MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

PUBLISHED JUNE 2026

WATER QUALITY ANNUAL REPORT

INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING AND FACILITIES
ipf.msu.edu

THIS REPORT COVERS ASSESSMENTS AND ACTIONS RELATED TO MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY'S WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM FOR THE 2025 CALENDAR YEAR.

This report compares campus water quality to federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy (EGLE) standards and regulations. MSU facilities operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week and are monitored by qualified, trained and licensed personnel.

MSU is pleased to report our drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state regulatory requirements.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OUR COMMITMENT TO SAFE WATER

MSU is committed to providing our campus community with safe and reliable water.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA regulations limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water, which provide the same protection for public health.

The state and EPA require MSU to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. MSU meets all monitoring and reporting requirements for both state and federal regulations.

The MSU community continues to be concerned about its water quality. Infrastructure Planning and Facilities has a highly qualified staff of water utility professionals who understand the importance of the water quality for our community. We are dedicated to providing the highest quality drinking water, and continue to meet or exceed all state and federal regulatory requirements.

There is no detectable lead in MSU drinking water when it enters the distribution system. Water supplied to MSU comes from a consistent source of groundwater, drawn from wells located deep within the Saginaw Aquifer. If small amounts of lead are present in existing plumbing materials and water is allowed to set for several hours, lead may enter into drinking water since it is naturally corrosive.

To prevent this, MSU employs a comprehensive corrosion protection regimen, consisting of the use of phosphate additives. MSU has been testing for lead and other contaminants since 1992. Water testing results consistently show lead levels below the action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb).

Sources of drinking water

MSU's water system uses more than a dozen groundwater wells, each with pumping capacities ranging from 400 to 850 gallons per minute. Source water is closely monitored to ensure a high level of quality.

WHERE DOES MSU WATER COME FROM?

The water source for most of Michigan State University's East Lansing campus is groundwater drawn from the Saginaw Aquifer. These underground water-bearing formations are continually replenished with water through the normal hydrologic cycle.

In Michigan and the Great Lakes Basin, we are fortunate to have an abundant supply of fresh water as compared with other areas of the world. The Great Lakes Basin contains 20 percent of the world's fresh water.

MSU's water system uses more than a dozen groundwater wells, each with pumping capacities ranging from 400 to 850 gallons per minute. MSU closely monitors the source water and the treated drinking water to ensure a high level of quality and safety is maintained. Once treated, the water is distributed to campus through a network of water mains, consisting of about 74 miles of pipes that range from 6 to 16 inches in diameter.

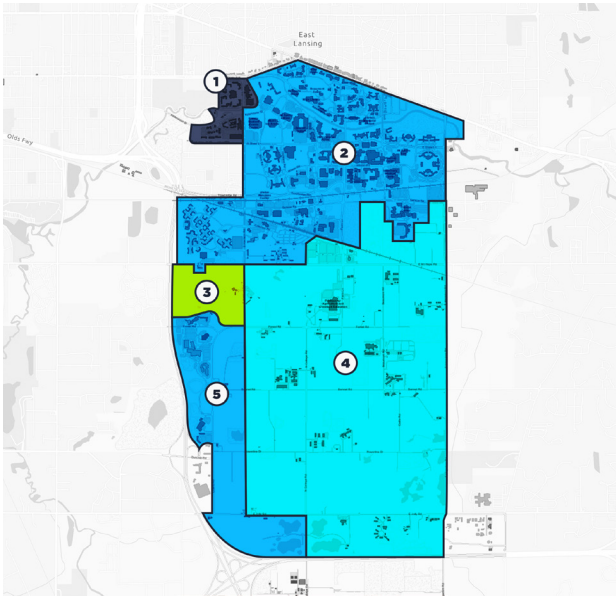
1855 Place, Jack Breslin Student Events Center, Brody Neighborhood, University Village and the Kellogg Hotel & Conference Center are supplied water by the East Lansing-Meridian Water and Sewer Authority.

