

# 2018 Water Quality Report for Metamora

This report covers the drinking water quality for the Village of Metamora for the calendar year 2018. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2018. 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 2018.

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](http://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/](http://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 2018 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, 2018. 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	0.14	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.06	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	2	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	14.4	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

The highest quarterly average distribution system Chlorine Residual was 0.8 ppm. The Chlorine Residuals ranged from 0.44 ppm to 1.13 ppm.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
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

**Additional Monitoring:  
Table of Unregulated Contaminants**

Unregulated Contaminant **	Level Detected	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	15	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	51	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	46	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (ppm)	395	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppm)	0.2	2018	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 <sup>1</sup>	Range of Results	Sample Date	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	3	ND – 13	2018	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0.34	ND – 0.43	2018	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

<sup>1</sup> 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>.

**Service Lines**

The Village of Metamora has zero (0) known lead service lines and 151 service lines of unknown material out of a total of 220 service lines. We are currently working on a Distribution System Materials Inventory (DSMI) to identify the service line materials, so these numbers will change on future Water Quality Reports as more information becomes available.

PFAS (Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances) Monitoring				
Date Collected	Sampling Location	PFOS + PFOA (ppt)	LHA (ppt) PFOS + PFOA	Total tested PFAS (ppt)
8/15/2018	TP001	ND	70	ND

**What are Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and why are they harmful?**

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), sometimes called PFCs, are a group of chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. PFAS have been classified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as an emerging contaminant on the national landscape. For decades, they have been used in many industrial applications and consumer products such as carpeting, waterproof clothing, upholstery, food paper wrappings, fire-fighting foams, and metal plating. They are still used today. PFAS have been found at low levels both in the environment and in blood samples of the general U.S. population.

These chemicals are persistent, which means they do not break down in the environment. They also bioaccumulate, meaning the amount builds up over time in the blood and organs. Studies in people who were exposed to PFAS found links between the chemicals and increased cholesterol, changes in the body's hormones and immune system, decreased fertility, and increased risk of certain cancers.

### **Are there health advisory levels?**

The EPA has not established enforceable drinking water standards, called maximum contaminant levels, for these chemicals. However, EPA has set a lifetime health advisory (LHA) level in drinking water for two PFAS: perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). The PFOA and PFOS LHA is the level, or amount, **below which no harm is expected from these chemicals**. The LHA level is 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and 70 ppt for PFOS. If both PFOA and PFOS are present, the LHA is 70 ppt for the combined concentration.

There are many other PFAS compounds that currently do not have LHA levels. For information on PFOA, PFOS and other PFAS, including possible health outcomes, you may visit these websites: <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>; <http://www.michigan.gov/som/pfasresponse>; or [www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas).

### **Who can I call if I have questions about PFAS in my drinking water?**

If any resident has additional questions regarding this issue, the State of Michigan Environmental Assistance Center can be contacted at 800-662-9278. Representatives may be reached to assist with your questions Monday – Friday, 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

### **Is it safe to eat fish in these areas?**

Wild fish samples are being collected from local lakes and rivers. These samples will be analyzed to determine the levels of PFAS in fish and make recommendations on how much is safe to eat. Some information is already available in the State of Michigan Eat Safe Fish guides, which are available at <http://www.michigan.gov/eatsafefish>.

### **May I bathe or swim in water containing PFAS?**

Yes, information currently available suggests that this is not a major contributor to overall exposure.

### **How can PFAS affect people's health?**

Some scientific studies suggest that certain PFAS may affect different systems in the body. The National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH)/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is working with various partners to better understand how exposure to PFAS might affect people's health.

If you are concerned about exposure to PFAS in your drinking water, please contact the MDHHS Toxicology Hotline at 800-648-6942 or the CDC/ATSDR: <https://www.cdc.gov/cdc-info/> or 800-232-4636. Currently, scientists are still learning about the health effects of exposures to PFAS, including exposure to mixtures.

### **What other ways could I be exposed to PFOA, PFOS and other PFAS compounds?**

PFAS are used in many consumer products. They are used in food packaging such as fast food wrappers and microwave popcorn bags; waterproof and stain resistant fabrics such as outdoor clothing, upholstery, and carpeting; nonstick coatings on cookware; and cleaning supplies including some soaps and shampoos. People can be exposed to these chemicals in house dust, indoor and outdoor air, food, and drinking water. There is still uncertainty regarding these routes of exposure and more research is necessary.

### **What is being done about this issue?**

State and local agencies are actively working to obtain more information about this situation as quickly as possible. Additional testing of the drinking water will be conducted to demonstrate that the PFAS levels are consistent and reliably below the existing LHA. Additional monitoring in and around our region and other affected areas will also be performed by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, which will help us answer more questions and determine next steps.

### **How can I stay updated on the situation?**

The state has created a website where you can find information about PFAS contamination and efforts to address it in Michigan. The site will be updated as more information becomes available. The website address is <http://michigan.gov/pfasresponse>