ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025

Presented By

TRIUNFO
WATER & SANITATION DISTRICT

PWS ID#: CA5610043

A Message from Carl Jarecky, Chair of the Board of Directors

Triunfo Water and Sanitation District is proud to share our 2025 Annual Water Quality Report. This report provides a comprehensive snapshot of your water quality, covering all testing conducted from January 1 through December 31, 2025—including details on the source of our water, its composition, and how it compares to regulatory standards. We take our commitment to delivering safe, dependable drinking water seriously, and we believe that keeping you informed is central to that mission. Knowledgeable customers are our greatest partners. As you'll find in the pages that follow, Triunfo once again met or exceeded all monitoring and reporting requirements in 2025. Our Triunfo promise to you remains unchanged: reliable, cost-efficient, high-quality water service—delivered with your best interest at the center.

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, 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 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, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

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

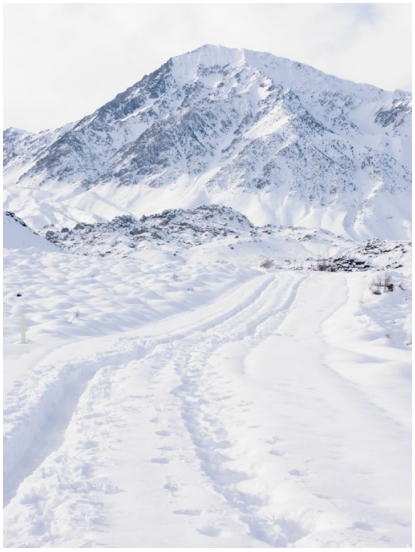
To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Public Meetings

You are welcome to learn more about Triunfo at triunfowsd.com or by attending any of the regularly scheduled board meetings in person or online. They are typically held on the fourth Monday of each month at 5:15 p.m. at the district office, 370 North Westlake Boulevard, Suite 100, Westlake Village.

Where Does Triunfo's Water Come From?



Triunfo distributed an average of 46.4 million gallons of water each month to a population of nearly 14,000 people in 2025. All of the potable water currently served by Triunfo originates outside of the service area. In 2025, it was primarily provided by the State Water Project. This source originates as snowmelt in the northern Sierra Nevada Mountains and travels from the Sacramento - San Joaquin River Delta down the California Aqueduct to Castaic Lake. The water is filtered and disinfected by the Metropolitan Water District at the Jensen Water Treatment Plant and then conveyed by pipeline through the San Fernando Valley to Calleguas Municipal Water District, where it travels through Calleguas's mile-long tunnel in the Santa Susana Mountains. The water is then distributed by Calleguas to Triunfo and other purveyors throughout Ventura County. Reserve supplies of this imported water are stored in Lake Bard Reservoir in Thousand Oaks or Las Posas Wellfield in Moorpark. In 2025, Calleguas's supply of water consisted of 94 percent from Metropolitan's Jensen Plant and 6 percent from water that it previously stored.

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report, or the quality of the water delivered to you, please contact Dave Rydman, Operations Manager, at (805) 658-4643 or davidrydman@triunfowsd.com. For any additional questions, comments, or suggestions, visit our website at triunfowsd.com, call us at (800) 613-0901, email triunfowater@triunfowsd.com, or connect via Facebook, Twitter/X, Nextdoor, and Youtube @ triunfowsd.com.

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. Triunfo is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing any lead pipes in the distribution system 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 help protect 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. At any home or business with a lead service line or galvanized requiring a replacement service line, you may need to flush the pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact Arik Baharouzi at arikbaharouzi@triunfowsd.com or (805) 432-0447 for information on laboratories that provide this service. 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 may be viewed at Triunfo's district office. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

Source Water Assessment

Metropolitan last completed source water assessments of the State Water Project and the Colorado River supply in 2021 and 2022, respectively. Both these sources are exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fire impacts, and other factors that can affect water quality. Treatment to remove contaminants can be more expensive and more challenging than measures to protect source waters, which is why Metropolitan and other water agencies invest resources to support improved watershed protection programs. Metropolitan's water treatment operations are modified and adapted to ensure continued compliance with drinking water regulations and water quality goals under changing source water conditions. A copy of both assessments can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan directly at (800) 354-4420. The next updates for the Colorado River and State Water Project source water assessments are required in 2026 and 2027, respectively.

