2021 Consumer Confidence Report Data
BRISTOL WATERWORKS VILLAGE OF, PWS ID: 23000505

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Dlaim ntawv tshaabzu nuav muaj lug tseemceeb heev nyob rua huv kws has txug cov dlej mej haus. Kuas ib tug paab txhais rua koj, los nrug ib tug kws paub lug thaam.

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Randy R Kerkman at (262) 857-2368.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Village Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, 7:00 pm at the Village Hall located at 19801 83rd street Bristol WI

Health Information

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 (800-426-4791).

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

Source(s) of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Groundwater	1155	Active
2	Groundwater	55	Active
3	Groundwater	1505	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Randy R Kerkman at (262) 857-2368.

Educational Information

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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health.

Definitions

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HAL	Health Advisory Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.

Term	Definition
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 water system.
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 or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system, or both, on multiple occasions.
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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MFL	million fibers per liter
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level: 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.
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.
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/l	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
Ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
Ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
Ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
SMCL	Secondary drinking water standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards.
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Detected Contaminants

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The following tables list only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in the

following tables without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D-4	60	60	2	2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-4	80	0	8.3	8.3		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	2	0 - 2	4/6/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.074	0.021 - 0.074	4/6/2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	1.3	0.5 - 1.3	4/6/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		0.6300	0.0000 - 0.6300	4/6/2020	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
								surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	25.00	15.00 - 25.00	4/6/2020	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.5500	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	10/23/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	1.20	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	10/23/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	4.1	1.1 - 4.1		No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	3.2	0.0 - 3.2		No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	4.5	0.0 - 4.5		No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	0.6	0.5 - 0.6		No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants with a Health Advisory Level or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

The following tables list contaminants which were detected in your water and that have either a Health Advisory Level (HAL) or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL), or both. There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed Health Advisory Levels, Groundwater Standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels are levels that do not present health concerns but may pose aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste, odor, or color. Health Advisory Levels are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk.

Contaminant (units)	Site	SMCL (ppm)	HAL (ppm)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Typical Source of Contaminant
CHLORIDE (ppm)		250		6.80	3.70 - 6.80	2/20/2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
IRON (ppm)		0.3		0.86	0.00 - 0.86	2/20/2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
MANGANESE (ppm)		0.05	0.3	0.01	0.00 - 0.01	2/20/2017	Leaching from natural deposits
ZINC (ppm)		5		0.01	0.00 - 0.01	2/20/2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes

Health effects for any contaminants with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances/SMCL exceedances/HAL exceedances

Contaminant	Health Effects
IRON	Waters containing iron in quantities above the SMCL are not hazardous to health but may be objectionable for taste, odor, or color.

Additional Health Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Bristol Waterworks Village Of 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 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Production Division
O. Fred Nelson Water Plant
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Director of Water Production
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"Providing and Protecting Kenosha's Greatest Natural Resource . . . Water"

March 22, 2022

Mr. Randy Kerkman
Village Administrator
19801 83rd Street
Bristol, WI 53104

Subject: 2021 CCR Data for Wholesale Customers

Mr. Kerkman,

Enclosed you will find the water quality information for the 2021 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The information provided represents the most current test results for the year 2021.

Additional information required for consumer confidence reports:

- Source water: surface water from Lake Michigan.
- Cryptosporidium monitoring was conducted from October 2015 to September 2017. No oocysts were found in any of the 24 samples.

Please be advised that the Microbiological Results and Disinfection Results sections of this report are for the Kenosha Water Utility Distribution System and are provided as an informational item only. Your results will vary. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at the number above.

Sincerely,

Ryan Spackman

Ryan Spackman, P.E.
Director of Water Production
Kenosha Water Utility

Kenosha Water Utility

2021 Drinking Water Quality Report

(CCR Data for Wholesale Customers)

Substance (Units)	MCL or {MRDL}	MCLG or {MRDLG}	SMCL	HAL	Level Found	Range/ Comments	Year Test	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Microbiological Results †									
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive)	< 5% of monthly samples	0	N/A	N/A	0%	0%	2021	No	Naturally present in the environment; E.coli is a type of coliform that is present in human and animal waste.
Disinfection Results †									
Free Chlorine* (ppm)	{4}	{4}	N/A	N/A	1.1	0.89 – 1.27	2021	No	Drinking water disinfectant
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	0	N/A	N/A	10.9 (avg.)	8.1 – 13.2	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Tot. Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	0	N/A	N/A	22.3(avg.)	10.5 – 34.8	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	80	0	N/A	N/A	7.5	3.9 – 10.0	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	80	0	N/A	N/A	0.64	ND – 0.72	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	80	0	N/A	N/A	11	3.9 – 20.0	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	80	0	N/A	N/A	3.6	3.1 – 4.8	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
† - Microbiological and Disinfection Results are for KWU's distribution system, provided as an informational item. These results are not applicable to other distribution systems.									
Cryptosporidium	TT	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	2015-2017	No	Microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the USA
Regulated Inorganic Results									
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	N/A	N/A	0.52	0.52	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards , runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	N/A	N/A	0.021	0.021	2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2020	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2020	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from steel and pulp mills
Copper (ppm)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	N/A	N/A	0.17 (90^{th} percentile)	0.002 – 0.43	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2020	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	N/A	N/A	0.75 (avg.)	0.62 – 0.83	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	15 (AL)	0	N/A	N/A	7.80 (90^{th} percentile)	0.62 – 11.0	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from Refineries and factories ; runoff from landfills and croplands
Nickel (ppb)	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.8	0.8	2020	No	Occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	N/A	N/A	0.48	0.48	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	15	2021	No	N/A
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.5	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from ore processing sites

