

2021
CITY OF JONESVILLE, MICHIGAN
ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

We are pleased to present you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is from two wells drawing from the Glacial Drift Aquifer. The wells are located within the City. After the water is removed from the ground, it is aerated before being pumped through pressure filters designed to remove the iron that is present in the raw water. After filtration, chlorine and fluoride are added before the water is pumped to the elevated storage tank.

I am pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brian Boyle at (517) 849-9450. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Dates and times are posted in the City Hall, 265 East Chicago Street, Jonesville, Michigan or www.jonesville.org.

The City of Jonesville routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows results of our monitoring period of January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021. Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 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 lesson the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup 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 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, urban, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants**—including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants**—which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Typical Sources of Contamination

- **Arsenic**—Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards. Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes.
- **Fluoride**—Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
- **Sodium**—Erosion of Natural Deposits.
- **Lead**—Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
- **Copper**—Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
- **Chlorine**—Water additive used to control microbes.
- **Total Trihalomethane**—Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Special Health Effects

Fluoride—It should be noted that the detectable level of fluoride is due to the fact that we add fluoride to the water to promote strong teeth. The level of fluoride added is monitored daily and tested two times per month. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

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 Jonesville 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. The City of Jonesville is conducting a survey to determine how many, if any, lead service lines remain in the water system. 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://www.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

The Michigan PFAS Response team has undertaken a proactive effort to investigate sources and locations of PFAS contamination in Michigan, to protect our drinking water, and to inform public about PFAS. This involves the work of ten state departments, in coordination with local and federal officials. Through an ongoing collaboration with the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, all community water supplies including schools were proactively tested.

On October 2, 2018, AECOM under contract from MDEQ, sampled drinking water supplied by the City of Jonesville and had the samples analyzed for PFAS compounds. The City of Jonesville drinking water was tested for PFAS compounds by the State of Michigan Drinking Water Laboratory on August 18, 2022. The results of the analysis indicated that **PFAS compounds were not detected in the drinking water supplied to the City of Jonesville.**

Further information of PFAS compounds can be located at www.michigan.gov/pfasresponse or www.epa.gov/pfas.

Sampling Violation

Annual sampling for Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes was supposed to occur in July 2021. The sample was not collected until September 13, 2021. There was a miscommunication occurring between the contractual laboratory and the City Staff. The City of Jonesville Water Department regrets this occurrence and will do everything possible to correct it in 2022.

Conclusions

As you can see by the table, the City of Jonesville had no violations and the drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. The City of Jonesville has tested for contaminants as required, since 1988 and a copy of these results are available upon request. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are at the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.