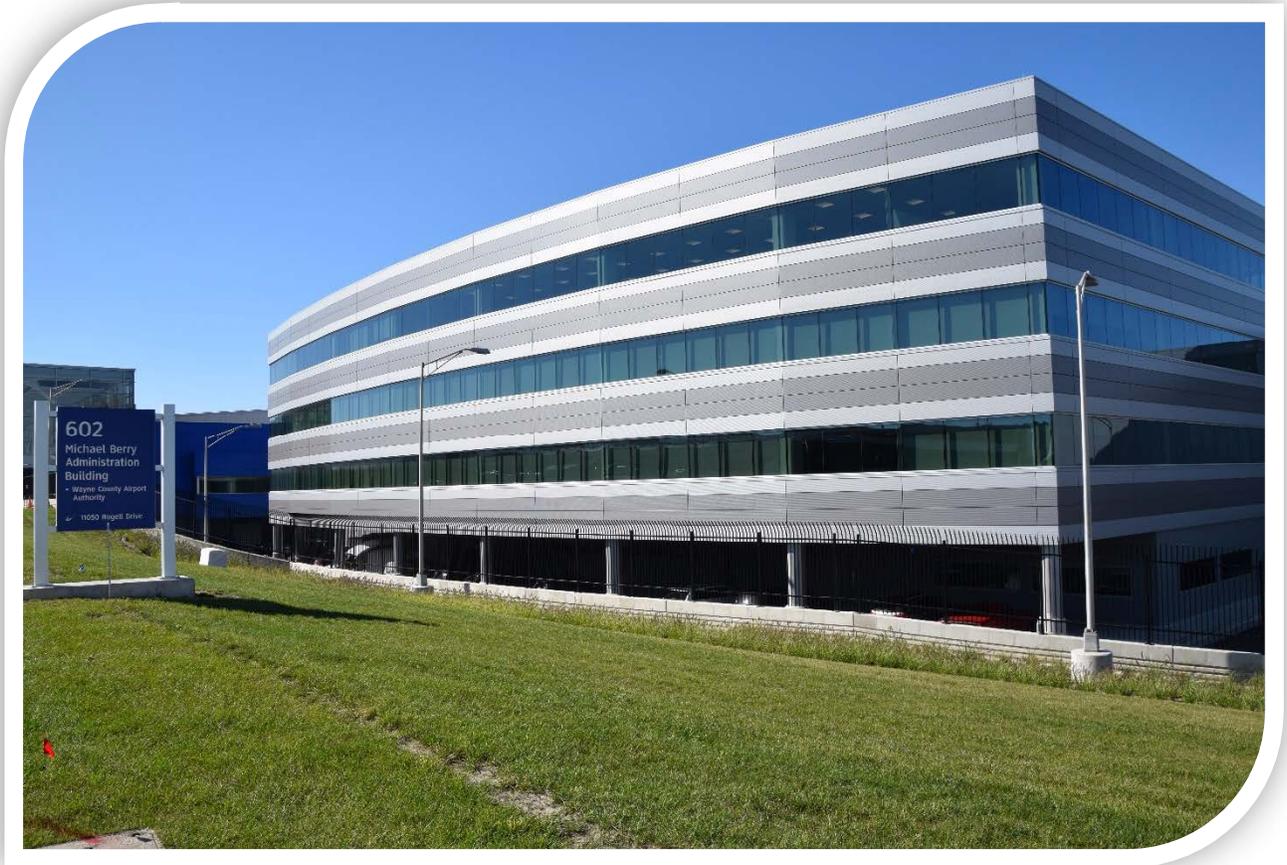




DETROIT METRO • WILLOW RUN  
WAYNE COUNTY AIRPORT AUTHORITY

# 2022 Water Quality Report



The Wayne County Airport Authority wants you to know the water we supply to our customers complies with all Federal and State standards for quality and safety.

**Water System Serial Number (WSSN):**  
01798

# Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking water quality is important to communities near Detroit Metropolitan Airport (DTW). The Wayne County Airport Authority (WCAA) and the Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) are committed to meeting state and federal water quality standards, including the Lead and Copper Rule. With the Great Lakes as our water source and proven treatment technologies, GLWA consistently delivers safe drinking water to Detroit Metro Airport. The WCAA operates the system of water mains that carry this water to Airport buildings. The Water Quality Report highlights the performance of GLWA and WCAA water professionals in delivering some of the nation's best drinking water. Together, GLWA and WCAA remain committed to protecting public health and maintaining open communication with the public concerning DTW's drinking water.