Kenosha Water Utility

2021 Drinking Water Quality Report

(CCR Data for Wholesale Customers)

Substance (Units)	MCL or {MRDL}	MCLG or {MRDLG}	SMCL	HAL	Level Found	Range/ Comments	Year Test	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Regulated Synthetic Organic Results									
Atrazine (ppb)	3	0	N/A	N/A	0.036	0.036	2020	No	Herbicide – Agricultural Runoff
Dual (Metolachlor) (ppb)	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0.012	0.012	2020	No	Herbicide – Agricultural Runoff
Radioactive result									
Radioactivity, Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	N/A	N/A	N.D.	N.D.	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	5	0	N/A	N/A	N.D.	N.D.	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	N/A	N/A	N.D.	N.D.	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/l)	30	0	N/A	N/A	0.33	0.33	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
UCMR-4									
10 Cyanotoxins	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N.D.	N.D.	2018	N/A	Freshwater Cyanobacterial (Blue-Green Algae) Blooms
Germanium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N.D.	N.D.	2018-2019	N/A	Naturally-occuring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber optics, electronics and solar applications.
Manganese (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.67	N.D. - 0.67	2018-2019	N/A	Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical.
8 Pesticides	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N.D.	N.D.	2018-2019	N/A	Agricultural/Residential Run-off (includes Insecticides, herbicides and fungicides.)
1 Pesticide Byproduct (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N.D.	N.D.	2018-2019	N/A	Agricultural Run-off
3 Alcohols (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N.D.	N.D.	2018-2019	N/A	Solvents, food additives,production of flavorings, consumer products such as synthetic cosmetics, perfumes, fragrances, hair preparations, and skin lotions.
3 Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N.D.	N.D.	2018-2019	N/A	Food additives (antioxidants), production of dyes, rubber, pharmaceuticals and pesticides. Used as pharmaceuticals, flavoring agents. Component of coal. Produced as chemical intermediates.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1850 (avg.)	1700 – 2000	2018-2019	N/A	N/A
Bromide (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	34.8 (avg.)	33 – 36	2018-2019	N/A	Occurs naturally in the environment in low levels. Concentrated sources include wastewater discharges from fossil fuel production and coal fired power plants, mining operations, and pestcides.
3-Brominated Haloacetic Acid (HAA) Disinfection Byproduct Groups	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	See Below	See Below	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA-5 (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.8	9.0 – 18.7	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA-6Br (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.4	7.0 – 13.2	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA-9 (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23	15.6 – 29.2	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacetic acid (DCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.3 (avg.)	3.0 – 9.5	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Monochloroacetic acid (MCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N.D.	N.D.	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroacetic acid (TCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.3 (avg.)	4.0 – 8.4	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Kenosha Water Utility

2021 Drinking Water Quality Report

(CCR Data for Wholesale Customers)

Substance (Units)	MCL or {MRDL}	MCLG or {MRDLG}	SMCL	HAL	Level Found	Range/ Comments	Year Test	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Bromochloroacetic acid (BCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3 (avg.)	1.7 - 4.2	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloroacetic acid (BDCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8 (avg.)	3.5 – 6.4	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromoacetic acid (CDBAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2 (avg.)	0.96 – 1.6	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Tribromoacetic acid (TBAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N.D.	N.D.	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Monobromoacetic acid (MBAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5 (avg.)	N.D. - 0.65	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromoacetic acid (DBAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.71 (avg.)	0.40 – 0.93	2018-2019	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Other Monitored Parameters									
Aluminum	N/A	N/A	0.05	0.2	0.08	0.08	2020	N/A	Residual from water treatment process
Chloride	N/A	N/A	250	N/A	15	15	2020	N/A	Runoff
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	250	N/A	26	25.00-26.00	2020	N/A	N/A
Ortho-phosphate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.90 (avg.)	0.84 – 0.98	2021	N/A	Water additive to reduce corrosion of household plumbing systems
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.6 (avg.)	1.4 – 1.7	2021	N/A	N/A
Turbidity (NTU)	< 0.30	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.037 (avg.)	0.023 – 0.153	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	104 (avg.)	98 – 112	2021	N/A	N/A
Conductivity (µS/cm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	302 (avg.)	290 – 341	2021	N/A	N/A
Total Hardness (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	137 (avg.)	132 – 144	2021	N/A	N/A
Temperature (°F)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50.4 (avg.)	33.1 – 70.0	2021	N/A	N/A
pH (pH Units)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.67 (avg.)	7.54 – 7.90	2021	N/A	N/A

DEFINITIONS

AL: Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Action levels are reported at the 90th percentile from homes at greatest risk.

HAL: Health Advisory Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.

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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

{MRDL}: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level 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.

{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 contamination.

SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level: Secondary drinking water standards for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards.

TT: Treatment Technique A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Abbreviations:

avg: average

N/A: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

pCi/L: picocuries per liter

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ppb: parts per billion (µg/L)

ppm: parts per million (mg/L)

µS/cm: microsiemens per centimeter