

Definitions:

90th percentile - Ninety percent of samples has lower values than the value indicated.

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

Average- Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples

CFU/ml – colony forming units per millimeter

Colony forming unit- An area of visually distinct bacterial growth which may result from a single bacterium or pairs, clusters or chains of bacteria.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)- Average of the four most recent quarterly samples, for each sample site, collected for reporting purposes.

Maximum contaminant level (MCL) - The highest level of 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 (MCLG) - 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.

Drinking Water Source - The source of the city of Bloomington's drinking water is surface water from the Monroe Reservoir, located nine miles southeast of Bloomington. The City of Bloomington has received a copy of the Indiana—Monroe Reservoir source water assessment. Federal guidelines require the State of Indiana to issue source water assessments in order to identify significant or possible sources of contamination. Information concerning Monroe Reservoirs source water assessment is available by contacting the City of Bloomington's Water Quality Office. CBU participates in the EPA'S unregulated contaminant monitoring rule. Contact the water quality office for more information or copies of results related to this testing program. The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or a result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining and 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, include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.