2024
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 Ed Hughes 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, 2024 to December 31, 2024. 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 acquire 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the certain contaminants in water provided by public systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

2003 SOURCE WATER ASSESMENT

Your water comes from two (2) ground water wells, each over 80 feet, drawing water from the St. Joseph watershed. The State performed an assessment of our sources water in 2003 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a six-tiered scale from "very low" to "high" based primarily on geological sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of each well is moderate according to the State of Michigan Assessment. The City of Jonesville is continually monitoring our water sources in an effort to protect them. If you would like to learn more about the report, please contact the City of Jonesville, 265 East Chicago Road, Jonesville, Michigan 49250, (517) 849-9450 or www.jonesville.org.

DEFINITIONS

The purpose of this section is to help the reader understand the terms and abbreviations that may not be familiar.

- **Parts per million (ppm)**—one part per million corresponds on one minute in two years, or one penny in $10,000.00.
- **Parts per billion (ppb)**—one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or one penny in $10,000,000.00.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)**—picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.
- **Action Level (AL)**—the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**—The "maximum allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**—The "Goal" (MCLG) is the highest level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**—The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal (MRDLG)**—The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MDRLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

2024
CITY OF JONESVILE
LABORATORY RESULTS

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	2.8 ppb	N/A	06-14-17	NO
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.69 ppm	N/A	08-21-23	NO
Radiological Analysis						
Combined Radium 226 & 228			1.3 pCi/L		09-20-19	NO

Special Monitoring	Level Detected	Sample Date
Sodium (ppm)	17 ppm	08-21-23

Contaminant Subject To Action Level	Action Level	90% of Samples < than this Level	detect	Sample range	Date	Number of Samples Above Action Level
Lead (ppb)	15	3.0 ppb	0.0-4.0 ppb		08-17-2024	0
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.1 ppm	0.0-0.3 ppm		08-17-2024	0

Disinfectants & By-Products	MRDL	MRDLG	Level Detected	Highest Monthly Avg.	Lowest Monthly Avg.
Chlorine Residual (ppm) (Total) in 2024.	4.0	4.0	0.209 ppm	0.54 ppm	0.08 ppm

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—Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant women, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed, and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Jonesville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier by to reduce lead, is effective in lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Jonesville Department of Public Works at 517-849-9772 for available resources. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/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 sampled on May 21, 2024 for PFAS compounds and analyzed by the State of Michigan Drinking Water Laboratory. PFAS compounds are currently analyzed annually, as required, by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, & Energy. 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.

Service Line Materials

It has been determined that 632 (77%) of the water supply lines from the water main in the homes, commercial establishments, and industries are made of standard copper pipes. The remaining twenty-three percent 188 (23%) of water services are of unknow material and may contain lead components. The City of Jonesville has established a program that will identify the materials used on the services in question. Any service containing lead components will be replaced according to schedules dictated by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, & Energy.

Conclusions

As you can see by the table, the City of Jonesville 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.