

2023 Water Quality Report for Breitung Township Water Department Quinnesec Water System

Water Supply Serial Number: 5590

This report covers the drinking water quality for Quinnesec for the 2023 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2023. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from 2 groundwater wells supplied by Breitung Township, each over 156 feet deep. The State performed an assessment of our source water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very-low" to "very-high" based on geologic sensitivity, well construction, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source is moderate.

There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply.

If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: Jay Davis, Superintendent of Public Works, Breitung Township at 1-906-779-2064 or by email at jdavis@breitungtwp.org

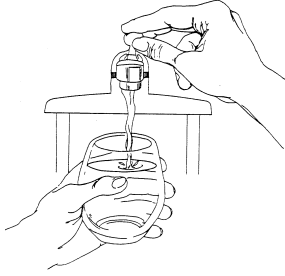
Contaminants and their presence in water: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA'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. 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. USEPA/Center for Disease Control 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA 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 2023 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 through December 31, 2023. 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 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): 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): 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.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- N/A: Not applicable
- ND: not detectable at testing limit
- ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter
- ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms 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.

¹ Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT or MRLD	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	2	0	0	12/16/22	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.04	ND-.04	12/16/22	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	0	1.8, 3.3	0-3.3	9/20/2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0	0	9/21/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium ⁱ (ppm)	N/A	N/A	55	0-55	9/22/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	2.12	0-2.12	5/ 2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	.2	0-2	5/ 2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	0	0	8/31/22	No	By product of drinking water disinfection

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)							
Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (ppt)	370	N/A	0	0	9/21/23	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	420	N/A	0	0	9/21/23	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	51	N/A	0	0	9/21/23	No	Firefighting foam; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	400,000	N/A	0	0	9/21/23	No	Firefighting foam; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	6	N/A	0	0	9/21/23	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Breakdown of precursor compounds
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	16	N/A	0	0	9/21/23	No	Firefighting foam; Discharge from electroplating facilities; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	8	N/A	0	0	9/21/23	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Stain-resistant treatments
Inorganic Contaminant Subject to ALs	AL	MCLG	Your Water ⁱⁱ	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0	4	0-5938	2023	1	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0	0.11	0- 0.14	2023	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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. Breitung 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 have a lead service line, 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Our water supply has 109 lead service lines (lead goose necks on galvanized services), and 73 service lines of partial galvanized or unknown material out of a total of 512 service lines.

Monitoring Requirements Initially Showed High Lead Results in Quinnesec

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. During 2023 we had one test (out of 10) that initially showed results well above the MCL (maximum contaminant level) for lead at 5938 ppb (parts per billion). After the investigation, the sample was found to be taken out of compliance.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water at this time. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

What happened? What is being done? Lead testing has specific directions for 1st and 5th liter draw testing. Homeowners volunteer to take the test and are given sample bottles with the directions. Compliance testing was not met during the 1st sampling of one of our 10 sites which generated high results. In the directions it is very specific when the test is done to bypass all filters and let the water rest for 6 hours before sampling. In this instance the filter was not bypassed only the filter removed and the water allowed to continue to flow through the empty filter housing. (not a true bypass). The filter housing had contaminated the original sample. In subsequent sampling with a true bypass of the filter housing following compliance, the sample came back as ND (not detected) on the 1st and 5th liter draw. Well below the MCL (maximum contaminant level) of 15 ppb (parts per billion). Even without the retake sample, the 90th percentile for lead is very low for the Quinnesec water system at 4 ppb. In the future we will make every effort to assure this does not happen again. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Monitoring and Reporting to the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) Requirements: The State of Michigan and the USEPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. All Monitoring requirements were met for the calendar year of 2023.

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 Breitung Township Hall at 3851 Menominee Ave. Quinnesec, MI or online at www.breitungtp.org. This report will not be sent to you.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The Breitung Township Water Board Meetings are the 1st Thursday of every other month at 6 PM starting in February. Breitung Township Regular Board meetings are the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 6 PM. For more information about your water or the contents of this report, contact Jay Davis at 1-906-779-2052 Monday through Friday 7:00am to 3:30pm or by email at jdavis@breitungtwp.org. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the USEPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.
