

## City of Mt. Morris

# 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

This report covers the drinking water quality for the City of Mt. Morris for the 2014 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2014. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

The City of Mt. Morris purchases its water from the Genesee County Water and Sewer System. Your source water comes from the lower Lake Huron watershed. The watershed includes numerous short, seasonal streams that drain to Lake Huron. The MDEQ in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Detroit Water and Sewage Department, and the Michigan Public Health Institute performed a source water assessment in 2004 to determine the susceptibility of potential contamination. The State performed an assessment of our source water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is a seven-tiered scale ranging from "very-low" to "very-high" based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contamination sources. The Lake Huron source water treatment plant has historically provided satisfactory treatment of the source water to meet drinking water standards.

**What is in the Water?** The City is pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or did better than, all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, the City of Detroit Water and Sewer Department has compiled the lists of substances detected in the water supply. Although all of the substances listed below are under the Maximum Containment Level (MCL) set by the U.S.EPA, and therefore not expected to cause any health risks, we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

If you would like to know more about the report please contact City Manager Tom Darnell at (810) 686-2160 or DPW Superintendent Jeff Roth at (810) 686-8380.

- **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. 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, 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 may also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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. FDA 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 2014 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, 2014. 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.
- **N/A:** Not applicable **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter
- **Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level PPB	Level Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Inorganic Chemicals – Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Water Tap</b>							
Fluoride (ppm)	05/13/2014	Ppm	4	4	.59	N/A – No	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	05/13/2014	Ppm	10	10	.31	N/A – No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural soils.
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids	2014	Ppb	N/A	60	2.0	N/A – N/A	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Disinfection By-Products – Quarterly Monitoring in Distribution System</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes	2014	Ppb	N/A	80	42	N/A – N/A	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes is a sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total.							
<b>Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant **</b>			<b>Your Water</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>	
Sodium (ppm)			4.78	N/A	2014	Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Contaminant Subject to AL</b>	<b>Action Level</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	90% of Samples ≤ This Level		<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Number of Samples Above AL</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0		2014	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0		2014	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

\*\* 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 Mt. Morris 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>.

Microbial Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Number Detected	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	>1 positive monthly sample (>5.0% of monthly samples positive)	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	Routine and repeat sample total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste
During the monitoring period from February 1, 2014 to February 28, 2014 we collected the required number of routine samples for Total Coliform Bacteria. However, our 2 <sup>nd</sup> set of samples exceeded the EPA hold time of 30 hours and could not count for compliance. This violation did not pose a threat to the quality of the drinking water. We are taking steps to prevent this error from happening in the future. Samples taken since then show that all results met acceptable limits.					

We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. State and Federal drinking water regulations require us to notify you within 24 hours in situations with significant potential to have serious adverse effects on human health as a result of short-term exposure. Individual copies of this report will not be mailed but if you would like a copy of this report they can be obtained from the Mt. Morris City Hall, 11649 N. Saginaw, and Mt. Morris, MI 48458.

The City wants our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more about the Mt. Morris water system or express an opinion on the system, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. The meetings are held at 6:30 p.m. on the second and fourth Monday of each month at City Hall, 11649 N. Saginaw, and Mt. Morris, MI 48458.

For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact City Manager Tom Darnell at (810) 686-2160 or DPW Superintendent Jeff Roth at (810) 686-8380. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).

<p>City of Mt. Morris                  11649 N. Saginaw St.                  Mt. Morris, MI 48458</p> <p><a href="http://www.cityofmtmorris.org">www.cityofmtmorris.org</a></p> <p>(810) 686-2160 – Phone                  (810) 686-7330 – Fax</p>	<p>Daniel Lavelle, Mayor</p> <p>Judd Judkins, Mayor Pro-Tem</p> <p>Tonya Davis, Council Member</p> <p>Dennis Heidenfeldt, Council Member</p> <p>Randy Michaels, Council Member</p> <p>Mark Middleton, Council Member</p> <p>Ed Sullivan, Council Member</p>
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