For more information, refer to East Lansing-Meridian Water and Sewer Authority water quality report online:

https://www.cityofeastlansing.com/600/Annual-Water-Quality-Report

Facilities along the southwest border of campus at Forest and Collins roads, including the Henry Center for Executive Development, are supplied water by the Lansing Board of Water and Light. For more information, refer to the Lansing Board of Water and Light water quality report online:

https://www.lbwl.com/WaterQualityReport



MSU East Lansing Water Distribution Systems

[1]City of East Lansing Distribution System
[2]Campus Distribution System
[3]Forest Akers West
[4]Wells Distribution System
[5]Board of Water and Light Distribution System

CAMPUS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

JAN 1 - DEC 31, 2025

This table shows test results for substances that were found in MSU's drinking water. Results are not shown for substances that were tested for but not detected at or above the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

CONSTITUENT/UNITS OF MEASUREMENTS	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT IN MSU WATER	YEAR[1]	SAMPLES EXCEEDING AL	LIKELY SOURCES
Biological Constituents						
Total Coliform (% Positive Samples)	N/A	N/A	Number Detected: 0 Violation: None	2025		Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic						
Copper (ppm)[3]	AL= 1.3	1.3 ppm	0.49 Range: ND-1.44 ppm	2025	1[4]	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)[3]	AL=12	0 ppb	6 Range: ND-176 ppb	2025	1[4]	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Number of Lead Services	N/A	N/A	0 Lead Service Leads	N/A		N/A
Fluoride (Tap) (ppm)	4	4	0.52 RANGE: 0.35-0.74	2025		Naturally occurring and hydrofluorosilicic acid. Numbers shown averaged over 2024. Current recommended level at 0.7 per EPA and EGLE recommended dosage goal.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.14 RANGE: 0.12-0.20	2020		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromochloroacetic Acid	N/A	0	0.0015 Range: ND-0.003 ppm	2025	0[4]	Disinfection by products
Dibromoacetic Acid	N/A	0	0.004 Range: 0.001-0.007 ppm	2025	0[5]	Disinfection by products
Disinfectants						
Chlorine (ppm)[4]	4	N/A	Highest RAA: 1.39 Range: 0.31-2.19	2025		Water additive used to control microbes
Free chlorine residual	4	N/A	1.13 Range: 0.21-1.81 ppm	2025	0[12]	Disinfection
Disinfectants By-Products						
Total Trihalomethanes (THMs) (ppb)	0.08	0	0.0259 Range: 0.0235-0.0282 ppm	2025	0[11]	By-product of disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	0.06	0	0.0095 Range: 0.001-0.018 ppm	2025	0[6]	By-product of disinfection
Trichloroacetic acid	N/A	0	0.0055 Range: ND-0.011 ppm	2025	0[7]	By-product of disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	0.08	0	0.00695 Range: 0.0066-0.0073 ppm	2025	0[8]	By-product of disinfection

[1]Water quality regulations allow the monitoring of some substances less often than once a year because their concentrations are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

[2]Unregulated substances are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of monitoring these substances is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated substances in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

[3]90 percent of samples were at or below this level.

[4]Chlorine does not have an associated MCL or MCLG. It is limited by a MRDLG which is defined on page 13. The levels shown are the MRDLG limit.

WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2025

CAMPUS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

JAN 1 - DEC 31, 2025

This table shows test results for substances that were found in MSU's drinking water. Results are not shown for substances that were tested for but not detected at or above the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

CONSTITUENT/UNITS OF MEASUREMENTS	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT IN MSU WATER	YEAR[1]	LIKELY SOURCES
Chloroform	0.08	0	0.017 Range: 0.015-0.019 ppm Zero samples exceeded the Action Level[10]	2025	By-product of disinfection
Radionuclides					
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	4.95 RANGE: 0-13 pCi/l Zero samples exceeded the Action Level[12]	2025	Naturally present in the environment
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	5	0	1.37 RANGE: 0.83-1.97 pCi/l Zero samples exceeded the Action Level[13]	2025	Naturally present in the environment
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	1.37 RANGE: 0.83-1.97 pCi/l Zero samples exceeded the Action Level[13]	2025	Naturally present in the environment
Unregulated Substance[2]					
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	17.2 Range: 13-25	2025	Erosion of natural deposits and runoff

[1]Water quality regulations allow the monitoring of some substances less often than once a year because their concentrations are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.
[2]Unregulated substances are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of monitoring these substances is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated substances in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.
[3]90 percent of samples were at or below this level.
[4]Chlorine does not have an associated MCL or MCLG. It is limited by a MRDLG which is defined on page 13. The levels shown are the MRDLG limit.

SOUTH CAMPUS

MSU WATER REPORT: Additional water parameters of interest for researchers, faculty, staff and students.			
PARAMETER	UNITS	YOUR WATER RESULTS	
		AVG. LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE
Calcium	ppm	120.30	93-160
Chloride	ppm	29.74	9-76
Fluoride	ppm	0.20	0-0.45
Hardness (calcium carbonate)	ppm	465.74	344-598
Iron	ppm	1.18	0.45-3.9
Magnesium	ppm	37.91	27-48
Nitrate as N	ppm	0.00	0
Nitrite as N	ppm	0.00	0
Sodium	ppm	15.03	7.7-42
Sulfate	ppm	106.52	27-207

Additional parameters

While not mandatory for State of Michigan reporting, we've compiled additional campus water quality parameters of interest for researchers, faculty, staff and students.

NORTH CAMPUS

MSU WATER REPORT: Additional water parameters of interest for researchers, faculty, staff and students.			
PARAMETER	UNITS	YOUR WATER RESULTS	
		AVG. LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE
Calcium	ppm	119.83	110-130
Chloride	ppm	32.5	22-44
Fluoride	ppm	0.52	0.35-0.4
Hardness (calcium carbonate)	ppm	454.31	415-498
Iron	ppm	0.09	0-4.7
Magnesium	ppm	37.66	34-42
Nitrate as N	ppm	ND	ND
Nitrite as N	ppm	ND	ND
Sodium	ppm	17.20	13-25
Sulfate	ppm	105.39	79-144

[1]May differ at tap due to residence time

REGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS

CONTAMINANT	AVG.	RANGE	MRL	YEAR
Bromochloroacetic Acid (PPM)	0.003	0-0.003	0	2025
Dichloroacetic Acid (PPM)	0.007	0.001 - 0.007	0.001	2025
Trichloroacetic Acid (PPM)	0.011	0 - 0.011	0	2025
Bromodichloromethane (PPM)	0.0073	0.0066 - 0.0073	0.0066	2025
Chlorodibromomethane (PPM)	0.0019	0.0019 - 0.0019	0.0019	2025
Chloroform (PPM)	0.0019	0.0015- 0.0019	0.015	2025
Total Trihalomethanes (PPM)	0.0282	0.0235- 0.0282	0.0235	2025

WELL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

JAN 1 - DEC 31, 2025

This table shows test results for substances that were found in MSU's drinking water. Results are not shown for substances that were tested for but not detected at or above the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

