West Deptford Township
MUNICIPAL BUILDING
400 CROWN POINT ROAD
WEST DEPTFORD, NEW JERSEY
08086

Township Committee meeting dates are the third Wednesday of every month. Special meetings are advertised according to law.

Landlords must distribute this information to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 2021, c. 82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2025 (2024 Data)

West Deptford Township
PWSID# NJ0820001

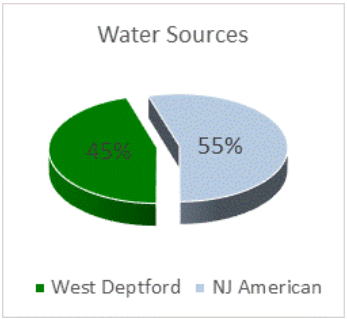
West Deptford Township's goal is to provide you with water that meets or surpasses all the standards for safe drinking water.

These health and safety standards are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). We're at work 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to provide you and your family with top quality water. We regularly test water samples to be sure that your water meets the safety standards. All the test results are on file with the NJDEP, the agency that monitors and regulates drinking water quality in our state. Both the EPA and the NJDEP require water suppliers to send a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to customers on an annual basis.

This CCR provides important information about your drinking water. It shows how your drinking water measured up to government standards during 2024. Please read it carefully and feel free to call West Deptford Township at 856.845.4004 ext.127, or the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791 with any questions. If you have specific questions about water as it relates to your personal health we suggest that you contact your health care provider.

Where does your water come from?

West Deptford Township obtains our water from a blend of sources. The Township maintains five active wells drilled between 200 and 500 feet in the underground source of water called the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy (PRM) Aquifer. The Township controls the property around these wells and restricts any activity that could contaminate them. All of our water is treated at one of five treatment facilities located at or near the wells.



Water is also obtained from NJ American Water Company who maintain groundwater sources in the PRM Aquifer and a surface water treatment plant located in Delran, NJ. The source for this system is the Delaware River.

How do drinking water sources become polluted?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must 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 **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.

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.

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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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

Source Water Assessments

The NJDEP has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at **http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html** or by contacting the NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at **609-292-5550** or **watersupply@dep.nj.gov**.

The source water assessment table for West Deptford Township is provided below. The table provides the number of wells that have either a high (H), medium (M), or low (L) susceptibility rating for each of eight contaminant

If a water system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, the DEP may change existing monitoring schedules based upon susceptibility ratings.

Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.

Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements (both naturally occurring and man-made) that aid plant growth. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlorodane.

Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm or call 800-648-0394.

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors: A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants used to kill pathogens (usually chlorine) react with dissolved organic material (leaves, etc.) in surface water.

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile-Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
Sources	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
6 Wells	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	1	0	5	0	6	0	1	4	1	0	1	5	0	6	0

Waived Requirements

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals, and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system has been granted a waiver for asbestos.

Contact Information

Please contact West Deptford Township at 856-845-4004 ext. 127 regarding the content of this report. We encourage public participation at our regular Township Committee meetings which is held every third Wednesday of each month unless otherwise advertised. Meetings are located at the Municipal Building, 400 Crown Point Road, West Deptford, NJ. Please check the Township Website for any updates.

This water quality report can be found at https://www.westdeptford.com/services/departments/water_sewer/index.php

Information on Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Q: What are Perfluoroalkyl Compounds (PFAS)?

A: PFAS are a large group of synthetic fluorinated organic compounds that contain at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom and are widely used in manufacturing everyday products to make them more resistant to stains, grease and water. PFAS are used in non-stick cookware, stain resistant carpets and waterproof clothing.

Q: How are people exposed to PFAS?

A: PFAS are used in manufacturing processes, so they are not usually present in high concentrations in most consumer products. PFAS are environmentally persistent and recalcitrant towards nature degradation. They would accumulate in fish and other animals that humans consume. Some PFAS are used in insecticides, firefighting foam and aftermarket carpet treatment.

