http://www.lccdwater.vom
Leading Creek Conservancy District
34481 Corn Hollow Road
Rutland, OH 45775
(740) 742-2411
lccdoffice@lccdwater.com

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

This report is located at:

http://www.lccdwater.com/ccr1

You may print this document.

If you require us to send you a printed copy by mail, please call 740.742.2411 during business hours between 8:00 am and 4:00 pm, and request a free copy of our Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

Section 2

Introduction

Leading Creek Conservancy District

Drinking-Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2024

The Leading Creek Conservancy District, also known as LCCD, has prepared the following report to inform you, the consumer, of the quality of our drinking water. This report includes general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts.

General Information

Licensing Leading Creek Conservancy District had an unconditional License to Operate (LTO) a water system in 2024. Three (3) Class 1 OEPA Licensed Operators. Two (2) Licensed Technicians for Backflow Prevention

Foundational

The Leading Creek Conservancy District was established in the late 1960s under the Ohio Revised Code 6101 to clean small streams and develop a potable water system for rural residents. During this historical period, the creation of conservancy districts across Ohio channeled financial support from the state government for flood-prone areas. Conservancy districts aim to provide various services to local communities, including flood prevention, small stream rerouting, stream cleaning, potable water supplies, and many other functions.

Today, LCCD is still a Conservation District, but its sole function is providing potable water to the communities it serves.

Section 3

Source Water Information.

The Leading Creek Conservancy District receives its drinking water from the Ohio River Valley Aquifer, four groundwater wells in Gallia County at Watson Grove Road in Cheshire, Ohio.

The Ohio EPA had previously assessed Leading Creek’s source of drinking water.

This assessment indicates that Leading Creek's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination due to:

1. There is a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer.
2. There is a significant potential for contaminant sources in the protection area.
3. Presence of man-made contaminants (nitrates) in treated water.

The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures.

To get more information about source water assessment, or what consumers can do to protect the water aquifer, contact Leading Creek Conservancy District locally at (740) 742-2411 or toll-free at (866) 742-2411

Section 4

What are the sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water included 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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oils and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm runoff, and residential uses.

(D) 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 storm runoff, and septic tanks.

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

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of specific contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791

Section 5

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population

Immunocompromised persons such as:

- Persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy,
- People who have undergone organ transplants,
- People with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders,
- Some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infection.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers.

EPA/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 at (1-800-426-4791)

Section 6

About your drinking water

Water Chemistry

- Water Hardness is twenty (21) grains per gallon.
- Water PH is approximately 7.4 on the potable side (drinking Water)
- Currently, we feed Chlorine to disinfect the water, which destroys any harmful bacteria such as E. coli.
- We also use an Orthophosphate, which provides corrosion control for our customer's plumbing and also for our pipes and fitting as well; this helps in preventing any lead and copper leaching in the customer's premises plumbing.
- Fluoride is injected to provide fluoridation for our customers.

Section 7

Monitoring Reporting Violations

Violation 1 of 3. Tier 3: Requiring a one-year Public Notice window.

- The Leading Creel Conservancy District was in violation for failing to collect a sample for DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS during the 2024 TIME PERIOD, as required by the Ohio EPA. The Water Department returned to compliance when samples were collected on October 14th, 2024, and results were found to be within acceptable standards. In Section 19, the public notice is given concerning this violation.

Corrective Action:

- Enacting a more comprehensive management plan has been taken to ensure that all sampling will be conducted as required. This plan assigns sampling responsibilities and contains contingency measures if the assigned Water Department personnel are absent.

Violation 2 of 3. Tier 3: Requiring a one-year Public Notice window.

- The Leading Creek Conservancy District public water system (PWS) failed to submit a Service Line Inventory
- by October 16, 2024, as required by 40 CFR 141.84(a)
- The Water Department returned to compliance when the Service Line Inventory was submitted on November 10th, 2024. . In Section 22, the public notice is given concerning this violation.

Corrective Action:

- To ensure that deadlines are met, a more comprehensive management plan has been implemented to gather the necessary information for the report filing.

Violation 3 of 3. Tier 2: Requiring a 30 day Public Notice window.

- The Leading Creek Conservancy District public water system (PWS) failed to submit a Service Line Inventory
- by October 16, 2024, as required by 40 CFR 141.84(a)
- The Water Department returned to compliance when the Service Line Inventory was submitted on November 10th, 2024. . In Section 22, the public notice is given concerning this violation.

Corrective Action:

- To ensure that deadlines are met, a more comprehensive management plan has been implemented to gather the necessary information for the report filing.

Section 8

Table of Detectable Contaminants

LCCD, as well as all other Potable Water Systems in Ohio, are required by Ohio EPA to go through stringent water quality testing to make sure that your water is safe to consume

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety.

The Leading Creek Conservancy District conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, volatile organic, and synthetic contaminants.

LCCD's sampling during 2024 collected samples for nine different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Leading Creek Conservancy District's water supply.

The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Leading Creek Conservancy District drinking water, followed by a list of definitions with terminology and abbreviations.

