

Water Quality Report for City of Fenton

This report covers the drinking water quality for the City of Fenton for the calendar year 2008. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2008. 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 four groundwater wells, each over 74 feet deep. The state performed an assessment of our source water to determine the susceptibility of the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very-low" to "very-high" based on geological sensitivity, well construction, and water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source is moderate for wells #'s 5 & 6 and high for # 7. Well #8 is yet to be assessed.

There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply. We are making efforts to protect our sources. We have completed a wellhead protection plan and it has been approved by the state of Michigan. If you would like to know more about the report, please contact Mr. Les Bland, Fenton City Hall, 301 S. Leroy St., Fenton, MI 48430 or call (810) 629-2261.

- **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)**.
- **Vulnerability of sub-populations:** 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 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 may 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 2008 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, 2008. 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** means the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** Means the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **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.

Regulated Contaminant	Units	Range Detected	High Level Detected	Sample Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	ppb	ND	ND	2008 Quarterly	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride	ppm	NA	.36	5/28/08	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium	ppm	NA	.04	10/20/06	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminant *								
Combined Radium	pCi/l	NA	1	7/31/03	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Distribution System Regulated Contaminants	Units	Range Detected	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM –Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	5-41	15	8/21/08	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids	ppb	N/A	4	8/21/08	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	.46-.69	.69	2008 Monthly	<u>MRDL</u> 4	<u>MRDLG</u> 4	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant **	Units	Range Detected	Average Level Detected	Sample Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	NA	181	5/28/08	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant Subject to AL	Units	90% of Samples ≤ This Level	Action Level (AL)	Sample Date	Number of Samples Above AL	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Lead	ppb	4.5	15.0	8/22/08	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper	ppm	.044	1.3	7/17/08	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

* EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

** 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.

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 City of Fenton 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements: The state and EPA require us 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.

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 Fenton City Hall, 301 South Leroy St., Fenton, MI 48430

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. You are welcome to attend any of the Fenton City Council's regular meetings. The Fenton City Council holds its regular meetings on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7:30 p.m. downtown in the Fenton City Hall Council Chambers at 301 South Leroy Street.

For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Les Bland at City Hall. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

Please share this information with all the people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.