

Este Informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

**ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
VILLAGE OF GLENDALE HEIGHTS
For the period of January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016**

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Village of Glendale Heights Water Division to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water distributed by the Village is purchased from the DuPage Water Commission.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Jeff McCumber, Utilities Division Manager- Facility # IL 0430400

Phone: (630) 260 6040

We are pleased to report that The Village of Glendale Heights' drinking water had no violations or exceeded any other water quality standard. No drinking water quality violations were recorded during 2016.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings every first and third Thursday of the month. The meetings are held at Village Hall, 300 Civic Center Plaza, and begin at 7:30 p.m. You can also attend the Du Page Water Commission meetings. For information on when their meetings are scheduled, please call (630) 834 0100. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by Village Hall or call our Utilities Division Manager at (630) 260 6040. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including Importance of Source Water; Susceptible to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>

Source of Drinking Water

Lake Michigan water is supplied to the DuPage Water Commission from the City of Chicago. The City does all water filtration and treatment. The DuPage Water Commission adds chlorine and delivers the water through a series of water mains and storage tanks. The Village of Glendale Heights then delivers the water through several pump stations, storage tanks and water mains. The Village does not add chemicals to the water, but has the capabilities to do so.

The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection only dilution. This is the reason for the mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's off shore intakes are located at a distance that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on water quality. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures may serve to attract waterfowl, gulls, and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, there by concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water run-off, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of ground water to the lake.

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 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 water 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 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 gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1 (800) 426 4791.

**CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY
FOR THE 2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)**

Source Water Location

The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its source water via two water treatment plants. The Jardine Water Purification Plant serves the northern areas of the City and suburbs, while the South Water Purification Plant serves the southern areas of the City and suburbs. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake that is entirely contained within the United States. It borders Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and is the second largest Great Lake by volume with 1,180 cubic miles of water and third largest by area.

Source Water Assessment Summary

The Illinois EPA implemented a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to assist with watershed protection of public drinking water supplies. The SWAP inventories potential sources of contamination and determined the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The Illinois EPA has completed the Source Water Assessment Program for our supply. Further information on the City of Chicago's water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at 312-744-6635.

Susceptibility to Contamination

The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection only dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment of all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on water quality. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures may serve to attract waterfowl, gulls and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

Further information on the our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at 312-744-6635.

2016 Voluntary Monitoring

The City of Chicago has continued monitoring for Cryptosporidium, Giardia and E. Coli in its source water as part of its water quality program. To date, Cryptosporidium has not been detected in these samples, but Giardia was detected in 2010 in one raw lake water sample collected in September 2010. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide effective barriers for removal of Cryptosporidium oocysts and Giardia cysts in the source water, effectively removing these organisms in the treatment process. By maintaining low turbidity through the removal of particles from the water, the possibility of Cryptosporidium and Giardia organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced. Also, in compliance with Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) Round 2, the City of Chicago has continued the 24 months long monitoring program in April 2015, collecting samples from its source water once per month to monitor for Cryptosporidium, Giardia, E. coli and turbidity, with no detections for Cryptosporidium and Giardia reported so far.

In 2016, Chicago Department of Water Management (CDWM) has also continued monitoring for hexavalent chromium, also known as chromium-6. USEPA has not yet established a standard for chromium-6, a contaminant of concern, which has both natural and industrial sources. Please address any questions or concerns to DWM's Water Quality Division at 312-742-7499. Data reports on the monitoring program for chromium-6 are posted on the City's website, which can be accessed at the following address below:

http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports/city_of_chicago_emergincontaminantstudy.html

**DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
2016 WATER QUALITY DATA**

-Definition of Terms-

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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.

Highest Level Detected:

This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all samples collected in 2016.

Range of Detections:

This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

Date of Sample:

If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.

Treatment Technique (TT):

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

N/A:

Not applicable

Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
<u>TURBIDITY DATA</u>						
Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly % ≤ 0.3 NTU) Soil runoff	N/A	TT (Limit 0.3NTU)	(Lowest Monthly %) 100.0%	100.0% - 100.0%		
Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) Soil runoff	N/A	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.16	N/A		
<u>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</u>						
Barium (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	2	2	0.0206	0.0196 - 0.0206		
Nitrate (As Nitrogen) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage, Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.46	0.40 - 0.46		
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (As Nitrogen) (ppm) Runoff form fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.46	0.40 - 0.46		

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

TOC [Total Organic Carbon]

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by the IEPA.

