

## 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.

**Action Level Goal (AGL)**- The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known risk to health. AGL's allow for a margin of safety.

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

**CFU/ml** – colony forming units per millimeter

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

**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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (MRDLG)** – The level of drinking water disinfectant below 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 contamination.

**pCi/L** – Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water. A picocurie is 10<sup>-12</sup> curies and is the quantity of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.

**ppm** – parts per million. Equivalent to milligrams per liter (mg/l) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**ppb** – parts per billion. Equivalent to micrograms per liter (ug/l) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**Total Organic Carbon (TOC)** – a measurement of natural and man-made organic material in the water. TOC reacts with disinfectants to form disinfection by products.

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

**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.

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 at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the businesses office.

**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, 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.