Therefore PFAS could be ingested or inhaled from products that use the chemicals and from environmental release of the chemicals.

Q: Are PFAS in drinking water a concern?

A: PFAS exposure has been linked to various health effects, including increased cholesterol, liver damage, thyroid disease, changes in immune function, increased risk of certain cancers, and reproductive problems

Q: Are there any New Jersey regulatory standards for PFAS?

A: NJDEP has approved a MCL of 13 parts per trillion for PFNA, as of September 2018. Additional standards for PFOS (13 ppt) and PFOA (14 ppt) were issued in 2020.

Q: What about West Deptford Township residents who rely upon potable private wells for their drinking water?

A: West Deptford Township has worked in collaboration with the NJDEP and Solvay to identify and sample private wells used for drinking water. If the well results were above NJDEP drinking water standards for PFCs, local treatment systems known as Point of Entry Treatment (POET) water system were installed to remove the PFAS from the water prior to use. West Deptford Township entered into a contract with the NJDEP in 2015 to connect West Deptford residents with private potable wells, which have tested positive for the presence of PFAS, to the West Deptford Public Water Supply System. Since that time, many residents with private wells have been connected to the Township water system. Some of the funding of this program is coming from the NJDEP. Solvay has also reimbursed the Township for some water connections.

Q: Where can I obtain additional information on the subject of PFAS?

A: There are numerous studies and informational resources on this subject on the internet and links exist on the EPA and NJDEP websites as well. If you don't have access to the internet at your home or on your phone, stop by the West Deptford Public Library, they are a great resource for our community.

Q: Are there any concerns with West Deptford's drinking water supply with respect to PFAS?

A: During our routine sampling, Well #4 exceeded the MCL for PFNA in the 4th quarter. Upon receiving the results the well was immediately taken out of service. All other wells currently in service 5, 6, 7, and 8 remain in compliance with EPA guidelines, NJDEP regulations, and all public safety requirements. All of West Deptford's PFAS sampling is collected and tested by a certified laboratory. West Deptford continues to provide safe drinking water to our residents. The Township has increased all PFAS testing to monthly, which exceeds the NJDEP requirements.

The Township voluntarily removed Well #3 and Well #8 from service following the detection of PFNA in January 2014 and October 2015, respectively. Well #3 remains out of service. No water from Well#3 has been delivered to our customers since the 2014 date noted above.

The Township worked with Solvay to complete a PFAS treatment system at Well #8, which is online. Testing at this well is being completed monthly to monitor the treatment process. All PFAS results have been non-detect for finished water from this treatment plant.

Q: What are the next steps for West Deptford Township regarding PFAS?

A: With the agreed settlement between Solvay Specialty Polymers and NJDEP, the Mayor and Township Committee negotiated with Solvay for an initial payment of $15 Million for the design, construction, and continued maintenance of PFAS treatment facilities for wells 3, 4, and 5. The design of these treatment facilities is ongoing and construction is projected to be completed in the next 2-3 years.

On May 6, 2025 the Township took delivery of a temporary PFAS treatment system for Well #4 and is expected to go online by May 31st. The Twp will be installing another temporary system at Well #5 with an expected delivery date of 6/12/2025. These temporary treatments will be utilizing the same treatment process as Well #8 with ion exchange resin that has been proven to remove PFAS from the drinking water.

West Deptford Township is resolved is delivering safe quality drinking water to its residents. The Township will continue to provide property access to Solvay for several West Deptford Township properties in order to assist in ongoing groundwater investigation and remediation projects.

Lead Notice

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. West Deptford is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes b running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in our water and wish to have your water tested, contact West Deptford Twp at 856-845-4004 Ext:127. Information of lead in drinking water , testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Call us at 856-845-4004 Ext:127 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water

The lead service line inventory can be found at https://www.westdeptford.com/services/departments/water_sewer/index.php

People with Special Health Concerns

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 / CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

West Deptford 2024 Water Quality Results

Radioactive Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Combined Radium - 228 & 226 Test Results Year 2023	0 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	Range: ND-1.5 Highest: 1.50	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Emitters Test Results Year 2023	0 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	Range: ND-5.70 Highest: 5.70	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Likely Source**
Nitrate Test Results Year 2024	10 ppm	10 ppm	Range: ND Highest: ND	N	Runoff from fertilizer use, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, erosion of natural deposits
Barium Test Results Year 2023	2 ppm	2 ppm	Range: 0.018-0.11 Highest: 0.11	N	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries, and erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Test Results Year 2023	4 ppm	4 ppm	Range: 0.34-1.30 Highest: 1.30	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel Test Result Year 2023	n/a	n/a (ppm)	Range: ND-0.001 Highest: 0.001	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper & Lead	**MCLG**	**AL**	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Likely Source**
Copper Test Results Year 2024	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	90th Percentile: 0.354 Samples > AL: 0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion
Lead Test Results Year 2024	0 ppb	15 ppb	90th Percentile: 0.00 Samples > AL: 1	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Disinfectants	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Likely Source**
Chlorine Test Results Year 2024	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Range: 0.05-1.18 RAA: 0.40	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Compounds / Disinfection By-Products	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Likely Source**
HAA5 Haloaecetic Acids Test Results Year 2024	n/a	60 ppb	Range: ND-15.3 Highest: 9.0 LRAA	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test Results Year 2024	n/a	80 ppb	Range: ND-39.53 Highest: 32.0 LRAA	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Toluene[1] Test Results Year 2023	0 ppb	1000 ppb	Range: ND-2.76 Highest: 2.76	N	Industrial waste discharge from petroleum.

[1] Volatile Organic Compounds were sampled during 2023. Of the 26 contaminants only 1 was detected.

Secondary Contaminants [2]	RUL	Level Found	RUL Exceedance	Likely Source
Iron Test Results Year 2024	0.3 ppm	Range: 0.25-0.589 Highest: 0.589	**Y** [3]	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese Test Results Year 2023	50 ppb	Range: ND-34 Highest: 34	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride Test Results Year 2023	250 ppm	Range: 20.4-86.6 Highest: 86.6	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium Test Results Year 2023	50 ppm	Range: 52.0-108.3 Highest: 108.3	**Y** [4]	Naturally present in the environment
pH Test Results Year 2024	6.5-8.5 Units	Range: 6.90-7.90 Highest: 7.90	N	Naturally present in the environment

* Data contained in the tables is from the most recent sampling done in accordance with the regulation. Data older than 5 years does not need to be included.

West Deptford 2024 Water Quality Results

Secondary Contaminants [2]	RUL	Level Found	RUL Exceed-ance	Likely Source
Sulfate Test Results Year 2023	250 ppm	Range: 13.9-52.8 Highest: 52.8	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Hardness, Carbonate Test Results Year 2023	250 ppm	Range: 22.5-78.6 Highest: 78.6	N	Naturally present in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Test Year 2023	500 ppm	Range: 200-286 Highest: 286	N	Erosion from natural deposits
Color Test Results Year 2023	10 CU	Range: 5.0-10.0 Highest: 10.0	N	Naturally present in the environment
Zinc Test Results Year 2023	5 ppm	Range: 0.0018-0.015 Highest: 0.015	N	Naturally present in the environment
Aluminum Test Results Year 2024	0.11 ppm	Range: ND-0.11 Highest: 0.11	N	Naturally present in the environment

[2] Note on Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) Exceedances: Secondary standards are non-mandatory guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health.

[3] Iron: The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron levels well above the recommended upper limit could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs of the body.

[4] Sodium: For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels beyond the recommended upper limit may be a concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

Regulated PFAS	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Likely Source
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) Test Results Year 2024	n/a	13 ppt	Range: ND-43.9 Highest: 43.9 Highest RAA: 19	Y	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA) Test Results Year 2024	n/a	14 ppt	Range: ND-8.90 Highest: 8.90 Highest RAA: 4.75	N	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) Test Results Year 2024	n/a	13 ppt	Range: ND-4.90 Highest: 4.90 Highest RAA: 3.43	N	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.

Unregulated Contaminants		RuL	Level Found	Violation	Likely Source
1,4-Dioxane [5] Test Results Year 2024	n/a	n/a	Range: ND-0.54ppb Highest: 0.54ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

[5] These contaminants did not have regulated contaminant levels in 2024.

Microbiologicals-Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)	Number Required	Number Completed	Corrective Actions Required	Corrective Actions Completed
Level 1 Assessment - Total Coliform	0	0	0	0

Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that

Unregulated Substances [7] for which the EPA requires monitoring	Sample Location	Level Detected	Violation	
PFHpA Test Results Year 2024	TP002004	Range: <MRL-3.1 Highest: 3.1 ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PFHxA Test Results Year 2024	CC007019	Range: <MRL-3.8 Highest: 3.8 ppb	N	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam.
PFPeA Test Results Year 2024	CC007019	Range: <MRL-4.0 ppb Highest: 4.0 ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

[7] UCMR5 is administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. See **https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule** for additional details.

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

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 your drinking water meets health standards.

During our fourth quarter sampling in 2024, the RAA for PFNA at Well #4 exceeded the 13ppt MCL and the well was taken out of service immediately.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Delaware River Regional Water Treatment Plant (DRRWTP)

2024 Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminants not reported were not detected in the treated water supply

PRIMARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES

DISINFECTANTS - Collected at the Surface Water Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MCL	Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Entry Point Chlorine Residual (ppm)[1]	2024	Yes	4	TT: Results ≥ 0.2	0.74 [1]	0.74 to 1.18	Water additive used to control microbes.

1 - Data represents the lowest residual entering the distribution system from our water treatment plant.

TREATMENT BYPRODUCTS PRECURSOR REMOVAL - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Range of Removal Required	Range of Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters Out of Compliance	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (TOC), %	2024	Yes	NA	35%	37.6% to 58.5%	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Actual/Required TOC Removal (Ratio)	2024	Yes	NA	–	1.07 to 1.67	0	Naturally present in the environment.

TURBIDITY - Continuous Monitoring at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Single Measurement and Lowest Monthly % of Samples <0.3 NTU	Sample Date of Highest and Lowest Compliance Result	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	Yes	0	TT: Single result >1 NTU	< 0.1	NA	Soil runoff.
	2024	Yes	NA	TT: At least 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	100% [1]	NA	Soil runoff.

1 - 100% of the turbidity readings were below the treatment technique requirement of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of d

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL/SMCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range deteceted	Typical Source
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	Yes	5	10	0.79	NA	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate (ppm)	2024	Yes	0	10	0.006	NA	Disinfection byproduct.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt) [1,2]	2024	Yes	0	13	3.7	ND to 3.7	Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt) [1,2]	2024	Yes	0	14	3.9	ND to 3.9	Used in Teflons, fire fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, photo films.

1 - PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.

2- For more information on the U.S. EPA's proposed PFAS drinking water standards, including the Hazard Index, please visit https://www.epa.gov/pfas.

SECONDARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Average or Range Detected	Comments
pH	2024	6.87 to 8.1	pH is a measure of the acid/base
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	2024	100 mg/L (5.85 grains per gallon)	Naturally occurring.

Definitions

ppm **Parts Per Million**: equivalent of one second in 12 days

ppb **Parts Per Billion**: equivalent of one second in 32 years

ppt **Parts Per Trillion:** equivalent of one second in 32,000 years

NA **Not Applicable**

RUL **Recommended Upper Limit**

ND **Not Detected**

RAA **Running Annual Average**

LRAA **Locational Running Annual Average**

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

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.

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.

AL **Action Level** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

CU **Color Unit**

pCi/L **Picocuries Per Liter**: equivalent of one second in 32 million years

MRDL **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Primary Standards: Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are health-related. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.

Secondary Standards: Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.