For a description of the terminology used in the table above, see Section 21, Definitions of Terms.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Disinfection Byproducts							
total trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	N/A	80	17.3	11.0 – 17.3	Yes	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's) (ppb)	N/A	60	4.72	4.23-4.72	Yes	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	3.51	NA	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.039	0 – 0.039	No	2024	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, and erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.91	NA	No	2024	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.08	0.6 – 1.30	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.38	N/A	No	2024	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.95	NA	No	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.23	N/A	No	2024	See footnote 1 below

Footnote 1: Nickel contamination can stem from both natural and human-induced sources. Natural sources include geological formations, volcanic activity, and wind-blown dust, while human activities like industrial processes, waste incineration, and the use of nickel-containing products contribute significantly to nickel pollution in air, water, and soil

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
total trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	N/A	80	17.3	11.0 -17.3	Yes	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's) (ppb)	N/A	60	4.72	4.23 – 4.72	Yes	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper							
Contamination Unit	**Action Level**	**MCLG**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90th Percentile**	**Violation**	**Year sampled**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0.291	<1	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing
	1 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of 15 ppb						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.291	<1-0.529	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm						

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.9	0.3 - 1.9	No	2024	Water additive to control microbes

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Unregulated Contaminants							
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.98	1.37 – 1.98	Yes	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing

----+++

Section 9

Turbidity

At this time Leading Creek Conservancy District is not required to test for turbidity

Section 10

Violations

- The Leading Creek Conservancy District has had no violations for:
- Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL)
- Treatment Techniques (TT)
- Filtration or Disinfection (CT)
- Action Level Exceedance

Section 11

Nitrate Educational Information

The leading Creek Conservancy District's Nitrate levels are low and pose no health risk.

Section 12

11/2025Arsenic

Arsenic is a naturally occurring element. As long as it is below 10 ppb it is considered safe in water.
During the 2024 testing the arsenic level was found at 3.57 ppb, which is under the MCL of 10.00 ppb.

Section 13

Lead Educational Information

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. Leading Creek Conservancy District 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 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/Lead

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems are required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit our office at 34481 Corn Hollow Road, Rutland, Ohio 45741 during normal business hours.

To view our lead levels, go to Section 8 above in the Table of Detectable Contaminants, and look for lead (ppb).

Section 14

Cryptosporidium Information

At this time, Leading Creek Conservancy District has not had a detect for Cryptosporidium.

Section 15

Radon

At this time, Leading Creek Conservancy District has not had a detect for Radon.

Section 16

Ground Water Rule

There are no significant deficiencies to report for our groundwater wells.

Section 17

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule, there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

Section 18

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

During the reporting period, Leading Creek Conservancy District had a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Notice(s)

The Leading Creek Conservancy District has the following public notices to report.

The subsequent pages will display the Public Notices to be reported. There are three in total.

PUBLIC NOTICE

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Monitoring requirements not met for the Leading Creek Conservancy District

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 our drinking water meets health standards. During the 2024 Annual time period we did not monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time: **DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS.**

What Should I Do?

This notice is to inform you that Leading Creek Conservancy District did not monitor and report results for the presence of the contaminants listed above in the public drinking water system during the 2024 Annual time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not need to take any action in response to this notice.

What Is Being Done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above-mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

Compliance with the MCLs for DBPs is determined based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). Since this system failed to monitor during the monitoring period referenced in this notice, the LRAA cannot be properly calculated and compliance with the MCL cannot be properly determined. Some people who drink water containing DBPs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of cancer. If you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

A sample was collected October 14th, 2024.

Sample results and additional information may be obtained by contacting Leading Creek Conservancy District's office at 34481 Corn Hollow Road Rutland, OH 45775

Office Phone (740)742-2411

Fax (740) 742-2304

Email lccdoffice@lccdwater.com

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.

PWSID: OH5300012 Facility ID: DS1

Date Distributed: 6/11/25

PUBLIC NOTICE
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Reporting Requirement(s) Not Met for Leading Creek Conservancy District. Tier 3

We were required to develop and submit to the State an initial service line inventory that includes all service lines connected to the public water distribution system and characterize the materials of those service lines as either lead, galvanized requiring replacement, non-lead, or lead status unknown. Our system failed to submit an initial inventory of service lines to the Ohio EPA by October 16, 2024.

We developed the initial inventory and notified persons served at service connections with service lines made of lead, galvanized, or unknown materials on November 10, 2024.

You can request a copy of your service line report by contacting our office at (740) 742-2411, email at lccdwater@gmail.com, or you can request a copy of your report by writing us at :

Leading Creek Conservancy District. ,34481 Corn Hollow Road, Rutland, OH 45741 Please include your account number, name, and billing address.

Although the failure to report the initial inventory to the State does not create a risk to public health, we are required to inform you of this violation and provide additional information including what we did to correct the situation.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA's websites at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead- drinking-water and *http://www.epa.gov/lead*.

What is being done?

We completed the initial service line inventory and recently submitted it to Ohio EPA on November 10, 2024.

