet as a waste basket.

ALWAYS:

- Scrape and collect fat, oil, and grease 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.

How Long Can I Store Drinking Water?

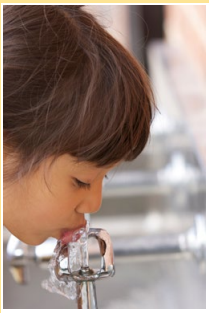
The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria before it was filled with tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

Source Water Assessment

MWD has completed a source water assessment of its State Water Project Supply. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850. The sources of supply are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

Public Meetings

Our customers are welcome to learn more about the Triunfo Water & Sanitation District by attending any of the regularly scheduled board meetings. They are held on the fourth Monday of each month at 5:15 p.m. For information on the location of the meetings, please call (805) 658-4642.



Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.) 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 of them responsibly. To find a convenient drop-off location near you, please visit https://bit.ly/3IeRyXy.

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

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 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.

Table Talk

Get the most out of the Testing Results data table with this simple suggestion. 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, SMCL) column. If the Amount Detected value is smaller, your water meets the health and safety standards set for the substance.

Other Table Information Worth Noting

Verify that there were no violations of the state and/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. If there is an NA showing, that 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.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. Also, the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we show only 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 often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Triunfo Water & Sanitation District		MWD Jensen Plant			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2021	1	0.6	NA	NA	0.064	ND–0.12	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	10	0.004	NA	NA	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2021	1	2	NA	NA	ND	ND	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2021	10	0.1	NA	NA	4.5	1.2–9.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	1.8	0.48–2.2	NA[1]	NA[1]	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP Precursors [TOC] (ppm)	2021	TT	NA	NA	NA	2.0	1.1–2.0	No	Various natural and man-made sources
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	2.0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria (Units)	2021	Surface water treatment=TT	HPC=NA	1.28	1–7	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Gross Beta Particle Activity[2] (pCi/L)	2021	50	(0)	NA	NA	ND	ND	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2021	60	NA	5.2	3.3–6.9	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrite [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2021	1	1	0.1	0.1–0.1	ND	ND	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2021	50	30	NA	NA	ND	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2021	80	NA	21.5	15–28	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	2021	20	0.43	NA	NA	ND	ND–3.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	MWD Weymouth Plant AMOUNT DETECTED	MWD Weymouth Plant RANGE LOW-HIGH	Calleguas LBWFP AMOUNT DETECTED	Calleguas LBWFP RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2021	1	0.6	0.15	ND–0.24	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	10	0.004	ND	ND	4	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2021	1	2	0.11	NA	ND	ND	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2021	10	0.1	ND	ND–7	ND	ND	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	NA	NA	2.3	1.7–2.6	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP Precursors [TOC] (ppm)	2021	TT	NA	2.4	1.8–2.5	NA	NA	No	Various natural and man-made sources
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	2.0	1	NA	NA	0.7	0.7–1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria (Units)	2021	Surface water treatment=TT	HPC=NA	NA	NA	0.5	ND–15.1	No	Naturally present in the environment
Gross Beta Particle Activity[2] (pCi/L)	2021	50	(0)	5	4–6	ND	ND	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2021	60	NA	NA	NA	8.3	3.0–14.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrite [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2021	1	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2021	50	30	ND	ND	13	13–13	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2021	80	NA	NA	NA	19.8	12–28	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	2021	20	0.43	2	1–3	1.3	NA	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)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	0.3	0.150	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2019	15	0.2	5.3	1/30	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	MWD Jensen Plant AMOUNT DETECTED	MWD Jensen Plant RANGE LOW-HIGH	MWD Weymouth Plant AMOUNT DETECTED	MWD Weymouth Plant RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2021	200	NS	64	ND–120	150	ND–240	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2021	500	NS	72	65–80	96	95–97	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2021	15	NS	2	1–2	1	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Units)	2021	Non-corrosive	NS	12.2	NA	12.4	12.4–12.5	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2021	1,600	NS	558	519–598	964	962–965	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2021	500	NS	66	61–72	219	217–221	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2021	1,000	NS	300	298–302	604	599–609	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2021	5	NS	0.06	NA	0.03	NA	No	Soil runoff

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Calleguas LBWFP AMOUNT DETECTED	Calleguas LBWFP RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2021	200	NS	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2021	500	NS	97	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2021	15	NS	ND	ND	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Units)	2021	Non-corrosive	NS	12.1	NA	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2021	1,600	NS	703	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2021	500	NS	83	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2021	1,000	NS	380	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2021	5	NS	0.06	NA	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES [3]

		Triunfo Water & Sanitation District		MWD Jensen Plant		MWD Weymouth Plant		Calleguas LBWFP	
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Alkalinity (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	92	86–97	126	123–128	110	NA
Anatoxin-a (ppb)	2018	0.0064	ND–0.0064	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	0.18	NA	0.13	NA	0.20	NA
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	2.54375	1.8–3.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	0.345625	ND–0.87	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	30	27–32	67	64–70	33	NA
Chlorate [D] (ppb)	2021	NA	NA	88	NA	55	NA	ND	ND
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	0.86875	0.51–1.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	3.53125	3.1–3.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	2.2875	1.1–3.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hardness [Total Hardness] (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	122	110–133	272	270–273	144	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	12	12–13	26	25–26	15	NA
Manganese (ppb)	2019	0.96	0.68–1.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	0.07625	ND–0.31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N-Nitrosodimethylamine [NDMA] (ppt)	2021	NA	NA	2.6	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND
pH (Units)	2021	NA	NA	8.3	8.3–8.4	8.1	8.1–8.2	8.1	NA
Potassium (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	2.7	2.6–2.7	4.6	4.4–4.7	3.0	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	64	61–68	98	95–101	73	NA
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	1.7	1.1–2.0	2.3	1.8–2.5	0.9	NA
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	0.26	ND–0.52	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[1] Sampled in 2019.
[2] The State Water Resources Control Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
[3] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to 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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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.

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).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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