



Water Quality Report for the City of Durand, Michigan

February 2016

This report covers the drinking water quality for the City of Durand for the 2015 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2015. Included in this report 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. Two are 35 feet deep and two are 70 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 **very low**.

There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply. We have completed a comprehensive Wellhead Protection Plan (WPP) to help protect our water.

If you would like to know more about this report or our WPP please contact, Rowland Ferwerda, Water Dept. Foreman at 989-288-3113 or Michigan State DEQ.

- **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. 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 any 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, 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. They can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration establishes 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 2015 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, 2015. 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.
- There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of 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 | MCL | MCLG | Your Water | Range | Sample Date | Violation Yes / No | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|--------------|------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|---|--|
| Arsenic* (ppb) | 10 | 0 | 1.0 ppb | 1.0 -1.0 ppb | Quarterly | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.43 ppm | | 9/16/2015 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 80 | N/A | 52.5 ppm | | 9/9/2015 | NO | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 60 | N/A | 0.002 | | 9/9/2015 | NO | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .68 ppm | .40-1.12 ppm | Monthly | NO | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Radioactive Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Your Water | Range | Sample Date | Violation Yes / No | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Beta emitters (pCi/L) | 50 ** | 0 | 0.4 | | 8/26/2015 | NO | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 15 | 0 | 0 | | 8/26/2015 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant *** | | | Your Water | Range | Sample Date | Typical Source of Contaminant | |
| Total Sodium (ppm) | | | 71 ppm | | 9/16/2015 | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Nitrate - N (ppm) | | | 0.2 | | 9/16/2015 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits | |
| Hardness (ppm) | | | 348 ppm | | 9/16/2015 | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Sulfate (ppm) | | | 69 ppm | | 9/16/2015 | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Contaminant Subject to AL | Action Level | MCLG | 90% of Samples ≤ This Level | | Sample Date | Number of Samples Above AL | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | 0 | 0 | | 09/15 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppb) | 1300 | | 400 | | 09/15 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |

- * These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL was 50 ppb and there was no MCLG.
- ** 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.

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 Durand 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.

We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Copies of this report are available at Durand City Hall 215 W. Clinton St. Durand, MI 48429 or at www.durandmi.com/ccr.pdf. This report will not be sent to you.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The public is welcome to attend the city council meetings held at City Hall the first and third Mondays of each month at 7:30pm. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Steve Mince at 989-288-3113 X 107 or visit our web site at www.durandmi.com and for more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater/.