## **Terms & Abbreviations**

mg/l	Milligrams per liter or Parts per Million (ppm)
ppb	Parts per Billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit- the amount of light dispersed as it passes through the column of water. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
π	Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Filtration is a particle removal process. 95% of readings each month must be below the TT of 0.3 NTU, 100% compliance in 2011.
n/a	This compound does not have a range a detections because there was only one required sample
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or: 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.
MRDG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level- The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaninants.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
AL	Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
90% Value	Out of every 10 homes, 9 were at or below this level
RAA	Running annual average
1-1-1	Secretarion there for the EDA has not established design and established the

**Unregulated contaminants** are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted