DETROIT METRO • WILLOW RUN
WAYNE COUNTY AIRPORT AUTHORITY

# 2023 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 Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE). This 2023 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 human 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

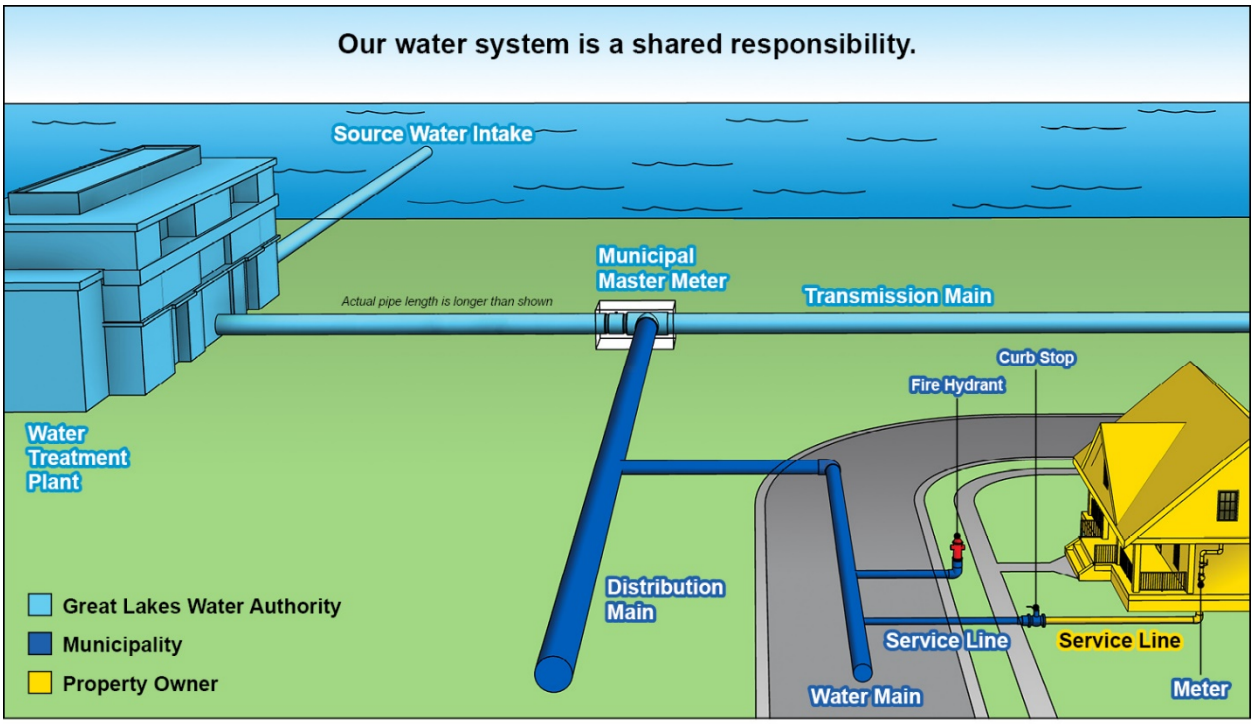
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children who drink water containing lead could experience delays in their physical and mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning 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 service lines and home plumbing. 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 service line that is lead, galvanized previously connected to lead, or unknown but likely to be lead, it is recommended that you run your water for at least 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

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. Copper in drinking water is primarily from corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, and leaching from wood preservatives.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Number of Lead Service Lines** | **0** | |
| **Number of Service Lines of Unknown Material** | **0** | |
| **Number of Service Lines in the Supply** | **52** | |

## 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 and Southwest water treatment plants that draws water from the Detroit River have 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. GLWA has an updated Surface Water Intake Protection plan for the Fighting Island 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 (313 926-8127).

As a water supplier to the Detroit Metropolitan Airport, the Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) is required to notify water users of any unresolved significant deficiencies identified by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, Drinking Water and Environment Health Division (EGLE). Below is the status of significant deficiencies in the GLWA water system identified by EGLE:

| Date Identified by EGLE | Description | Compliance Agreement Deadline | Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| 08-02-2022 | Improper rapid mixing and coagulant feed location at the Southwest water plant | 12-31-2027 | Contractor has been identified |
| 08-02-2022 | Inoperable flocculation equipment at the Southwest water plant | 07-31-2031 | Preliminary procurement phase |
| 05-25-2022 | Inoperable rapid mixing equipment at the Springwells 1930's water plant | 12-31-2023 | Completed in December 2023. |
| 05-25-2022 | Inoperable flocculation equipment at the 1958 Springwells water plant | 11-11-2027 | Phase I - Construction phase in progress and is scheduled to be completed in 2025 |

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:

Jason O. Ferrall
Department of Environment & Sustainability
Wayne County Airport Authority
Berry Administration Building
Detroit Metropolitan Airport, 11050 Rogell Dr.
Detroit MI 48242
Office: (734) 247 2780
Mon-Fri, 8:00am to 4:30pm

# 2023 Detroit Metro Airport (DTW) Detected Contaminants Table(s)

| Lead and Copper Monitoring at the Customer's Tap in 2023 – Detroit Metro Airport (DTW) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Regulated Contaminant** | **Unit** | **Year Sampled** | **Health Goal MCLG** | **Action Level AL** | **90th Percentile Value*** | **Range of Individual Samples Results** | **Number of Samples Over AL** | **Major Sources in Drinking Water** |
| **Lead** | ppb | 2023 | 0 | 15 | **0** | **0 ppb - 8 ppb** | **0** | Lead services lines, corrosion of household, plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits. |
| **Copper** | ppm | 2023 | 1.3 | 1.3 | **0.5** | **0.0 ppm – 0.9 ppm** | **0** | Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits. |

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

| 2023 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** | 2023 | ppb | n/a | 80 | **39** | **39** | **No** | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| **(HAA5) Haloacetic Acids** | 2023 | ppb | n/a | 60 | **19** | **19** | **No** | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| 2023 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** | 2023 | MPN | ND | ND | **84** | **0** | **No** | Naturally present in the environment |
| **E.Coli** | 2023 | MPN | ND | ND | **84** | **0** | **No** | Human and animal fecal waste |

# Key to the Detected Contaminants Table

| Symbol | Abbreviation | Definition/Explanation |
|---|---|---|
| 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 study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our system. |
| 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. |
| 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.<br>A microgram = 1/1000 milligram. |
| ppm | Parts Per Million (one in one million) | The ppm is equivalent to milligrams per liter.<br>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 |

# Key to the Detected Contaminants Table

| Symbol | Abbreviation | Definition/Explanation |
|---|---|---|
| AL | Action Level | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
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| 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.<br>A microgram = 1/1000 milligram. |
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| 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 |

# 2023 Southwest Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

| 2023 Inorganic Chemicals - Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Tap | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Regulated Contaminant** | **Test Date** | **Unit** | **Health Goal MCLG** | **Allowed Level MCL** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Detection** | **Violation** | **Major Sources in Drinking Water** |
| **Fluoride** | 04-11-2023 | ppm | 4 | 4 | **0.46** | **n/a** | **no** | Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| **Nitrate** | 04-11-2023 | ppm | 10 | 10 | **0.63** | **n/a** | **no** | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

| 2023 Disinfection Residual - Monitoring in the Distribution System | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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** | 2023 | ppm | 4 | 4 | **0.69** | **0.55-0.77** | **no** | Water additive used to control microbes |

| 2023 Turbidity - Monitored Every 4 Hours at the Plant Finished Water Tap | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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** |
| **0.09 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 | | | |

| **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 |

| 2023 Special Monitoring | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant** | **Test Date** | **Unit** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Source of Contaminant** |
| **Sodium** | 04-11-2023 | ppm | n/a | n/a | **6.3** | Erosion of natural deposits |

*These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2023 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.*

# 2023 Southwest Tap Water Mineral Analysis

| Parameter | Units | Max. | Min. | Avg. | | Parameter | Units | Max. | Min. | Avg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turbidity | NTU | 1.80 | 0.01 | 0.22 | | Phosphorus | ppm | 0.73 | 0.41 | 0.52 |
| Total Solids | ppm | 174 | 120 | 139 | | Free Carbon Dioxide | ppm | 13.9 | 6.0 | 9.5 |
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | 165 | 97 | 127 | | Total Hardness | ppm | 166 | 103 | 120 |
| Aluminum | ppm | 0.084 | 0.021 | 0.045 | | Total Alkalinity | ppm | 94 | 70 | 80 |
| Iron | ppm | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | | Carbonate Alkalinity | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | ppm | 0.001 | ND | 0.001 | | Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity | ppm | 94 | 70 | 80 |
| Magnesium | ppm | 8.8 | 7.4 | 7.9 | | Non-Carbonate Hardness | ppm | 72 | 19 | 41 |
| Calcium | ppm | 33.3 | 25.2 | 27.4 | | Chemical Oxygen Demand | ppm | 11.7 | 2.0 | 4.4 |
| Sodium | ppm | 9.4 | 4.7 | 5.6 | | Dissolved Oxygen | ppm | 14.9 | 8.0 | 10.5 |
| Potassium | ppm | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | | Nitrite Nitrogen | ppm | ND | ND | 0.0 |
| Manganese | ppm | 0.002 | ND | 0.000 | | Nitrate Nitrogen | ppm | 1.47 | 0.29 | 0.50 |
| Lead | ppm | ND | ND | 0.000 | | Fluoride | ppm | 0.84 | 0.10 | 0.62 |
| Zinc | ppm | 0.002 | ND | 0.000 | | pH | | 7.37 | 7.05 | 7.23 |
| Silica | ppm | 2.7 | 1.3 | 2.0 | | Specific Conductance @ 25 °C | µmhos | 297 | 182 | 213 |
| Sulfate | ppm | 36.0 | 23.4 | 26.3 | | Temperature | °C | 23.2 | 2.3 | 12.6 |
| Chloride | ppm | 14.5 | 7.5 | 10.3 | | | | | | |

# 2023 Springwells Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

| 2023 Inorganic Chemicals - Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Tap | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Regulated Contaminant** | **Test Date** | **Unit** | **Health Goal MCLG** | **Allowed Level MCL** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Detection** | **Violation** | **Major Sources in Drinking Water** |
| **Fluoride** | 04-11-2023 | ppm | 4 | 4 | **0.86** | **n/a** | **no** | Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| **Nitrate** | 04-11-2023 | ppm | 10 | 10 | **0.63** | **n/a** | **no** | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

| 2023 Disinfection Residual - Monitoring in the Distribution System | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Regulated Contaminant** | **Test Date** | **Unit** | **Health Goal MRDLG** | **Allowed Level MRDL** | **Highest Level RAA** | **Range of Quarterly Results** | **Violation** | **Major Sources in Drinking Water** |
| **Chlorine Residual** | 2023 | ppm | 4 | 4 | **0.74** | **0.67-0.81** | **no** | Water additive used to control microbes |

| 2023 Turbidity - Monitored Every 4 Hours at the Plant Finished Water Tap | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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** |
| **0.09 NTU** | **100%** | **no** | Soil Runoff |

| **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 |

| 2023 Special Monitoring | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant** | **Test Date** | **Unit** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Source of Contaminant** |
| **Sodium** | 04-11-2023 | ppm | n/a | n/a | **7.0** | Erosion of natural deposits |

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*GLWA voluntarily monitors for Cryptosporidium and Giardia in our source water monthly. The untreated water samples collected from our Belle Isle Intake indicated the presence of one Giardia cyst in December 2023 and one Cryptosporidium oocyst in March 2023. All other samples collected from the Bell Isle Intake in 2023 were absent for the presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia. Systems using surface water like GLWA must provide treatment so that 99.9 percent of Giardia lamblia and Cryptosporidium is removed or inactivated. GLWA's drinking water treatment process is designed to remove and inactivate these protozoans.*

*Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.*

# 2023 Springwells Tap Water Mineral Analysis

| Parameter | Units | Max. | Min. | Avg. | | Parameter | Units | Max. | Min. | Avg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turbidity | NTU | 1.08 | 0.03 | 0.14 | | Phosphorus | ppm | 0.61 | 0.37 | 0.49 |
| Total Solids | ppm | 153 | 115 | 138 | | Free Carbon Dioxide | ppm | 11.6 | 4.4 | 8.4 |
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | 156 | 102 | 129 | | Total Hardness | ppm | 146 | 90 | 116 |
| Aluminum | ppm | 0.077 | 0.018 | 0.038 | | Total Alkalinity | ppm | 94 | 70 | 77 |
| Iron | ppm | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | | Carbonate Alkalinity | ppm | ND | ND | ND |
| Copper | ppm | 0.003 | ND | 0.001 | | Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity | ppm | 94 | 70 | 77 |
| Magnesium | ppm | 8.4 | 7.2 | 7.9 | | Non-Carbonate Hardness | ppm | 66 | 10 | 39 |
| Calcium | ppm | 28.5 | 25.3 | 26.9 | | Chemical Oxygen Demand | ppm | 11.1 | ND | 4.5 |
| Sodium | ppm | 7.0 | 4.6 | 5.3 | | Dissolved Oxygen | ppm | 20.0 | 7.2 | 11.4 |
| Potassium | ppm | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | | Nitrite Nitrogen | ppm | ND | ND | 0.0 |
| Manganese | ppm | 0.001 | ND | ND | | Nitrate Nitrogen | ppm | 0.63 | 0.32 | 0.38 |
| Lead | ppm | ND | ND | ND | | Fluoride | ppm | 0.86 | 0.10 | 0.59 |
| Zinc | ppm | 0.003 | ND | 0.001 | | pH | | 7.52 | 7.09 | 7.28 |
| Silica | ppm | 2.9 | 1.1 | 2.1 | | Specific Conductance @ 25 °C | µmhos | 219 | 180 | 191 |
| Sulfate | ppm | 32.3 | 22.5 | 25.0 | | Temperature | °C | 23.4 | 3.4 | 13.2 |
| Chloride | ppm | 11.5 | 9.5 | 10.4 | | | | | | |

# Key to the Detected Contaminants Table

| Symbol | Abbreviation | Definition/Explanation |
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| ppm | Parts Per Million (one in one million) | The ppm is equivalent to milligrams per liter.<br>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 |