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
<u>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</u>						
Sulfate (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	N/A	N/A	25.7	25.0 - 25.7		
Sodium (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener	N/A	N/A	8.92	8.49 - 8.92		
<u>STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS</u>						
Fluoride (ppm) Water additive, which promotes strong teeth	4	4	0.78	0.62 - 0.78		
<u>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</u>						
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	5	0.84	0.50 - 0.84		02/11/2014
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	6.6	6.1 - 6.6		02/11/2014

2016 Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Unregulated Contaminants

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

Sodium

There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials who have concerns about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about the level of sodium in the water.

Fluoride

Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 mg/l with a range of 0.6 mg/l to 0.8 mg/l.

Unit of Measurement

ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter	%≤0.3NTU	Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter		
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water	pCi/L	Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

**Village of Glendale Heights
2016 Water Quality Data**

NO DRINKING WATER QUALITY VIOLATIONS WERE RECORDED DURING 2016

Regulated Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	-	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

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. We 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2014	1.3	1.3	0	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	7/28/2014	0	15	0	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify 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 an E. Coli MCL violation has occurred and /or why total coliform have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water, 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 contaminants.

na: Not Applicable

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

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

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2016	0.9	0.5 - 1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	18	12.65- 25.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	39	17.33 - 62.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

GLENDALE HEIGHTS STAND-BY WELLS

The Village of Glendale Heights' Stand-by Wells have been maintained in accordance with IEPA testing requirements and standards and are for emergency purposes only. The four Well sites are operated and tested without supplementing the Lake Michigan Water that we purchase and distribute from the DuPage Water Commission.

Inorganic Compounds are tests performed for stand-by wells, **which are not connected** to the distribution system and are for emergency purposes only.

*Arsenic –While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Element	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic*	01/20/2014	6.4	3.57 - 6.4	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.
Barium	01/20/2014	0.0334	0.0311- 0.0334	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	01/20/2014	2.39	0.443 - 2.39	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	01/20/2014	1.02	0.117 - 1.02	0	1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.

Nickel**	2014	0.0321	0.0321	0.1	0.1	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits; Catalyst production of organic chemical manufacturing
Sodium	01/20/2014	2520.0	38.4 -2520.0	0	0	ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: used in water softener regeneration.
Sulfate	2014	186	136 - 186	250	250	ppm	N	Sulfate is a substance that occurs naturally in drinking water.

** The MCL and MCLG for Nickel were remanded on February 9th, 1995. This means that while many water suppliers continue to monitor nickel levels in their water, there is currently no EPA legal limit on the amount of nickel in drinking water. The EPA is considering the limit on nickel.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2014	1.38	0.19-1.38	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	02/04/2014	1.1	1.1-1.1	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Glendale Heights UCMR 3 Testing

In 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions.

The Village of Glendale Heights is classified under the UCMR 3 as an Assessment Monitoring (List 1) community, and is monitoring for 21 chemicals in 2015 as a part of the UCMR monitoring requirements established in 1996 by the U.S. EPA. These results are seen in the table below:

UCMR3 COMPLIANCE REPORTING

Element	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chromium	2015	0.5	0.3 - 0.5	100	100	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys
Molybdenum	2015	1.1	0 - 1.1	NA	NA	ppb	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent.
Strontium	2015	127.6	118.2-127.6	NA	NA	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; has been used in cathode-ray tube TVs to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium	2015	0.30	0.2-0.3	NA	NA	ppb	Naturally-occurring metal; vanadium pentoxide is used as a catalyst and a chemical intermediate
Chromium-6 or Hexavalent Chromium	2015	0.20	0.17 - 0.20	NA	NA	ppb	Naturally-occurring element; chromium - 3 or - 6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation.

**AS REPORTED BY THE DUPAGE WATER COMMISSION - (630) 834-0100
2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected**

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coli form Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coli form or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coli form Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0 positive monthly sample	0	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source Of Contamination
Chlorine	9/26/2016	1.18	0.85 - 1.18	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	20.0	15.1 - 19.7	N/A	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	2016	30.0	25.8 - 30.3	N/A	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the highest level detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Information on Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women or young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. DuPage Water Commission 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 or at:

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Educational statements and conservation strategies for surface water may be obtained at

<http://www.preservingeverydrop.org/>

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one-year-old. **MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. **MCL's** are set close to the **MCLG's** as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. **MCLG's** 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. **ppm:** parts per million, **ppb:** parts per billion, **ppt:** parts per trillion, **pCi/l:** picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity)

2016 Water Quality Test Results:

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Maximum Contaminant Level, (MCL):

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. **MCL's** are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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. **MCLG's** allow for a margin of safety.

mg/l: milligrams per litre or parts per million- or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ug/l: micrograms per litre or parts per billion- or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na: not applicable. Avg: Regulatory compliance with some **MCL's** are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):

The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. **MRDLG's** allow for a margin of safety.