

In accordance with regulations, lead and copper samples were taken from the Shelby County Water Services’ distribution system in 2023. The 90th percentile values were 0.002 ppm for lead and 0.04 ppm for copper. All samples were below the action level.

Shelby County Water System took 480 bacterial samples during 2024, with zero positive samples for E.coli and Total Coliform.

Residual Chlorine in the distribution system ranged from 0.47 mg/L to 2.09 mg/L.

Chlorite results from system testing ranged from 38 ppb to 240 ppb

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.

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Sterrett, AL 35147

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SHELBY COUNTY WATER SERVICES

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We are committed to providing you with a quality and dependable supply of drinking water. We continually make efforts to improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Our water sources in 2024 were **The Talladega/ Shelby Water Treatment Plant (TSWTP) located near Childersburg and the Shelby County South Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) located near Wilsonville**. The treatment capacity of the Talladega/Shelby Water Treatment Plant is 13.8 million gallons per day (MGD), and the treatment capacity of the Shelby County South Water Treatment Plant is 8 MGD, for a total capacity of 21.8 million gallons per day. The raw water comes from the Coosa River/Lay Lake.

We are pleased to report that we met all drinking water standards in 2024.

If you have any questions about this report or your water service, please contact our Water Services Office at 205-670-6540 or email cs-water@shelbyal.com. We want our customers to be informed about their water service. Our County Commission meetings are held monthly on the second Monday at 8:30 a.m. and the fourth Monday at 6:00 p.m. unless that Monday falls on a holiday. The Commission meetings are held at the Shelby County Administration Building, 200 West College Street, Columbiana, AL 35051. You may also visit our website at water.shelbyal.com for more information and to sign up for Alerts, sent to your phone or email, about activities that may impact your water service.

Shelby County Water Services routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables within this report illustrate the results of our monitoring from the most recent testing performed per applicable regulations. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. However, it is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Thank you for your attention to this annual report.

Sincerely,
Chad Scroggins, County Manager.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE 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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbiological contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be a naturally occurring 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, 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.

Water at the Talladega/Shelby Water Treatment Plant and the Shelby County South Water Treatment Plant is treated in a manner that is typical of conventional surface water plants. Treatment includes flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and the addition of copper sulfate, potassium permanganate, hydrogen peroxide, powdered activated carbon, alum-based coagulant, chlorine dioxide (at TSWTP), calcium carbonate, granular activated carbon (GAC), chlorine for disinfection, and fluoride for dental health.

INFORMATION ABOUT 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. Shelby County Water Services 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 want to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

Information on water quality in your area is available from several sources, including your local public health department and your water supplier. You can also contact your state drinking water program or call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. The EPA has also prepared a citizen's guide to drinking water called "Water on Tap: A Consumer's Guide to the Nation's Drinking Water," which can be viewed at the following link <https://bottledwater.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/EPA-Water-on-Tap-2009-1.pdf>.



2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

SHELBY COUNTY WATER SERVICES

GENERAL INFORMATION

Source Water Assessments have been performed for the raw water for both of our water treatment plants. The Source Water Assessments are available for review by appointment at the Shelby County Waters Services office located at 10927 US Highway 280, Sterrett, Alabama 35147.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Also, homes equipped with additional treatment processes (i.e. whole-house water filters and water softeners) need to follow the manufacturer's recommendation for operation and maintenance, as improper upkeep can affect the water quality within the house.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water everyday at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immune-compromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, HIV/AIDS positive or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. The EPA and 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in the water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Table of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants				
CONTAMINANT	MCL	UOM	SWTP MAXIMUM LEVEL DETECTED	TSWTP MAXIMUM LEVEL DETECTED
BACTERIOLOGICAL			TESTED 2024	TESTED 2024
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5%	PRESENT OR ABSENT	ND	ND
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	0	PRESENT OR ABSENT	ND	ND
Turbidity	TT	NTU	0.27	0.28
Disinfectant/Disinfection by products			TESTED 2024	TESTED 2024
Chlorine	4	ppm	2.54	2.32
Chlorine Dioxide	800	ppb	N/A	770
Chlorite	1000	ppb	N/A	600
HAA5 - Haloacetic Acids	60	ppb	34.28	12.73
TOC - Total Organic Carbon	TT	ppm	2.10	1.90
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes	80	ppb	56.15	24.7
ORGANIC			TESTED 2024	TESTED 2022
2,4-D	70	ppb	ND	0.17
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50	ppb	ND	ND
Alachlor	2	ppb	ND	ND
Atrazine	3	ppb	ND	ND
Benzene	5	ppb	ND (2023)	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	200	ppt	ND	ND
Carbofuran	40	ppb	ND	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	ND (2023)	ND
Chlordane	2	ppb	ND	ND
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	ND (2023)	ND
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	ND (2023)	ND
Dalapon	200	ppb	ND	ND
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	400	ppb	ND	ND
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6	ppb	ND	ND
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	ND	ND
1,1 – Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	ND (2023)	ND
1,2 – Dichloroethane	5	ppb	ND (2023)	ND
Dichloromethane	5	ppb	ND (2023)	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb	ND (2023)	ND
Dinoseb	7	ppb	ND	ND
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) *	30	ppq	N/A	N/A
Diquat	20	ppb	ND	ND
Endothall	100	ppb	ND	ND
Endrin	2	ppb	ND	ND
Ethylbenzene	700	ppb	ND (2023)	ND
Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt	ND	ND
Glyphosate	700	ppb	ND	ND
Heptachlor	400	ppt	ND	ND
Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt	ND	ND
Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb	ND	ND
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	50	ppb	ND	ND

