The 2005 Water Quality Report

Drinking Water Quality

Since 1990, California water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. This year's report covers calendar year 2004 water quality testing, and has been prepared in compliance with new regulations called for in the 1996 reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The reauthorization charged the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) with updating and strengthening the tap water regulatory program and changed the report's due date to July 1.

USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (CDHS) are the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards. To ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and CDHS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. The federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) also sets regulations for bottled water.

The City of Garden Grove vigilantly safeguards its water supply and, as in years past, the water delivered to your home meets the standards required by the state and federal regulatory agencies. In some cases, your local utility goes beyond what is required to monitor for additional contaminants that have known health risks.

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to establish regulations for those contaminants.

If you have any questions about your water, please contact us for answers…

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Zachary Barrett, Water Quality Supervisor, at (714) 741-5395. Public City Council meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 6:45 p.m. in the Council Chambers at the Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove, California. You may also contact our City Clerk's Office, Garden Grove City Hall, 11222 Acacia Parkway, Garden Grove, CA 92840 or call (714) 741- 5040 for information about Garden Grove City Council meetings. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminants in the following tables, call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency hotline at (800) 426-4791.

City of Garden Grove
Public Works Department
Water Service Division
13802 Newhope Street
Garden Grove, California 92843

GARDEN GROVE

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POSTAL CUSTOMER

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات هامة عن تموينة ماء الشرب في منطقتك. يرجى ترجمته أو ايجاد المعلومات جيدا.
Arabic

这份报告中有些重要的信息，讲到关于您所在社区的水的品质。请您找人翻译一下，或者请能看得懂这份报告的朋友给您解释一下。
Chinese

Cé rapport contient de information importantes concernant votrea eau potable. Veuillez traduire, ou parlez avec quelqu' un qui peut le comprendre.
French

Der Bericht enthält wichtige Informationen über die Wasserqualität in Ihrer Umgebung. Der Bericht sollte entweder offiziell uebersetzt werden, oder sprechen Sie mit Freunden oder Bekannten, die gute Englischkenntnisse besitzen
German

इस रिपोर्ट में पीने के पानी के विषय पर बहुत जरुरी जानकारी दी गई है। कृपया इसका अनुवाद कीजिये, या किसी जानकार से इस बारे में पूछिये।
Hindi

この資料には、あなたの飲料水についての大切な情報が書かれています。内容をよく理解するために、日本語に翻訳して読むか説明を受けてください。
Japanese

이 보고서에는 귀하가 거주하는 지역의 수질에 관한 중요한 정보가 들어 있습니다. 이것을 번역하거나 충분히 이해하시는 친구와 상의하십시오.
Korean

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
Spanish

Bản báo cáo có ghi những chi tiết quan trọng về phẩm chất nước trong cộng đồng quý vị. Hãy nhờ người thông dịch, hoặc hỏi một người bạn biết rõ về vấn đề này.
Vietnamese

The City of Garden Grove

Water Services Division

GARDEN GROVE

2005 Water Quality Report

What You Need to Know About Your Water, and How it May Affect You

Sources of Supply

Your drinking water is a blend of mostly groundwater from the Orange County groundwater basin and also surface water imported by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Metropolitan's imported water source is mostly the Colorado River, with augmentation by the State Water project from northern California. Your groundwater comes from a natural underground reservoir managed by the Orange County Water District that stretches from the Prado Dam and fans across the northwestern portion of Orange County, excluding the communities of Brea and La Habra, and stretching as far south as the El Toro 'Y'.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and State drinking water health standards. The City of Garden Grove vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

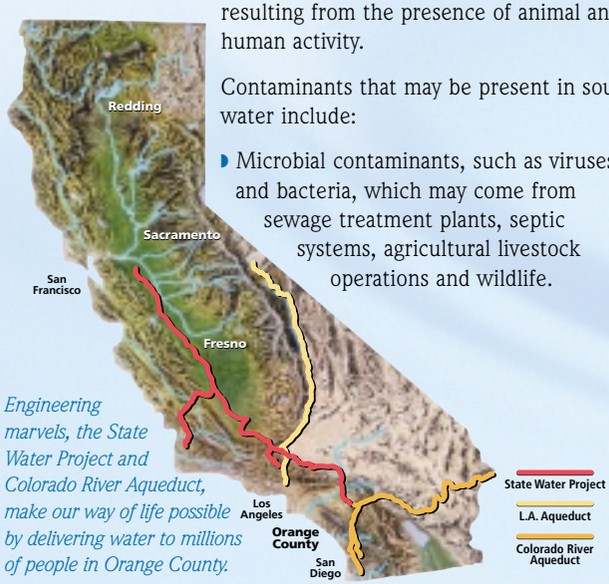
The City's source water comes from 12 groundwater wells. Imported water comes from the Sierra Nevada and the Colorado River area.

Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

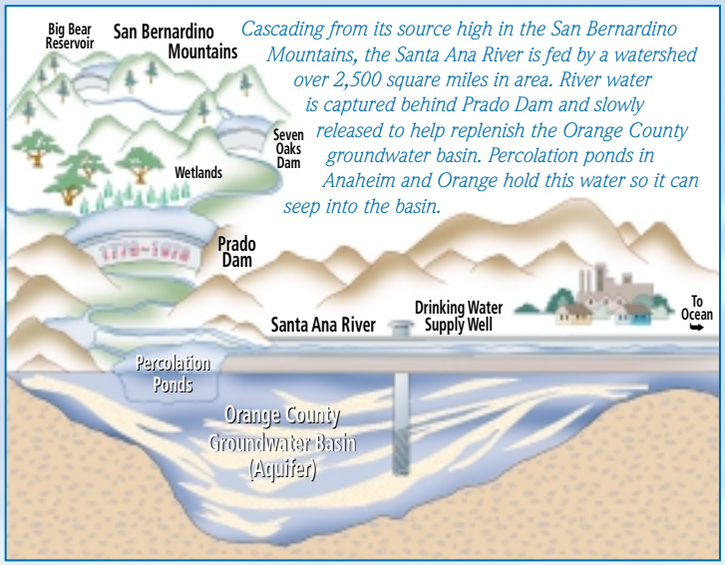
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the layers of the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and 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 storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.



Engineering marvels, the State Water Project and Colorado River Aqueduct, make our way of life possible by delivering water to millions of people in Orange County.



Cascading from its source high in the San Bernardino Mountains, the Santa Ana River is fed by a watershed over 2,500 square miles in area. River water is captured behind Prado Dam and slowly released to help replenish the Orange County groundwater basin. Percolation ponds in Anaheim and Orange hold this water so it can seep into the basin.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the CDHS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

For Your Information...

Disinfection: Water provided by the City of Garden Grove contains chlorine used for disinfection and chloramines used by Metropolitan Water District; also for disinfection purposes. Customers on kidney dialysis should consult their physicians.

Fish or Amphibians: If you have fish or amphibians, make sure to remove any chloramines and chlorine before changing or adding water to the tanks. Remember, allowing drinking water to stand will not remove chloramines. Consult your local aquarium store for products that will remove the disinfectants.

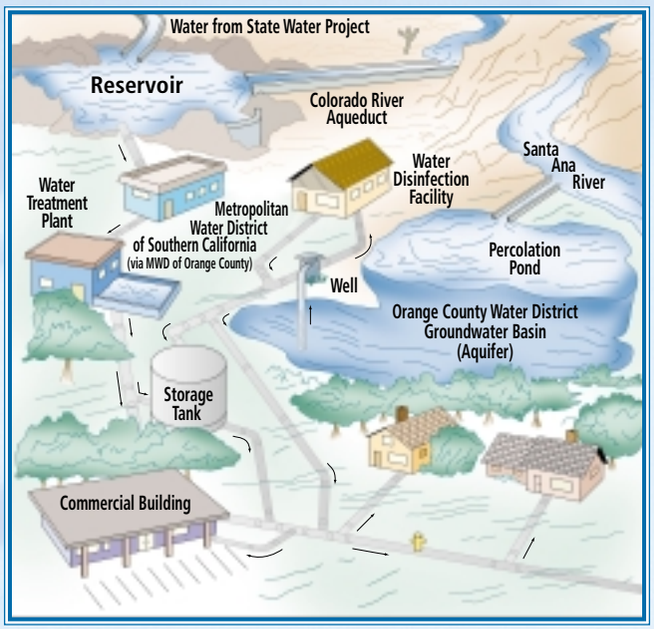
Fluoride: Fluoride does occur at low levels averaging about .5 ppm naturally in the well water. The City of Garden Grove does not currently add fluoride to the water supply.