CONSTITUENT/UNITS OF MEASUREMENTS	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT IN MSU WATER	YEAR[1]	LIKELY SOURCES
Biological Constituents					
Total Coliform (% Positive Samples)	N/A	N/A	0 Detections	2025	Naturally present in the environment. (see below)
Inorganic					
Number of Lead Services	N/A	N/A	0 Lead Service Leads		N/A
Fluoride (Natural) (ppm)	4	4	0.22 Range: 0 - 0.45	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppm)	0.1	0.1	ND Range: ND	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.14 Range: 0.11 - 0.2	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	10	1.5 Range: 0 - 5	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from wood treatment; discharge from glass production[5]
Isopropylbenzene (ppm)	None	N/A	ND Range: ND	2024	Runoff from petroleum products, paint, and rust preventatives
Nitrite as N (ppm)	1	0	0.00081 Range: 0-0.09	2024	Nitrogen in the environment, both natural and human-made
CONSTITUENT/UNITS OF MEASUREMENTS	**MCL**	**MCLG**		**YEAR[1]**	**LIKELY SOURCES**
Radionuclides					
Radium 226[9]	5	0	4.97 Range: 2.85-7.69 pCi/l 5 samples exceeded the Action Level[13]	2025	Naturally present in the environment
Radium 228[9]	5	0	4.97 Range: 2.85-7.69 pCi/l 5 samples exceeded the Action Level[13]	2025	Naturally present in the environment
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)[7]	N/A	N/A	7.36 Range: 2.84-17.2 pCi/l Zero samples exceeded the Action Level[12]	2025	Naturally present in the environment
Unregulated Substance[2]					
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	15.68 RANGE: 7-80	2024	Erosion of natural deposits

[1]Water quality regulations allow us to monitor some substances less often than once a year because their concentrations are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

[2]Unregulated substances are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of monitoring these substances is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated substances in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

[3]MSU tests lead and copper twice per year as required by MI EGLE.

[4]90th percentile testing results were at or below the MCL level in accordance with regulations.

[5]While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

[6]Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

[7]Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

[9] Radium 226 and 228 testing done at some individual entry points to the Well Distribution System are sampled on quarterly basis. These sample test results are calculated on a running annual average basis. Some individual sample results of the quarterly samples may be over the MCL however when calculated into the running annual average, the average is below the MCL. Therefore no violation of the MCL.

WELL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Michigan State University participated in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) program, which collects data on contaminants that are not currently subject to federal drinking water standards.

UCMR 5					
CONSTITUENT/UNITS OF MEASUREMENTS	**MCL**	**MCLG**		**YEAR[1]**	**LIKELY SOURCES**
Lithium (ug/L)	N/A	Reporting limit 9.00	11.46 Range 9.00 -16.50	2023	Erosion of natural deposits

JAN 1 - DEC 31, 2024

This table shows test results for substances that were found in MSU's drinking water. Results are not shown for substances that were tested for but not detected at or above the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). In accordance with regulatory requirements, distribution system sampling for lead and copper was not required during 2025.

1ST ROUND JAN-JUNE

MSU WELL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - TABLE OF DETECTS					
	MCL				
Inorganic					
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3ppm	0.038 Range: ND-0.33 Zero samples exceeded the Action Level[4]	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)3	AL = 15	0 ppb	0.259 Range: ND-3 Zero samples exceeded the Action Level[4]	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2ND ROUND JULY - DEC

MSU WELL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - TABLE OF DETECTS					
	MCL				
Inorganic					
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3ppm	0.071 Range: ND-0.3 Zero samples exceeded the Action Level[4]	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)3	AL = 15	0 ppb	0.50 Range: ND-3 Zero samples exceeded the Action Level[4]	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

[1]Water quality regulations allow us to monitor some substances less often than once a year because their concentrations are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

[2]Unregulated substances are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of monitoring these substances is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated substances in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

[3]MSU tests lead and copper twice per year as required by MI EGLE.

[4]90th percentile testing results were at or below the MCL level in accordance with regulations.

[5]While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

[6]Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

[7]Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

[9] Radium 226 and 228 testing done at some individual entry points to the Well Distribution System are sampled on quarterly basis. These sample test results are calculated on a running annual average basis. Some individual sample results of the quarterly samples may be over the MCL however when calculated into the running annual average, the average is below the MCL. Therefore no violation of the MCL.

IMPORTANT WATER QUALITY NOTICES

Vulnerability of sub-populations - 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 system disorders, some elderly people, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA (Evironmental Protection Agency)/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Contaminants and their presence in 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Sources of drinking water - 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 farming, urban storm water runoff, residential or business.
- **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 may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that 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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all

IMPORTANT WATER QUALITY NOTICES

Information about lead: Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Michigan State University is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures.

Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.