## Our Water is Safe

Last year DTW's tap water met all standards required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ). This 2021 Annual Water Quality Report describes water sources, lists test results, and contains important information about water and health. This report is intended to provide consumers with an understanding of drinking water issues and to heighten awareness of the need to protect drinking water resources. For more information on these testing results, please see the water quality tables and definitions as provided. The WCAA hopes you find this report helpful.

## DRINKING WATER

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791).

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 from 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 organics, 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.

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. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

## PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

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 systems 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. USEPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

## LEAD & COPPER INFORMATION

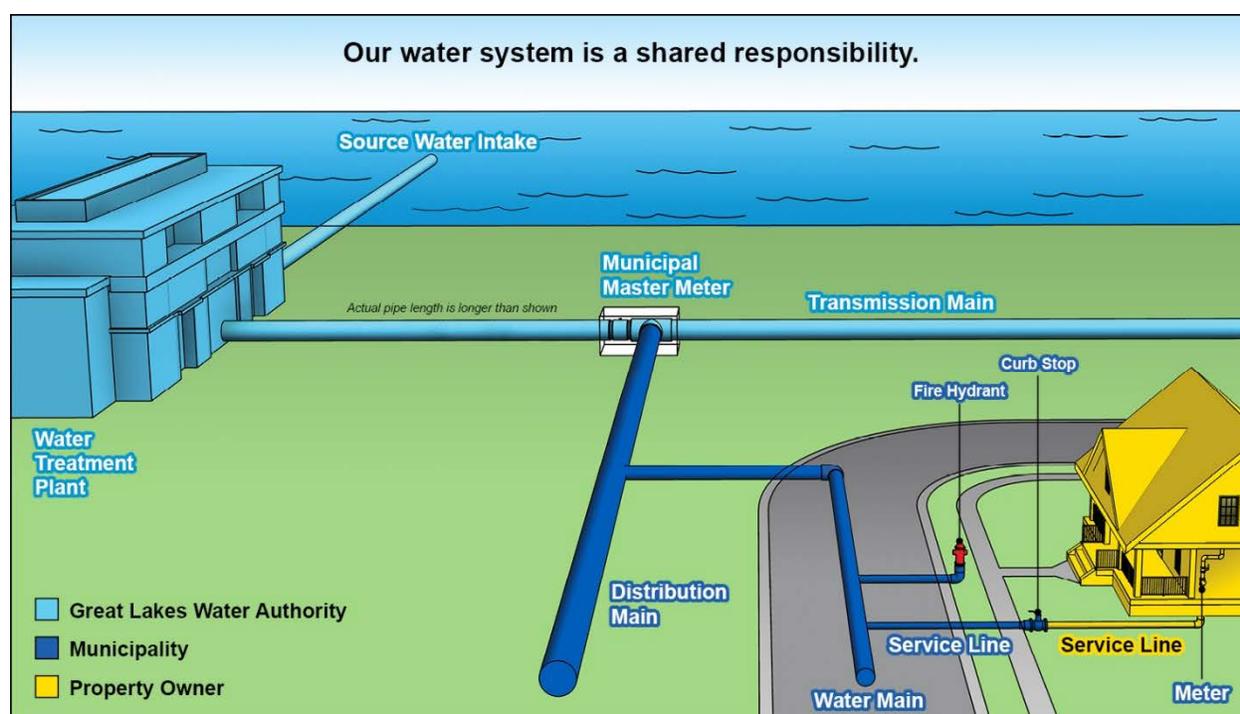
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children who drink water containing lead could experience delays in their physical and mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures, and erosion of natural deposits. Copper in drinking water is primarily from corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives. The WCAA 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 have a lead service line it is recommended that you flush your water regularly. As a consumer you can also have your water tested for lead and copper. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> [epa.gov].

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

<b>Number of Lead Service Lines</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Number of Service Lines of Unknown Material</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Number of Service Lines in the Supply</b>	<b>52</b>	

## SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

Your source water comes from the Detroit River, situated within the Lake St. Clair, Clinton River, Detroit River, Rouge River, Ecorse River, watersheds in the U.S. and parts of the Thames River, Little River, Turkey Creek and Sydenham watersheds in Canada. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department, and the Michigan Public Health Institute performed a source water assessment in 2004 to determine the susceptibility of GLWA's Detroit River source water for potential contamination. The susceptibility rating is based on a seven-tiered scale and ranges from very low to very high determined primarily using geologic sensitivity, water chemistry, and potential contaminant sources. The report described GLWA's Detroit River intakes as highly susceptible to potential contamination. GLWA's Springwells water treatment plant that draws water from the Detroit River has historically provided satisfactory treatment and meets drinking water standards.