What About 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. Because they don't easily break down, they're often referred to as "forever chemicals."

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

In 2024 and 2025, Triunfo participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) that was focused on the presence of PFAS in drinking water. The laboratory analyses for UCMR5 did not detect PFAS in Triunfo's water supplies.

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 atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/.

Important Health Information

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 healthcare 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 (800-426-4791) or epa.gov/safewater.

Test Results

The water Triunfo serves is monitored for many different constituents on a very strict sampling schedule and must meet specific health standards. The tables below show only those constituents that were detected in the water (a complete list of all analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; what is important is ensuring all detects are 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.

Triunfo participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on 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

				Triunfo Water & Sanitation District		MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas LBWFP		Calleguas Las Posas Wellfield			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2025	1	0.6	NA	NA	0.06	ND–0.079	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	10	0.004	NA	NA	ND	NA	2	2–2	2	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Bromate (ppb)	2025	10	0.1	NA	NA	4.1	1.4–6.7	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	2.0	1	NA	NA	0.7	0.2–1.1	0.7	0.2–1.1	0.7	0.2–1.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2025	15	(0)	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	2.0	ND–3.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2025	50[1]	(0)	NA	NA	ND	NA	7.6	5.7–9.1	5.0	4.4–5.7	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	8.3	5–9	11.8	6–24	11.8	6–24	11.8	6–24	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria [HPC] (CFU/mL)	2025	TT	NA	1.07	ND–2	ND	ND–7	ND	ND–7	ND	ND–7	No	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2024	10	10	NA	NA	0.5	0.5–0.5	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Triunfo Water & Sanitation District		MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas LBWFP		Calleguas Las Posas Wellfield			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Selenium (ppb)	2025	50	30	NA	NA	ND	NA	9	8–9	8	6–9	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium (ppb)	2025	2	0.1	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	1	ND–2	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2025	4	4	1.71	0.27–2.2	2.4	1.7–2.8	2.4	1.7–2.8	2.4	1.7–2.8	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	16.5	13–18	23.5	10–42	23.5	10–42	23.5	10–42	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.06	NA	0.16	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2025	20	0.43	NA	NA	2	2–3	1.3	1.2–1.5	1.3	1.1–1.5	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)	2025	1.3	0.3	0.087	ND–0.27	0/39	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0.2	ND	ND–ND	0/39	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas LBWFP		Calleguas Las Posas Wellfield			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2025	200	600	60	ND–79	ND	ND–ND	ND	ND–ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	NS	49	46–52	99	96–100	60	52–67	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2025	15	NS	1	1–1	ND	ND–ND	3	ND–5	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2024	3	NS	1	1–1	ND	ND–ND	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025	1,600	NS	504	503–504	752	729–765	563	546–579	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	71	64–78	103	102–104	102	94–110	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	MWD Jensen Plant AMOUNT DETECTED	MWD Jensen Plant RANGE LOW-HIGH	Calleguas LBWFP AMOUNT DETECTED	Calleguas LBWFP RANGE LOW-HIGH	Calleguas Las Posas Wellfield AMOUNT DETECTED	Calleguas Las Posas Wellfield RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1,000	NS	297	293–301	437	400–470	325	290–360	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2024	5.0	NS	ND	ND–ND	0.06	0.06–0.06	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [2]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Triunfo Water & Sanitation District AMOUNT DETECTED	Triunfo Water & Sanitation District RANGE LOW-HIGH	MWD Jensen Plant AMOUNT DETECTED	MWD Jensen Plant RANGE LOW-HIGH	Calleguas LBWFP AMOUNT DETECTED	Calleguas LBWFP RANGE LOW-HIGH	Calleguas Las Posas Wellfield AMOUNT DETECTED	Calleguas Las Posas Wellfield RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	98	96–100	123	120–130	95	90–100	NA
Boron (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	0.2	NA	0.3	NA	0.2	0.2–0.2	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	32	31–34	38	37–38	36	35–36	NA
Chlorate [D] (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	71	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Corrosivity [AI] (units)	2025	NA	NA	12.2	12.2–12.3	12.3	NA	12.0	11.9–12.0	NA
Hardness, Total (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	140	137–142	164	161–169	146	145–147	NA
Lithium (ppb)	2024	9.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	14	13–14	17	16–18	14	NA	NA
N-Nitrosodimethylamine [NDMA] (ppt)	2025	NA	NA	2.1	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	NA
pH (units)	2025	NA	NA	8.3	8.3–8.4	8.2	8.2–8.3	8	NA	NA
Potassium (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	2.8	2.8–2.9	4	NA	3	NA	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	48	46–50	86	85–86	49	43–55	NA
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	2.3	1.9–2.4	2.5	2.3–2.8	1.9	1.8–1.9	NA
Vanadium (ppb)	2023	NA	NA	3.9	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA

[1] The SWRCB considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
[2] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
[3] Sampled in 2022.

Think Before You Flush!

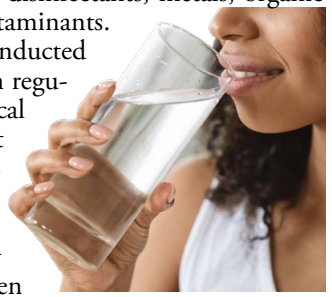
Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of our waterways by disposing responsibly. To find a convenient drop-off location near you, please visit fda.gov/drugs/disposal-unused-medicines-what-you-should-know/drug-disposal-drug-take-back-options.

The Benefits of Fluoridation

Metropolitan treats water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent dental caries in consumers. State regulations require the fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained at or below 2 parts per million (ppm), with an optimum dose of 1 ppm. Metropolitan's monitoring showed that the fluoride levels in the treated water ranged from 0.2 to 1.1 ppm, with an average of 0.7 ppm. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

Why We Test So Often

Drinking water is one of the most closely monitored resources in the United States. Water systems regularly test for bacteria, disinfectants, metals, organic chemicals, radioactive substances, and many other contaminants. Some tests are performed daily, while others are conducted weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually, depending on regulatory requirements and system size. Microbiological testing for bacteria such as coliforms ensures that disinfection is working properly. Turbidity monitoring confirms effective filtration. Chemical testing verifies that treatment processes remain optimized. All certified laboratories must meet strict quality assurance requirements to ensure accurate results. When results approach regulatory limits, corrective actions are taken immediately.



What's a Cross-Connection?

A cross-connection is formed at any point where a pipeline containing drinking water connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air-conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or non-drinking water sources. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line. 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.

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. In Oak Park, two additional risks for cross-connections are irrigation systems on elevated slopes and buried plumbing adjacent to areas where recycled water is used for irrigation. If you have concerns about the potential for cross-connections, please direct them to backflow@triunfowsd.com.

Water Treatment Process

The process used to treat the water that is delivered to your home or business consists of five steps.

First, when the water from the State Water Project is drawn from Castaic Lake, it is disinfected using ozone to kill microorganisms, pathogens, viruses, and protozoa. Hydrogen peroxide can also be added to adjust the taste and smell.

Second, aluminum sulfate and polymer are added to the water and blended rapidly using mixers to help particles in the water stick together and make larger particles that are more easily removed. In the third step, large mechanical mixers gently agitate the water, allowing time for larger suspended particles to bind together and form floc. Next, the floc particles, which are much heavier than the surrounding water, settle out in large basins as a layer of material and are mechanically removed.

Finally, the water passes through filters made of anthracite coal, sand, and gravel. These filters remove the smaller particles that did not settle in the large basins. Once the treatment process is complete, chlorine and ammonia are added to the water to form chloramines and maintain a disinfectant residual as the water flows through the distribution system to customers. Caustic soda is added as a corrosion control measure to adjust the pH level of the water and protect pipes and plumbing fixtures. If you are interested in more detail on the treatment process, please visit mwdh2o.com/water-quality-and-treatment/.

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.

CFU/mL: Colony-forming units per milliliter.

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).

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.

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.