

2022 Water Quality Report for Metamora

Water Supply Serial Number 04312

This report covers the drinking water quality for the Village of Metamora for the calendar year 2022. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2022. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from three groundwater wells located on North Oak Street between High and Jamestown streets.

The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality completed a Source Water Assessment in 2003 to determine the susceptibility or relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a six – tiered scale from “very – low” to “high” based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our water source is high. A copy of this report is available at the village office upon request.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements: The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2022.

Your water system is operated by F&V Operations and Resource Management, Inc. 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 The Village of Metamora Office located at 48 E High St. and on the internet at www.metamoravillage.com.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. Please come to the Village Council meetings held the third Monday of each month at 7:00 P.M. at the Village office. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact the village at (810) 678 - 2932. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.

- **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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
- **Sources of drinking water:** The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from 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 and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which are naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **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.

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2022. 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. All of the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

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 allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** 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.
- **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/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
- **Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** means 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** means 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.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	N/D	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.4	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	2	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	14.9	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.3	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	2.3	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.61	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes

The chlorine “Level Detected” was calculated using a running annual average. With a high of 1.02 and a low of 0.24

Microbial Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Number Detected	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 positive monthly sample (5% of monthly samples positive)	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	Routine and repeat sample total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste

**Additional Monitoring:
Table of Unregulated Contaminants**

Unregulated Contaminant **	Level Detected	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	46	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	41	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	101	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (ppm)	402	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppm)	0	2021	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Contaminant Subject to AL	Action Level	Your Water ¹	Range of Results	Sample Date	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	4	0 – 4	2021	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0.1	0 – 0.1	2021	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

¹ Ninety (90) percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for your water.

INFORMATION ABOUT 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 Village of Metamora 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 1-800-426-7941 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

PFAS (Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances) Monitoring				
Date Collected	Sampling Location	PFOS + PFOA (ppt)	LHA (ppt) PFOS + PFOA	Total tested PFAS (ppt)
8/23/2022	TP001	ND	70	ND