GLWA has initiated source-water protection activities that include chemical containment, spill response, and a mercury reduction program. GLWA participates in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit discharge program and has an emergency response management plan. In 2021, the Michigan Department of Environmental, Great Lakes and Energy approved the GLWA's Updated Surface Water Intake Protection plan for the Belle Isle intake. The plan has seven elements that include: roles and duties of government units and water supply agencies, delineation of a source water protection areas, identification of potential sources of contamination, management approaches for protection, contingency plans, siting of new water sources, public participation, and public education activities. If you would like to know more information about the Source Water Assessment report, please, contact GLWA at (313 926-8102).

WCAA and the Great Lakes Water Authority are committed to safeguarding our water supply and delivering the highest quality drinking water to protect public health. Please contact us with any questions or concerns about your water.

**For more information please contact:**

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Detroit MI 48242  
Office: (734) 247 2780  
Mon-Fri, 8:00am to 4:30pm

## 2022 Detroit Metro Airport (DTW) Detected Contaminants Table(s)

### Lead and Copper Monitoring at the Customer's Tap in 2022 – Detroit Metro Airport (DTW)

Regulated Contaminant	Unit	Year Sampled	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value*	Range of Individual Samples Results	Number of Samples Over AL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	ppb	2022	0	15	0	0 – 3.7	0	Lead services lines, corrosion of household, plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	2022	1.3	1.3	0.37	0 – 1.7	1.7	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.

\* The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value means 90 percent of the homes tested have lead and copper levels below the given 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value. If the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value is above the AL additional requirements must be met.

### 2022 Disinfection By-Products - Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Monitoring in the Distribution System, Detroit Metro Airport (DTW)

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level LRAA	Range of Quarterly Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
(TTHM) Total Trihalomethanes	2022	ppb	n/a	80	36	36	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(HAA5) Haloacetic Acids	2022	ppb	n/a	60	28	28	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### 2022 Disinfection By-Products - Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Monitoring in the Distribution System, Detroit Metro Airport (DTW)

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	# of Samples	Total Detections	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform	2022	MPN	ND	ND	84	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
E.Coli	2022	MPN	ND	ND	84	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste

### \* 2021 Triggered Water Assessments (corrected from 2021 Water Quality Report)

Type of Assessment	Triggering Event	Assessment Findings / Action Plan
Level 1 Assessment	Positive Total Coliform Test Result	Specifically: Two (2) routine coliform water samples indicated Total Coliform Presence in excess of 5% of samples. Sampling taps changed out to superior sampling device(s). Required follow up samples tested negative for E. coli & Coliform
Level 1 Assessment	Missed EGLE deadline for follow up testing for Positive Coliform Test Results	Process for results changed to a two – tier positive / negative response email & communication process between operators, with response required in all cases.
Level 2 Assessment	Two Level 1 Assessments in one Calendar Year (2021)	WCAA instituted a two-tier communication plan for sampling results, reviewed sampling instructions and protocols against EGLE Standards. Sampling taps modified. Sample bottle storage process was modified as a precaution in addition to other steps.

**Level 1 Assessment:** Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct the problems that were found during these assessments.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A very detailed study of the water to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria has been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

During 2021, one Level 2 Assessment was required to be completed for our water supply. One Level 2 Assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take three corrective actions and we completed three of these actions.

## Key to the Detected Contaminants Table

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition/Explanation</b>
AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
°C	Celsius	A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions.
>	Greater than	
HAA5	Haloacetic Acids	HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, di-bromoacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.
Level 1	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 system.
Level 2	Leve 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 bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average	The average of analytical results for samples at a particular monitoring location during the previous four quarters.
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.
MPN	Most Probable Number	
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow a margin of safety.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	The level of a 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 contaminants.
n/a	not applicable	
ND	Not Detected	
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	Measures the cloudiness of water.
pCi/L	Picocuries Per Liter	A measure of radioactivity
ppb	Parts Per Billion (one in one billion)	The ppb is equivalent to micrograms per liter. A microgram = 1/1000 milligram.
ppm	Parts Per Million (one in one million)	The ppm is equivalent to milligrams per liter. A milligram = 1/1000 gram.
RAA	Running Annual Average	The average of all analytical results for all samples during the previous four quarters.
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level	
TT	Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes	Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total.
µmhos	Micromhos	Measure of electrical conductance of water

## 2022 Southwest Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

2022 Inorganic Chemicals - Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Tap - GLWA								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride	07/12/2022	ppm	4	4	0.71	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	07/12/2022	ppm	10	10	0.82	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	05/16/2017	ppm	2	2	0.01	n/a	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

2022 Disinfection Residual - Monitoring in the Distribution System- GLWA								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDLG	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest Level RAA	Range of Quarterly Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	2022	ppm	4	4	0.61	0.51-0.70	no	Water additive used to control microbes

2022 Turbidity - Monitored Every 4 Hours at the Plant Finished Water Tap - GLWA				
Highest Single Measurement Cannot Exceed 1 NTU	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)		Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.14 NTU	100%		no	Soil Runoff
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.				

2022 Special Monitoring - GLWA						
Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Source of Contaminant
Sodium	07/12/2022	ppm	n/a	n/a	6.2	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminant	Treatment Technique	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon ppm	The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. The TOC is measured each quarter and because the level is low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.	Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides - Monitored at the Plant Finished Tap in 2014 - GLWA							
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Combined Radium Radium 226 and 228	5-13-14	pCi/L	0	5	0.65 ± 0.54	no	Erosion of natural deposits

These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2022 or the most recent testing done within the last five calendar years. GLWA conducts tests throughout the year, only tests that show the presence of a substance or require special monitoring are presented in these tables. The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. The data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

## Key to the Detected Contaminants Table

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition/Explanation</b>
AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
°C	Celsius	A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions.
>	Greater than	
HAA5	Haloacetic Acids	HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, di-bromoacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.
Level 1	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 system.
Level 2	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 bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average	The average of analytical results for samples at a particular monitoring location during the previous four quarters.
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.
MPN	Most Probable Number	
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow a margin of safety.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	The level of a 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 contaminants.
n/a	not applicable	
ND	Not Detected	
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	Measures the cloudiness of water.
pCi/L	Picocuries Per Liter	A measure of radioactivity
ppb	Parts Per Billion (one in one billion)	The ppb is equivalent to micrograms per liter. A microgram = 1/1000 milligram.
ppm	Parts Per Million (one in one million)	The ppm is equivalent to milligrams per liter. A milligram = 1/1000 gram.
RAA	Running Annual Average	The average of all analytical results for all samples during the previous four quarters.
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level	
TT	Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes	Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total.
µmhos	Micromhos	Measure of electrical conductance of water

## About Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where these contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

### 2022 Southwest Tap Water Mineral Analysis

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
<b>Turbidity</b>	NTU	0.23	0.02	<b>0.09</b>
<b>Total Solids</b>	ppm	183	110	<b>145</b>
<b>Total Dissolved Solids</b>	ppm	166	114	<b>139</b>
<b>Aluminum</b>	ppm	0.092	0.020	<b>0.045</b>
<b>Iron</b>	ppm	0.5	0.2	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Copper</b>	ppm	0.001	ND	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Magnesium</b>	ppm	8.3	7.4	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Calcium</b>	ppm	30.2	25.2	<b>26.8</b>
<b>Sodium</b>	ppm	8.1	5.0	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Potassium</b>	ppm	1.3	0.9	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Manganese</b>	ppm	0.001	ND	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Lead</b>	ppm	0.001	ND	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Zinc</b>	ppm	0.003	ND	<b>0.001</b>
<b>Silica</b>	ppm	2.5	1.4	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Sulfate</b>	ppm	33.9	20.2	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Chloride</b>	ppm	18.7	9.4	<b>11.7</b>