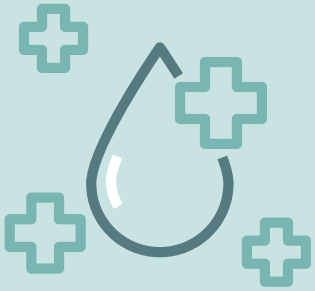
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.
- If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact Michigan State University's Tom Silsby (silsbyth@msu.edu or 517-884-7109) for available resources.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

Infants and children who drink water containing lead could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink water containing lead over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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.



IMPORTANT WATER QUALITY NOTICES

Information about radium:

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

What happened? What is being done?

Results from our routine monitoring on July 2, 2025, showed that combined radium levels in one of our wells (Well 26) exceeded the drinking water standard. The result was 5.5 pCi/L, above the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.

In response, we took Well 26 offline on July 23, 2025, and it has not been distributing drinking water since July 24, 2025. We are actively working with the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) to resolve the issue. We routinely monitor all wells for contaminants to ensure safe drinking water.

What should I do?

You do not need to use an alternative water source, such as bottled water. If you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

This is not an immediate health risk, however, long-term exposure to radium-226 or radium-228 above the MCL may increase the risk of cancer over many years.

Information about lead:

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

What does this mean?

The potential health effects associated with lead are generally related to cumulative exposure over time. As a precaution, residents may wish to take simple steps to reduce exposure, particularly households with young children or pregnant individuals.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The 1996 amendments to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act required states to assess the susceptibility of all public water supplies to potential sources of contamination. The susceptibility rating is determined using a scale ranging from “very low” to “very high” based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and locations of contaminant sources. MSU’s Source Water Assessment was completed in 2003. The susceptibility of the campus water supply was deemed to be “moderately high.”

Potential sources of contamination include: above-ground storage tanks, liquid manure spreading, chemical and waste storage areas, biowaste holding tanks, wet labs, equipment storage areas, farming operations, chemical storage, pesticide storage, equipment washing pads, paint storage, mixing and cleaning operations, a biotechnology facility, and a number of sites that generate, use and dispose of hazardous waste and other chemicals.

To protect our groundwater from these potential sources of contamination, MSU developed a Wellhead Protection Program (WHPP) in 2000. The program is updated regularly, with the latest revision approved by EGLE in 2022.

The goal of MSU’s WHPP is to manage the land area that surrounds our water supply wells to minimize the potential for contamination.

Information about the WHPP can be found online:
https://www.michigan.gov/egle/about/organization/drinking-water-and-environmental-health/source-water-assessment

We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Copies are available at **https://ipf.msu.edu/campus-water-quality**. This report will not be sent to you.

For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Tom Silsby (silsbyth@msu.edu or 517-884-7109). For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at **http://www.epa.gov/safewater.**

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

AL (Action Level) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to initiate a treatment process or other action.

ALG (Action Level Goal) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

AVG (Average) – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on a running annual average of monthly samples.

LRAA (Location Running Annual Average) – The average of sample analytical results from samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar 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 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.

MRL (Minimum Reporting Level) - The smallest measured cincentration of a substance that can be reliably measured and reported by a laboratory using a given analytical method.

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 Goals) - The level of 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.

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

ND (Non-Detect) - Below analytical method detection limit.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) - Unit of measurement for water clarity.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter or nanograms per liter ng/L) - A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion or micrograms per liter mcg/L) - One ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm (parts per million or nanograms per liter ng/L) - One ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppt (parts per trillion or nanograms per liter ng/L) - One ounce in 7,350,000,000 gallons of water.

RAA (Running Annual Average) - A continuous averaging of four quarters of sampling.

SDWA (Safe Drinking Water Act) - A set of federally mandated regulations that ensures the quality and safety of water provided by public water systems.

TT (Treatment Technique) - A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

> - A symbol meaning "more than."

< - A symbol meaning "less than."

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

PUBLISHED JUNE 2026

WATER QUALITY ANNUAL REPORT

INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING & FACILITIES

ipf.msu.edu