

## Definitions of terms contained within this report:

- Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs): the sum of the concentrations of Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, Bromoform and Chloroform.
- Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): the sum of the concentrations of Monochloroacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid and Dibromoacetic acid.
- Maximum Contaminate 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 pretreatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminate Level Goal (MCLG): 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.
- Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): The units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. One part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.
- Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter ug/L): The units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. One part per Billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Range: The lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for each contaminant. If only one sample is tested, or no range is required for this report, then no range is listed for that contaminant in the table.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- The "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
- pci/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- na = not applicable/available
- nr = not regulated