

# ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2018 CITY OF STANTON

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's safe drinking water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

**Some people may be more vulnerable** to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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, 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 infections by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**Our water source** is ground water wells. As water travels over surface of the land through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or from human activity.

Your water comes from two (2) ground water wells approximately 201 ft deep located at 601 N New St. The state performed an assessment of our source water in 2015 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a six-tiered scale from "very low" to "very high" based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our source is "moderate".

**Contaminants that may be present** in source water before we treat it include:

\*Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which can 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 productions, mining or farming.

\*Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.

\*Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.

\*Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum productions, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

**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. We treat our water according to EPA'S regulations. Food and Drug Administrations regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottle water which must provide the same protection for public health.

If you have any questions regarding this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James Blum at 989-831-9332. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second and fourth Tuesday's of the month at 7:00 pm in the Community Room at City hall.

## Water Quality Data

The City of Stanton routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for a period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018

### Terms and abbreviations used below:

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in Drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allows for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**N/A:** not applicable \***nd:** not detectable at testing limit \***ppb:** parts per billion or Micrograms per liter \***ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter \***pci:**

Pico curies per liter (a measurer of radiation)

**Lead:** 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. The City of Stanton 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 at 800-426-4791 or at <http://epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# of Samples Exceeding the AL	Violations	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminant</b>							
Lead=lead At consumers tap	0	15 ppb.	3 ppb	2018	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing system erosion of natural deposits

**Chlorine residuals:** Maximum residuals disinfectant level, MRDL means the Highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that an addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. Maximum residual disinfectant level goal, or MRDLG, means the Level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected Risk to health MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to Control microbial contaminants.

Contaminant	Violation	Level detected	Unit measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant
<b>Regulated Contaminants</b>						
Copper	n	430 (2018)	ppb	1300	al 1300	Corrosion of household plumbing Systems; erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	n	0.13 (2018)	mg/l		4mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factory
Nitrate	n	0.0 (2018)	mg/l		10mg/l	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	n	15.4 (2018)	ppb		80	By-products of drinking water Chlorination

Chlorine Residual Range of Detection .30-1.50 Running annual Average .83	Unit measurement mg/l	MCL 4.0mg/l
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**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminant	Level detected	Unit measurement	MCL	Likely source of contaminant
Sodium	6 (2018)	mg/l	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits

\*None of the 10 sites sampled for copper or lead were above the action level

\*\* Arsenic: these values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then the MCL is 50ppb and there is no MCLG

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

MCLS are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

The City of Stanton did receive two monitoring violations in 2018. In October 2018 we did not monitor or test for fecal coliform bacteria, which is required each month. Also, in 2018 we were required to take ten samples for lead and copper, one sample did not include the year within the date of the sample and was not counted. Please see last two pages for more details.

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide you family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvement that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

**Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the City of Stanton**

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During June 1, 2018, to September 30, 2018, we did not adequately monitor for lead and copper. The violation **does not** pose a threat to the quality of the supply's water.

**What should I do?** There is nothing you need to do at this time. This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water at this time. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct the situation.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date we will collect follow-up samples.

Contaminants	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been collected	Date additional samples will be collected
Lead and Copper	10 samples every 3 years	9	June 1, 2018 – September 30, 2018	June 1, 2019 – September 30, 2019

**What happened? What is being done?** 10 samples, taken at different locations, are required every three years for analyzing lead and copper content. One of the samples did not have a complete date for when the sample was taken, and therefore was not analyzed or counted. The City of Stanton will conduct lead and copper samples again in 2019, and if satisfactory, will be brought back into compliance. We will be more vigilant in the future to make sure this doesn't happen again.

For more information, please contact Mr. James Blum, Operator-in-Charge, at 989-831-9332

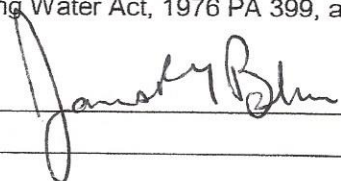
This notice is being sent to you by the City of Stanton.

CERTIFICATION:

WSSN: 06360

I certify that this water supply has fully complied with the public notification regulations in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, and the administrative rules.

Signature:



Title: operator-in-charge Date Distributed: \_\_\_\_\_

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

***Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Stanton***

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During October 1, 2018, to October 31, 2018, we did not monitor or test for total coliform bacteria and, therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.*

**What should I do?** There is nothing you need to do at this time. This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water at this time. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for this contaminant, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date we collected follow-up samples.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	Date additional samples were taken
Total Coliform Bacteria	2 samples per month	0	October 1, 2018 to October 31, 2018	November 14, 2018

**What happened? What is being done?** We inadvertently missed taking the samples within this required sampling period. We are making every effort to assure this does not happen again. We returned to compliance on November 14, 2018.

For more information, please contact Mr. James Blum, Operator-in-Charge, at 989-831-9332

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