

2018 Water Quality Report for Filer Charter Township Water System

This report covers the drinking water quality for Charter Township of Filer Public Water Supply System 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from three groundwater wells located in Oak Hill Subdivision. Chlorine is added to disinfect the water to ensure it is safe to drink. Polyphosphate is also added to sequester iron.

The Filer Township Water Distribution System consists of 418 active copper and galvanized service lines. According to our records and knowledge of the water distribution system, there are no known lead service lines or service lines with lead fittings.

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 US EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. Filer Township 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 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 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:

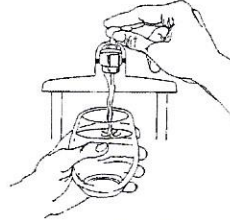
- * **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

- * **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 can be 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, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal 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.
- **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.
- **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 (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
THM - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	12.9	N/A	2018	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	9.3	N/A	2018	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	.29	ND to .29	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium ¹ (ppm)	N/A	N/A	10	6 to 10	2018	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chlorine ² (ppm)	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	RAA = 1	.44 to 1.8	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels (AL)	Action Level	MCLG	Your Water ³	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.53	ND to .57	2018	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	15	0	ND	ND to 3	2018	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

¹ Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.

² The chlorine "Level Detected" was calculated using a running annual average.

³ *E. coli* MCL violation occurs if: (1) routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive, or (2) the supply fails to take all required repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample, or (3) the supply fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

⁴ Ninety (90) percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

Monitoring and Reporting to the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Requirements: The State of Michigan and the U.S. 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.

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 Filer Township Hall, 2505 Filer City Rd., Manistee, MI 49660 or the Filer Township website at filertownship@twpHall.com. This report will not be sent to you.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. Please contact the Filer Township Hall if you have questions or comments. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Patrick Gallagher at (231) 218-7119. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.