Water Hardness: The City's well water is of high quality, but is considered very hard. After boiling water your pots may have a chalky white residue. This is normal and does not pose any health concern. The residue is mainly calcium carbonates and magnesium.

Water Hardness and Installing Water Softeners: The hardness level of the City of Garden Grove's water averages 19 grains per gallon. Set your softener's dial or indicator setting to 19.

Hot Water Heaters: Many odor complaints may be traced to the homes hot water heater. Remember to follow manufacturers instructions and flush hot water heaters regularly. This will flush out any sediments that may have accumulated, provide good water turnover to maximize water quality, and help keep your unit in good working order.

Point of Use or Home Water Filtration Units: Be vigilant in changing or cleaning any filters or media on your home units. Always follow the manufacturers instructions. Remember, the water is only as clean as the filter allows. Improperly maintained filters can deliver very poor quality water.



Imported water — from the Colorado River and northern California — travels hundreds of miles to meet the needs of Orange County. Water is also pumped from the groundwater basin that spans 350 square miles under north and central Orange County.

The Continuing Quality of Your Water is Our Primary Concern

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The organism comes from animal and/or human wastes and may be in surface water. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, which did not detect it in the water, tested your surface water for *Cryptosporidium* in 2004. If it ever is detected, *Cryptosporidium* is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

The USEPA and the federal Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from USEPA's safe drinking water hotline at (800) 426-4791 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Eastern Time (6 a.m. to 2 p.m. in California).

Immuno-Compromised People

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as those with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have had organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Nitrate

The maximum allowable level of nitrate in drinking water, also called the maximum contaminant level or MCL, is 45 milligrams per liter as nitrate (mg/L as NO_3). The nitrate MCL can also be expressed as 10 milligrams per liter as nitrogen (mg/L as N). Both numbers are equivalent values. At times, nitrate in your tap water may have exceeded one-half the MCL, but it was never greater than the MCL. The following advisory is issued because in 2004 we recorded nitrate measurements in the drinking water supply which exceeded one-half the nitrate MCL.

"Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L (or the equivalent 10 mg/L as N) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 parts-per-million may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider."

Lead

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water that the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessments

Import (Metropolitan) Water Assessment

In December 2002, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California completed its source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan by phone at (213) 217-6850.

Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for City of Garden Grove Water Services Division was completed in December 2002. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Known contaminant plumes, historic agricultural activities and application of fertilizers, and parks. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: Confirmed leaking underground storage tanks, dry cleaners, gas stations, and photo processing/printing.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at Department of Health Services Office of Drinking Water, Santa Ana District, 28 Civic Center Plaza Room 325, Santa Ana, CA 92701. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the City of Garden Grove Water Services Division at (714) 741-5395.

Want Additional Information?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general. Some good sites — both local and national — to begin your own investigation are:

Municipal Water District of Orange County
www.mwdoc.com

Orange County Water District
www.ocwd.com

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
www.mwdh20.com

California Department of Health Services, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management
www.dhs.cahwnet.gov/ps/ddwem

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/safewater/

Table Definitions

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (2nd MCL) 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. Environmental Protection Agency.

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 Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWS: MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

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

Variance: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

n/a: Not applicable.

NS: No standard established.

NTU (nephlometric turbidity units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of the natural rate of radioactive disintegration.

micromhos/cm (micromhos per centimeter): A measure of electrical conductance.

Measurements: Water is sampled and tested throughout the year. Contaminants are measured in parts per million (ppm), parts per billion (ppb), parts per trillion (ppt), and even parts per quadrillion (ppq). If this is difficult to imagine, think about these comparisons:

Parts per million (mg/L):
- 1 second in 12 days
- 1 penny in $10,000
- 1 inch in 16 miles

Parts per billion (µg/L):
- 1 second in 32 years
- 1 penny in $10 million
- 1 inch in 16,000 miles

It is important to note, however, that even a small concentration of certain contaminants can adversely affect a water supply.

The State allows 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 representative, are more than one year old.

