Frenchtown Water 2022 Annual Water Quality

KEEPING YOU INFORMED!

The Frenchtown Charter Township provides your drinking water and is pleased to present you with the Seventeenth annual water quality report. This report follows the guidelines set by the Michigan Department of Environmental, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE). Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable drinking water supply. This report illustrates that we are achieving our goals.

ONLINE BILL PAYMENTS

The Frenchtown Water System has partnered with Point and Pay services to provide Online payment for your water bills. If you want to pay your bill online, please go to www.frenchtowntownmi.gov/water. We offer payment by credit card or electronic check. The process does have a fee associated with the payment. Please make sure you are only going to the website listed above, there are other companies out there offering to pay your bills. We may or may not receive the payments from them, only pay through our secure site.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Frenchtown Township routinely monitors your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table in this report shows the results of the monitoring period for January 1st to December 31st, 2022, unless noted. The Frenchtown Water System has 6,421 Service Lines – Zero known Lead Lines.

OUR DRINKING WATER

Our drinking water originates from Lake Erie where it is treated to prevent obstructions from Zebra mussels. Raw Water is then pumped to the Water Treatment Plant. The MDEQ has performed a Source Water Assessment of our water supply. Our source water has been categorized as highly susceptible, given land uses and potential contamination sources within the source water area. If you would like more information on the SWA report, please call the Water Utility Director: Rich Weirich

HEALTH AND SAFTEY INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.
The sources of both tap and bottled drinking waters include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting for animals and human activity. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the United States Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800) 426-4791.
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 salt and metals, can be naturally occurring, or result from urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic Chemical Contaminates, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, septic systems, and urban or agricultural runoff (i.e. pesticides and herbicides).
- Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.

All of these contaminants were below the level of concern in your water. To ensure that tap water is safe, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration is in the process of establishing limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

DEFINITIONS

Parts per million (ppm) and parts per billion (ppb) –One ppm can be equated to 4 teaspoons of salt in a standard 24-foot backyard pool. One ppb is one teaspoon of salt in an Olympic sized pool.
Maximum Residual Disinfections Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of drinking water disinfections below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
Maximum Residual Disinfections Level (MRDL) – The highest level of disinfection allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)- The MCLG is the level of contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs provide a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)- The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible, using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set at very stringent levels by the State and Federal government. To understand the possible health effects, a person would have to drink about two liters of water every day at a MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in –a-million chance of having the associated health effect.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – measures clarity.
Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other required action a water system must follow.
PPT- Parts per Trillion
RAA- Running annual average.
ND – Not detectable at testing limit

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Frenchtown Township

Frenchtown Township is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. We did not complete monitoring for volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.
The violation **does not** pose a threat to the quality of the supply's water.
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What should I do? There is nothing you need to do currently. This is not an emergency. You **do not** need to boil water or use an alternative source of water currently. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing 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 follow-up samples will be collected.

Contaminants	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	Date samples should have been collected	Date samples will be collected by
VOC	1 sample	0	01/01/2021 – 09/30/2021	12/31/2021

What happened? What is being done? We inadvertently missed collecting a VOC sample within the required monitoring period. We will collect the required follow-up samples by December 31, 2021. Our staff is making every effort to ensure this does not happen again.

Reporting Requirements Not Met for Frenchtown Township

We are required to report the results of your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. While we collected our monthly total coliform sample on time, we did not report the results to the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) by the September 10, 2022, deadline for the August 1 to August 31, 2022, compliance period.

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. The results of the sample were negative for bacteria. Even though public health was not impacted, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

What happened? What is being done?
While we collected the sample on time, we inadvertently missed reporting the sample results to EGLE by the required deadline. We are required to monitor total coliform by collecting 15 samples per month. We collected the required samples throughout the month of August 2022, but failed to report the result until September 26, 2022. We are making efforts to ensure this does not happen again. We have already returned to compliance.

For more information, please contact: Rich Weirich (734) 289-1015
Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Frenchtown Water Department 2022 Water Quality Test Results

The following chart illustrates the levels at which regulated elements were detected during 2022, unless otherwise noted. Please note that some chemicals, such as chlorine and fluoride, are added to the water to improve public health. We are pleased to report that all the detected substances are within Federal and State limits.

Monitored at the Water Treatment Plant

Regulated Elements and Source		Average	Low	High	Maximum Allowed in Drinking Water (MCL)	Maximum Level Goal (MCLG)
Fluoride	Added to water to promote strong teeth Discharge of fertilizer and aluminum factories Erosion of natural deposits	0.67 ppm	N/A	N/A	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm
Chlorine	Water additive used to control microbes	0.57 ppm	0.33	0.99	MRDL=4.0 ppm	MRDLG=4.0 ppm
[2]Turbidity	Soil runoff	0.042 ntu	0.017	0.139	TT	none
Sodium	Erosion of natural deposits	23	N/A	N/A	NONE	none

Bromate	Formed when Ozone is used to disinfect	RAA 1.30	1.00	2.20	Sample Date Quarterly	Violation No
Cyanide	.	ND	N/A	N/A	Sample Date Yearly	Violation No

PFAS Reporting- PFOA-Discharge and waste from industrial facilities, stain-resistant treatments. PFOS-Firefighting foam: discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities

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	MCL	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HFPO-D	370 ppt	ND	ND	2022	NO	Industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process.
PFBS	420 ppt	ND	ND	2022	NO	industrial facilities, stain resistant treatments
PFHxS	51 ppt	ND	ND	2022	NO	Firefighting foam, industrial facilities
PFHxA	400,000 ppt	0.52	0.0-2.1	2022	NO	Firefighting foam, industrial facilities
PFNA	6 ppt	ND	ND	2022	NO	industrial facilities, breakdown of precursor compounds
PFOS	16 ppt	0.58	0.0-2.3	2022	NO	firefighting foam, electroplating facilities, industrial
PFOA	8 ppt	ND	ND	2022	NO	Industrial facilities, stain-resistant treatments

Monitored in the Distribution System

[4]Lead **and Copper – Monitored at the Customers' Taps –** We collected samples for lead and copper in 2020, since we met the regulations, we are only required to test every three years.

Copper (Cu) Corrosion of customer plumbing	90%= 0.2 ppm	Exceeded MCL- NO	Range 0.01-0.4 ppm
[1]Lead (Pb) Corrosion of customer plumbing	90%= 1 ppb	Exceeded MCL - NO	Range 0- 5 ppb

[3]Trihalomethanes and Halo Acetic Acid – Monitored in the Distribution System

	Max LRAA	Low	High	MCL	MCLG
Total Trihalomethanes –by product of Chlorinated water	52 ppb	20	41.0	80 ppb	0
Halo Acetic Acids – by product of Chlorinated water	39.03 ppb	12.9	49.4	60 ppb	0

Footnotes:

1. 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. Frenchtown Water Department 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead.

2. Turbidity measures the cloudiness of the water. For systems that provide filtration, like Frenchtown, turbidity must never exceed 1 NTU, and must not exceed 0.3 NTU in more than 95% of daily samples in any month. All of our samples were below 0.3. This indicates that our treatment process is working effectively.

3. Averages shown for TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) and HAA5 (Halo Acetic Acids) are the highest locational running annual averages calculated quarterly. Compliance is based on this average.

4. Lead and Copper list the number of homes that exceeded the AL instead of a range of detections.