

2018 Water Quality Report for the City of Parchment

This report covers the drinking water quality for the City of Parchment for the 2018 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2018. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and state standards.

Our water came from three (3) wells located in Cooper Township from January 1, 2018 – July 26, 2018. 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 high.

Through the mandatory testing of water supplies for all the municipal wells in the State of Michigan it was found, on July 26, 2018, that the water source for the City of Parchment was contaminated with a PFAS level that exceeded the acceptable 70 ppt by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). The three wells for the City of Parchment water supply were shut down.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are a group of chemicals that have been classified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) as an emerging contaminant on the national landscape. For decades, they have been used in many industrial applications and consumer products such as carpeting, waterproof clothing, food paper wrappings, fire-fighting foam, and metal plating.

From July 27 – August 28, 2018 bottled drinking water was distributed to the water customers of the City of Parchment. The City of Kalamazoo hooked up the City of Parchment to their water supply and restored drinking water to the City of Parchment water customers on August 28, 2019.

If you would like to know more about the report, please contact: Parchment City Hall at 650 S Riverview Drive, Parchment MI 49004, 269-492-3260 or manager@parchment.org or www.parchment.org

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 U.S. EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

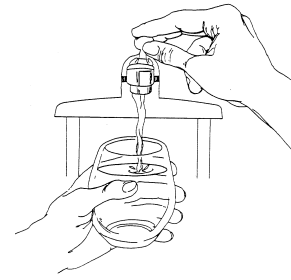
Vulnerability of sub-populations: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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. 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, 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 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.



In order 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 2018 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 July 26, 2018, after that, the water system was shut down. 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 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.
- 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 a contaminant in drinking water.
- 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 (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

1 Monitoring 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	ND	N/A	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
*Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.37	N/A	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
*Sodium ¹ (ppm)	N/A	N/A	21	N/A	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
*TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	29	N/A	2017	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
*HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	7.5	N/A	2017	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine ² (ppm)	4	4	0.8	0.03-1.08	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels (AL)	Action Level	MCLG	Your Water ³	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0	16	0-97	2018	7	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.032-1.6	2018	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

¹ Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.

² The chlorine “Level Detected” was calculated using a running annual average.

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

*These samples were not collected in 2018 as the City of Parchment lost its water before the sampling due date, thus 2017 data was entered.

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 Parchment 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>.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Based on the research of City of Parchment water records, approximately 300 homes have lead/galvanized water service lines; 84 homes have been confirmed to have a lead service line. Replacement of these lines has been scheduled to begin in late June or early July in 2019.

Monitoring and reporting to the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Requirements: The State of Michigan and the U.S. EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2018.

Additional copies of this report are available at Parchment City Hall or the website: www.parchment.org

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. For specific concerns about drinking water, contact the City of Parchment through Commission Meetings which are held on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month (excluding July 1) or the City of Kalamazoo at 269-337-8036. If you need more information about the contents of this report, contact Parchment City Hall at 269-492-3260. For more info about your water contact City of Kalamazoo at 269-337-8036 or 311. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>.