2004 City of Garden Grove Groundwater Quality

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radiologicals							
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	n/a	9.4	4.1 – 13	No	2002	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.5	9.3	3.5 – 15	No	2002	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Organic Chemicals							
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	6	10	<0.5	ND – 0.7	No	2004	Industrial Solvent
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	(200)	<0.5	ND – 0.6	No	2004	Industrial Solvent
Inorganic Chemicals							
Aluminum (ppm)	1 / 0.6*	0.6	<0.05	ND – 0.07	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	50	0.004	<2	ND – 5.0	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	<0.1	ND – 0.14	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.41	0.29 – 0.51	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nickel (ppb)	100	12	<10	ND – 11	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm as NO_3)	45	45	14	0.8 – 36	No	2004	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	3.1	0.2 – 7.9	No	2004	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Selenium (ppb)	50	(50)	<5	ND – 7.9	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Secondary Standards*							
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	65	15 – 108	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	0.5	ND – 4	No	2004	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Manganese (ppb)	50*	n/a	<20	ND – 22	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
MBAS (ppb)	500*	n/a	<20	ND – 90	No	2003	Waste Discharges, Detergents
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	797	440 – 1,160	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	114	38 – 176	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	504	285 – 724	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	n/a	0.4	0.1 – 0.9	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Zinc (ppm)	5*	n/a	<0.05	ND – 0.17	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Contaminants Requiring Monitoring							
Bicarbonate (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	223	204 – 262	n/a	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	<0.1	ND – 0.25	n/a	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	99	60 – 142	n/a	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	1.2	ND – 2.1	n/a	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	18	10 – 28	n/a	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.9	7.2 – 8.3	n/a	2003	Acidity, hydrogen ions
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.6	2.5 – 5.4	n/a	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	50	30 – 88	n/a	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Alkalinity (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	183	167 – 215	n/a	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Hardness (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	323	195 – 470	n/a	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Hardness (grains per gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	19	11 – 27	n/a	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	<3	ND – 4.1	n/a	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; ntu = nephelometric turbidity units; ND = not detected; n/a = not applicable;
< = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; (MCLG) = federal MCL Goal; PHG = California Public Health Goal
µmho/cm = micromho per centimeter; *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

City of Garden Grove Distribution System Water Quality

	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	21	ND – 49	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	9.5	ND – 26	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1	0.1 – 2.2	No	Disinfectant added for treatment
Turbidity*(ntu)	5*	0.15	0.12 – 0.91	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Sixteen locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; thirty-three locations are tested each month for color, odor and turbidity.
Color and odor were not detected. MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; ntu = nephelometric turbidity units; ND = not detected;
*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

	Action Level (AL)	Health Goal	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	2	ND<5	0 out of 50	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.17	0.33	0 out of 50	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Every three years, 50 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2004. Lead was detected in one home.
This positive sample did not exceed the lead action level. Copper was detected in forty-four (44) samples, none of which exceeded the regulatory action level.
A regulatory action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

2004 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG, or (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radiologicals – Tested in 2003						
Beta Radiation (pCi/L)	50	n/a	4.1	ND – 5.9	No	Decay of man-made or natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.5	<2	ND – 2.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2004						
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.18	0.14 – 0.20	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate and Nitrite as N (ppm)	10	10	0.5	ND – 0.8	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	0.5	ND – 0.8	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2004						
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	87	76 – 110	No	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	2	1 – 3	No	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Corrosivity (LSI)	non-corrosive	n/a	0.18	0.03 – 0.29	No	Elemental balance in water
Odor (odor units)	3*	n/a	1	1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	749	644 – 877	No	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	138	92 – 194	No	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	435	370 – 521	No	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	0.05	0.04 – 0.08	No	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits
Unregulated Chemicals - Tested in 2004						
Alkalinity (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	89	76 – 98	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Boron (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	130	130 – 140	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	40	31 – 48	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Hardness, total (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	179	139 – 210	n/a	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	10	8.1 – 12	n/a	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	19	15 – 22	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.2	8.1 – 8.2	n/a	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.5	3.0 – 4.0	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	80	74 – 94	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; ntu = nephelometric turbidity units; µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter;
ND = not detected; < = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; (MCLG) = federal MCL Goal;
PHG = California Public Health Goal; n/a = not applicable; LSI = Langelier Saturation Index; *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.

Turbidity - combined filter effluent	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.3 NTU	0.1	No	Soil run-off
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No	Soil run-off

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. Low turbidity in Metropolitan's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration.
Filtration is called a treatment technique. A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.