* Based on a study conducted by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) with the approval of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	UOM	SWTP MAXIMUM LEVEL DETECTED	TSWTP MAXIMUM LEVEL DETECTED
ORGANIC (CONTINUED)			TESTED 2024	TESTED 2022
Lindane	200	ppt	ND	ND
Methoxychlor	40	ppb	ND	ND
o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene)	600	ppb	ND (2023)	ND
Oxamyl	200	ppb	ND	ND
p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)	75	ppb	ND (2023)	ND
Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb	ND	ND
Picloram	500	ppb	ND	ND
Polychlorinated biphenyls	500	ppt	ND	ND
Simazine	4	ppb	ND	ND
Styrene	100	ppb	ND (2023)	ND
Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb	ND (2023)	ND
Toluene	1	ppm	ND (2023)	ND
Toxaphene	3	ppb	ND	ND
Trans-1,2 – Dichloroethylene	100	ppb	ND (2023)	ND
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane	200	ppb	ND (2023)	ND
1,1,2 – Trichloroethane	5	ppb	ND (2023)	ND
1,2,4 –Trichlorobenzene	70	ppb	ND (2023)	ND
Trichloroethylene	5	ppb	ND (2023)	ND
Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb	ND (2023)	ND
Xylenes	10	ppm	ND (2023)	ND
INORGANIC CHEMICALS			TESTED 2024	TESTED 2024
Antimony	6	ppb	ND	ND
Arsenic	10	ppb	ND	ND
Asbestos *	7	MFL	N/A	N/A
Barium	2	ppm	0.037	0.042
Beryllium	4	ppb	ND	ND
Cadmium	5	ppb	ND	ND
Chromium	100	ppb	ND	ND
Copper	1.3	ppm	0.008	0.01
Cyanide	200	ppb	ND	ND
Fluoride	4	ppm	0.9	0.9
Lead	AL=15	ppb	ND	ND
Mercury	2	ppb	ND	ND
Nickel	0.1	ppm	ND	ND
Nitrate	10	ppm	ND	0.12
Nitrite	1	ppm	ND	ND
Total Nitrate/Nitrite	10	ppm	ND	0.12
Selenium	50	ppb	ND	ND
Thallium	2	ppb	ND	ND
RADIOLOGICAL			TESTED 2021	TESTED 2017
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/L	-0.079+/- 0.569	0.800+/- 0.600
Combined radium	5	pCi/L	0.199+/- 0.3700	0.5000+/- 0.4000

Detected Contaminants Table						
CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	UOM	SWTP RANGE DETECTED	TSWTP RANGE DETECTED	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
BACTERIOLOGICAL				TESTED 2024	TESTED 2024	
Turbidity	N/A	TT	NTU	0.03 - 0.29	0.03 - 0.28	Soil Runoff
RADIOLOGICAL				TESTED 2021	TESTED 2017	
Alpha emitters	0	15	pCi/L	-0.079+/-0.569	0.800+/-0.600	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	0	5	pCi/L	0.199+/-0.3700	0.5000+/-0.4000	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant/Disinfection by products				TESTED 2024	TESTED 2024	
Chlorine	4	4	ppm	1.38 - 2.54	1.42 - 2.32	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	800	800	ppb	N/A	30 - 770	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	800	1000	ppb	N/A	20 - 600	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (RAA) Haloacetic Acids	60	60	ppb	9.0 - 34.28	7.86 - 12.73	By product of drinking water chlorination
TOC (Total Organic Carbon)	N/A	TT	ppm	0.7 - 2.10	0.9 - 1.90	Naturally present in the environment
TTHM (RAA) Total Trihalomethanes	80	80	ppb	17.0 - 56.15	13.45 - 24.70	By product of drinking water chlorination
INORGANIC CHEMICALS				TESTED 2024	TESTED 2024	
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.037	0.042	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	AL = 1.3	1.3	ppm	0.008	0.01	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	ND	0.12	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate/Nitrite	10	10	ppm	ND	0.12	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS (SOCs)				TESTED 2024	TESTED 2022	
2, 4-D	70	70	ppb	ND	0.17	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS				TESTED 2024	TESTED 2024	
Aluminum	0.05 - 0.20	0.05 -0.20	ppm	0.024	0.061	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	N/A	N/A	ppm	22.2	23.3	Soil runoff
Carbon Dioxide	N/A	N/A	ppm	5 - 83	7 - 66	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloride	250	250	ppm	13.1	11.9	Effect salty taste
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0 - 0.9	0.43 - 0.9	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron	300	300	ppb	0 - 0.02	0 - 0.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	N/A	N/A	ppm	4.81	4.78	Effect black to brown color; black staining; bitter metallic taste
Manganese	0.05	0.05	mg/L	0 - 0.05	0 - 0.1	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	N/A	N/A	ppm	6.8 - 7.3	6.9 - 7.4	Identifies the presence of acid or base in water
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ppm	7.25	3.76	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	250	250	ppm	33.5	52.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Alkalinity, Total	N/A	N/A	ppm	37 - 90	30 - 68	Comes from the bicarbonate, hydroxide components of a natural or treated water supply
Dissolved Solids, Total	500	500	ppm	92	80	Effect hardness, deposits, colored water, staining, salty taste
Hardness, Total	N/A	N/A	ppm	75	78	Calcium carbonate occurs as erosion of natural deposits

PFAS RESULTS (UCMR5 and NONREGULATED) - TESTED 2024

CONTAMINANT	MRL (µg/L)	SWTP RANGE DETECTED	TSWTP RANGE DETECTED
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	0.003	0.029 - 0.0894	0.024 - 0.1135
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	0.005	0.0132 - 0.0217	0.0149 - 0.0197
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	0.003	ND - 0.002	ND - 0.0031
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	0.003	0.0028 - 0.0076	0.0021 - 0.01
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	0.003	ND - 0.0028	ND - 0.0034
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.003	0.0087 - 0.0227	0.0085 - 0.0283
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	0.004	ND - 0.0022	ND - 0.003
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	0.004	ND - 0.021	0.00094 - 0.029
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0.004	0.0052 - 0.023	0.0034 - 0.0261
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	0.003	0.0257 - 0.0457	0.035 - 0.0476

• Residual Chlorine at Wholesale Meters ranged from 0.47 mg/L to 2.09 mg/L

SWTP - Shelby South Water Treatment Plant

MRL - Minimum Reporting Level
ND - None Detected
N/A - Not Applicable

TSWTP - Talladega/Shelby Water Treatment Plant

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
ppb - parts per billion (µg/L)
ppm - parts per million (mg/L)

ppq - parts per quadrillion (picograms/L)
ppt - parts per trillion (nanograms/L)

PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those in the future.

UCMR5 - TESTED 2024				
CONTAMINANT	MRL (µg/L)	SWTP (µg/L)	TSWTP (µg/L)	Additional Information
11-chloroheptacosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic cid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	0.005	ND	ND	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	0.005	ND	ND	
1h,1H,2H,2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	0.003	ND	ND	
1h,1H,2H,2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	0.005	ND	ND	
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	0.003	ND	ND	
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	0.002	ND	ND	
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX)	0.005	ND	ND	
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	0.02	ND	ND	
perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFESA)	0.003	ND	ND	
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	0.004	ND	ND	
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	0.003	ND	ND	
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	0.003	0.0417 - 0.0894	0.0869 - 0.1135	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	0.005	0.0132 - 0.0217	0.0149 - 0.0197	
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	0.003	ND	ND	
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	0.003	ND	ND	
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	0.003	ND	ND	
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	0.003	0.0033 - 0.0057	0.0069 - 0.0099	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	0.003	ND	ND - 0.0034	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.003	0.0124 - 0.0227	0.0226 - 0.0283	
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	0.004	ND	ND	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	0.004	ND - 0.005	0.0141 - 0.0277	
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0.004	0.0067 - 0.0108	0.0178 - 0.0261	
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	0.004	ND	ND	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	0.003	0.0257 - 0.0457	0.035 - 0.0476	
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	0.002	ND	ND	
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NtEFOSAA)	0.005	ND	ND	
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMefOSAA)	0.006	ND	ND	
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	0.008	ND	ND	
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	0.007	ND	ND	
lithium	9	ND	ND	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.

DEFINITIONS

To help you better understand some terms in this report, we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – The average of monitoring results for a particular location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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) – 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 the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the 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.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) – A million fibers per Liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr) – A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Not Applicable (NA) - the requirement for performing referenced monitoring was not required.

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per Trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per Liter (nanograms/L) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per Quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per Liter (picograms/L) - One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L) - A measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Variances and Exemptions – The Department and EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.