Annual Water Quality Report for the City of Fenton

This report covers the City of Fenton drinking water quality for the calendar year 2020. This information provides a snapshot of the water quality for 2020. 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. There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply. We have made efforts to protect our sources with the completion of a wellhead protection plan that has been approved by the State of Michigan. If you would like to know more about the report, please contact Fenton City Hall, 301 S. Leroy St., Fenton, MI 48430 or call (810) 629-2261. Wellhead protection information is available on the website cityoffenton.org. The QR code on the back page will take you directly to the wellhead protection page.

- **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. The city of Fenton water source water comes from four groundwater 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, and 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems as well.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amounts 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.

Monitoring and Reporting to the EGLE Requirements: The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety.

We will update this report annually and 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 City Hall or www.cityoffenton.org. 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.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2020 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, 2020. 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 the data is representative of the water quality, but some data is 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 of 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	Running Annual Average	Sample Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	ppb	ND – 1.0	1.2	2020 Quarterly	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Regulated Contaminant	**Units**	**Range Detected**	**High Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Violation Yes / No**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Fluoride	ppm	NA	0.80	7/23/20	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radioactive Contaminant *	**Units**	**Range Detected**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Violation Yes / No**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Combined Radium	pCi/l	NA	1.080	8/15/19	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	NA	0.56	7/18/16	15	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	19 – 37	37	7/17/20	80	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids	ppb	2.7 – 4.1	4.1	7/17/20	60	N/A	No	Compliance is based on a locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)
Distribution System Regulated Contaminants	**Units**	**Range Detected**	**Running Annual Average**	**Sample Date**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Violation Yes / No**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**

Chlorine	ppm	0.44 – 0.66	0.66	2020 Monthly	**MRDL** 4	**MRDLG** 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	230	7/23/20	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant Subject to AL	**Units**	**90% of Samples ≤ This Level**	**Number of Samples Above AL**	**Sample Date**	**Action Level/ MCLG**	**Violation Yes / No**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**	
Lead***	ppb	0.0	2	8/18/20 – 9/30/20	15/0	No	Lead Service lines, corrosion of household plumbing systems including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Copper***	ppm	0.0	0	8/18/20 – 9/30/20	1.3/1.3	No	Lead Service lines, corrosion of household plumbing systems including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits.	

* Arsenic and Chlorine were calculated using a running annual average.
** 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.
*** Copper and Lead values are calculated using a 90th percentile.
**** *E. coli* MCL violation occurs if: (1) routine and repeat samples total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive, or (2) supply fails to take all required repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine samples, or (3) supply fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli.*

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. 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 this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. 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 have a service line that is, lead, or unknown but likely to be lead, it is recommended that you run your water 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, you may wish to have your water tested. The city will schedule this test and have it performed at no cost to you. 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.

Due to the revised lead and copper rule, water service lines (from the water main to the water meter) that contain lead or that are made of galvanized plumbing previously connected to lead must be replaced and the effort began in 2020.

Number of service lines and material type

Due to the revised lead and copper rule lines that have a portion of lead or materials that are unknown and may have contained lead at one time combined with galvanized pipe must now be identified in this report.

Lead lines	44	Galvanized previously connected to lead	1428
Unknown materials	284	Total service lines	3894

The city made progress in the lead service line replacement program in 2020. In addition to lead service line replacements, the Shiawassee Street paving project eliminated service lines that were galvanized previously hooked to lead by connecting them to a new larger main. The George Street water main was two inch galvanized pipe and was replaced during this project too. In 2020 there were 120 lines eliminated from the lead and galvanized list.

Is the source water used for drinking protected?

Reporting Violation for Water Quality Parameter Monitoring (WQPM).

In May of 2020 samples were taken for water quality parameter monitoring (WQPM) but not reported to EGLE. For the two-week period from May 3, 2020 to May 14, 2020 the system was out of compliance which is a violation of the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act. Starting in January of 2020, WQPM samples are required to be taken every two weeks and reported to EGLE. This notice is required to be reported to the public within 12 months of learning of the violation. The letter was received on March 19, 2021.

Water Quality and billing Inquiries

The City of Fenton Water Department is available to answer your water and billing questions. Feel free to contact the office at (810) 629-6347 any time you have questions. Staff is available to meet with you during the normal workday to help resolve Metering billing or water quality concerns. Summer months are typically the highest for water consumption.