Parameter	Units	Max	Min.	Avg.
<b>Phosphorus</b>	ppm	0.57	0.33	<b>0.45</b>
<b>Free Carbon Dioxide</b>	ppm	10.1	1.0	<b>7.6</b>
<b>Total Hardness</b>	ppm	102	66	<b>94</b>
<b>Total Alkalinity</b>	ppm	90	70	<b>80</b>
<b>Carbonate Alkalinity</b>	ppm	ND	ND	<b>ND</b>
<b>Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity</b>	ppm	90	69	<b>79</b>
<b>Non-Carbonate Hardness</b>	ppm	26	ND	<b>16</b>
<b>Chemical Oxygen Demand</b>	ppm	8.1	ND	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Dissolved Oxygen</b>	ppm	16.0	7.5	<b>10.9</b>
<b>Nitrite Nitrogen</b>	ppm	ND	ND	<b>ND</b>
<b>Nitrate Nitrogen</b>	ppm	0.82	0.21	<b>0.43</b>
<b>Fluoride</b>	ppm	0.72	0.53	<b>0.64</b>
<b>pH</b>		8.16	7.20	<b>7.37</b>
<b>Specific Conductance @ 25 °C</b>	µmhos	260	179	<b>216</b>
<b>Temperature</b>	°C	22.9	0.9	<b>11.8</b>

## 2022 Springwells Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

2022 Inorganic Chemicals - Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Tap - GLWA								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride	07/12/2022	ppm	4	4	0.60	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	07/12/2022	ppm	10	10	0.54	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	05/16/2017	ppm	2	2	0.01	n/a	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

2022 Disinfection Residual - Monitoring in the Distribution System - GLWA								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDLG	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest Level RAA	Range of Quarterly Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	2022	ppm	4	4	0.67	0.61 - 0.73	no	Water additive used to control microbes

2022 Turbidity - Monitored Every 4 Hours at the Plant Finished Water Tap - GLWA				
Highest Single Measurement Cannot Exceed 1 NTU	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)		Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.25 NTU	100%		no	Soil Runoff

2022 Special Monitoring - GLWA						
Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Source of Contaminant
Sodium	07/12/2022	ppm	n/a	n/a	5.6	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminant	Treatment Technique	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon ppm	The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. The TOC is measured each quarter and because the level is low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.	Erosion of natural deposits

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## About Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

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### 2022 Springwells Tap Water Mineral Analysis

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.	Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
<b>Turbidity</b>	NTU	0.08	0.02	<b>0.04</b>	<b>Phosphorus</b>	ppm	0.87	0.42	<b>0.53</b>
<b>Total Solids</b>	ppm	166	114	<b>141</b>	<b>Free Carbon Dioxide</b>	ppm	13.6	6.5	<b>10.1</b>
<b>Total Dissolved Solids</b>	ppm	169	105	<b>134</b>	<b>Total Hardness</b>	ppm	112	76	<b>92</b>
<b>Aluminum</b>	ppm	0.071	0.014	<b>0.030</b>	<b>Total Alkalinity</b>	ppm	86	70	<b>75</b>
<b>Iron</b>	ppm	0.5	0.2	<b>0.3</b>	<b>Carbonate Alkalinity</b>	ppm	ND	ND	<b>ND</b>
<b>Copper</b>	ppm	0.003	ND	<b>0.000</b>	<b>Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity</b>	ppm	86	70	<b>75</b>
<b>Magnesium</b>	ppm	8.5	7.3	<b>7.7</b>	<b>Non-Carbonate Hardness</b>	ppm	42	2	<b>17</b>
<b>Calcium</b>	ppm	28.0	24.9	<b>26.2</b>	<b>Chemical Oxygen Demand</b>	ppm	12.0	ND	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Sodium</b>	ppm	7.1	4.9	<b>5.3</b>	<b>Dissolved Oxygen</b>	ppm	16.5	3.4	<b>11.2</b>
<b>Potassium</b>	ppm	1.1	0.9	<b>1.0</b>	<b>Nitrite Nitrogen</b>	ppm	ND	ND	<b>ND</b>
<b>Manganese</b>	ppm	0.001	ND	<b>0.000</b>	<b>Nitrate Nitrogen</b>	ppm	0.55	0.26	<b>0.36</b>
<b>Lead</b>	ppm	0.001	ND	<b>0.000</b>	<b>Fluoride</b>	ppm	0.77	0.51	<b>0.58</b>
<b>Zinc</b>	ppm	0.004	ND	<b>0.001</b>	<b>pH</b>		7.33	7.06	<b>7.18</b>
<b>Silica</b>	ppm	2.7	1.6	<b>2.1</b>	<b>Specific Conductance @ 25 °C</b>	µmhos	238	166	<b>215</b>
<b>Sulfate</b>	ppm	32.1	21.7	<b>27.5</b>	<b>Temperature</b>	°C	23.9	2.0	<b>13.0</b>
<b>Chloride</b>	ppm	15.0	8.3	<b>10.7</b>					