For more information, please get in touch with Rocky Johnson at (**740) 742-2411** or email at **r.johnson@lccdwater.com**

> **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.**

This notice is being sent to you by **the Leading Creek Conservancy District** Public Water System ID#OH 5300012

Date distributed: 6 / 1 1 / 2 5

[1] "State" means the agency of the State or Tribal government which has jurisdiction over public water systems. During any period when a State or Tribal government does not have primary enforcement responsibility pursuant to section 1413 of the Act, the term "State" means the Regional Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. [40 CFR 141.2]

PUBLIC NOTICE
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Leading Creek Conservancy District Failed to Develop and Make Public an Initial Service Line Inventory. Tier 2

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. As our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

We were required to develop and make publicly available an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024. **Our system failed to submit this initial inventory of service lines to the Ohio EPA by October 16, 2024.**The inventory must identify the service line materials as lead galvanized requiring replacement (GRR)[7], lead-status unknown/unknown, or non-lead. Identifying and ultimately removing lead and GRR service lines is an important way to protect public health.

There is the potential your service line could be made of lead or contain lead. People living in homes with service lines that are made of or contain lead have an increased risk of exposure to lead from their drinking water.

We notified persons served at service connections with a lead, galvanized, or unknown service line on 11/09/2024. If you would like to see your service line information that we have, please call us at (740) 742-2411 and request us a copy of your inventory, or email the request at lccdwater@gmail.com.

**Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. **

What should I do?

Listed below are some steps you can take to limit your exposure to lead:

- Learn what your service line material is. Contact is at (740) 742-2411 or email lccdwater@gmail.com or a licensed plumber to determine if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead, galvanized, or other materials. Protect Your Tap: A quick check for lead is the EPA's online step by step guide to learn how to find lead pipes in your home (www.epa.gov/pyt).
- Learn about construction in your neighborhood. Unless your service line is not made of lead or galvanized you should be aware of any nearby construction or maintenance work that could disturb the line. Ground tremors from construction may suddenly cause more lead to be released from lead or galvanized service lines in the area.

7 A galvanized requiring replacement service line is a galvanized service line that is or was potentially downstream of a lead service line.

- **Use your filter properly.** Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, make sure you use a filter certified to remove lead. Read the directions to learn how to properly install and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter.
- **Clean your aerator.** Regularly remove and clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.
- **Use cold water.** Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.

  Run your water. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of

dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, and the length of the lead service line. Residents should contact their water utility for recommendations about flushing times in their community.

- **Have your water tested.** Contact your water utility to have your water tested and to learn more about the lead levels in your drinking water
  An alternative water supply should be used if lead is found in your drinking water, such as bottled water or other sources of water.

What does this mean?

Service line inventories are the foundation from which water systems take action to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. Establishing an inventory of service line materials and identifying the location of lead and GRR service lines is a key step in getting them replaced and protecting public health. Typically, lead enters water supplies by leaching from lead pipes, brass faucets, plumbing with leaded solder, and other plumbing components containing lead. In homes with lead pipes that connect the home to the water main, also known as lead services lines, these pipes are typically the most significant source of lead in the water. Lead pipes are more likely to be found in older cities and homes built before 1986. Service lines made of galvanized iron or steel that are (or were previously) downstream of lead service lines are classified as galvanized requiring replacement (GRR) because galvanized service lines that are or ever were downstream from an LSL can adsorb lead and contribute to lead in drinking water. Identifying and ultimately removing lead and GRR service lines is an important way to protect public health.

What is being done?

Leading Creek submitted their Service Line inventory on November 10th, 2024, bringing the violation back into Compliance with the Ohio EPA. LCCD will continue to gather information on Customer and District service lines. Customers will be notified as required in the future by OEPA requirements.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at *http://www.epa.gov/lead* or contact your health care provider.

For more information, please contact Rocky Johnson at (740) 742-2411 or lccdwater@gmail.com

**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. **

This notice is being sent to you by
Leading Creek Conservancy District
Public Water System ID#: OH530012
Date distributed: 06/11/2025

Section 20

Public Participation Information

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular Board of Directors meetings held the fourth Tuesday of the month at the water office. Our office is located at 34481 Corn Hollow Rd. Rutland, Ohio. If you would like to address the Board, please call (740) 742-2411 or 1-866-742-2411 with the requested meeting date and the subject for discussion.

Section 21

Definitions

Below are some of the definitions of terms contained within this report.

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why and E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Not Applicable (N/A)
Means that something does not pertain to a particular situation**.**

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L) are units of measure for the concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

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

Less Than Symbol "<"
A symbol which means 'less than'.
For example, a result of "<5" means that the lowest level detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

90th Percentile The 90th percentile in the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule refers to the level at which 90% of the samples collected from a water system are at or below a certain concentration of lead or copper. If the 90th percentile value exceeds the action level 0.015 mg/L for lead and 1.3 mg/L for copper—the system may be required to take corrective actions, such as corrosion control treatment or public education efforts.

Equal to Symbol (=)
A symbol, which means equal to.

Equal to Symbol (=)
A mathematical and logical operator that signifies equality between two values or expressions.

End of Document