# 2024
# Water Quality Report for City of Munising

Water Supply Serial Number: (WSSN) 4560

This report covers the drinking water quality for the City of Munising for the 2024 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2024. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from four groundwater wells; the wells range from 168 to 300 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” for wells one and two and “moderate” for wells 3 and 4.

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

If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: Ron Kleiman at (906) 387-2419 or email wwtp@cityofmunising.org.

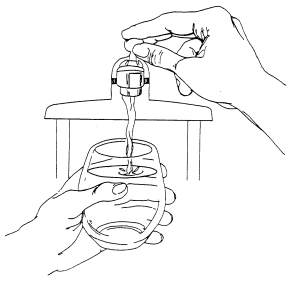
**Contaminants and their presence in water:** Drinking water, including bottled water, may be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. 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 people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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. U.S. EPA/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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, can naturally occur 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, 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 U.S. EPA 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 2024 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, 2024. The State allows us to monitor 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 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 contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to 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 contaminants in drinking water.
- N/A: Not applicable
- ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter
- ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

*1Monitoring Data for Regulated Contaminants*

| Regulated Contaminant | MCL, TT, or MRDL | MCLG or MRDLG | Level Detected | Range | Year Sampled | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0..30 | 0.27-0.30 | 2024 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.56 | 0.0-0.56 | 2024 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Chlorine[1] (ppm) | 4 | 4 | N/A | N/A | 2024 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Total Coliform | TT | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2024 3/Month | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| E. coli in the distribution system (positive samples) | See E. coli note[2] | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2024 3/Month | No | Human and animal fecal waste |

| Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels (AL) | Action Level | Your Water[3] | Range of Results | Year Sampled | Number of Samples Above AL | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 15 parts per billion (ppb) | 2 | 0-2 | 2024 | 0 | Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 parts per million (ppm) | 0.3 | 0-0.1 | 2024 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

[2] *E. coli* MCL violation occurs if: (1) routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive, or (2) the supply fails to take all required repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample, or (3) the supply fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

[3] Ninety (90) percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

## Additional Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps the U.S. EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether regulation of those contaminants is needed.

| Unregulated Contaminant Name | Average Level Detected | Range | Year Sampled | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sodium (ppm) | 1.2 | 1.1-1.2 | 2024 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 7.8 | 5.5-7.8 | 2024 | 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. The City of Munising 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Our water supply has 75 known galvanized service lines and 376 service lines of unknown material out of a total of 1024 service lines. The City of Munising has no complete lead service lines. The galvanized and unknown service lines **may be connected to or previously connected to a lead gooseneck.** The “lead gooseneck” is a 2-3-foot-long piece of lead that was used to transition from the water main to the rigid galvanized service lines. All service lines containing galvanized need to be replaced. The City of Munising has contracted HydroCorp to perform cross connection inspections as well as document service line material entering the home. 785 site inspections have been completed so far, confirming service line material for 678 of the 1024 services.

Monitoring and Reporting to the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) Requirements: The State of Michigan and the U.S. EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. The City of Munising received one monitoring violation and reporting requirement for 2024. The notice is attached at the end of this document.

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 City Hall 301 East Superior Street and on the City of Munising Website. This report will not be sent to you.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The City Commission meets at 7:00 p.m. on the first Wednesday and third Monday of each month at the City Hall. For more information about your water or the contents of this report, contact Ron Kleiman at (906) 387-2419 or email wwtp@cityofmunising.org. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at http://www.epa.gov/safewater.

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

***Monitoring Requirements* Not *Met for City* of *Munising***

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During January 1, 2024 to September 30, 2024 we did not successfully monitor or test for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.*

**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.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date we will collect follow-up samples.

| Contaminant | Required Sampling Frequency | Number of Samples Taken | When Samples Should have been taken | Dates additional samples were( or will be) taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PFAS[1] | 1 sample per year | 0 | 1/1/2024 to 9/30/2024 | 10/1/2024 to 12/31/2024 |

**What happened? What is being done?** We sampled, however, quality assurance/quality control information for HFPO-DA, one of the regulated PFAS chemicals, indicated the result for HFPO-DA was unreliable. An attempt was made to resample but the follow-up sample was collected at the wrong location. We are making every effort to assure this does not happen again.

For more information, please contact Ron Kleiman at 906-630-3509.

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

This notice is being sent to you by the City of Munising.

[1]Regulated PFAS chemicals Michigan supplies are required to routinely monitor: hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA), perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA}, perflurononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA).