

# 2018 Water Quality Report for City of Linden

This report covers the drinking water quality for City of Linden 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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from four groundwater wells, each over one hundred eighty 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 moderate for wells 1 and 4 located at 217 N Bridge St. and low for wells 3 and 5 located at 400 Blythe Ave. All are located in the City of Linden.

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

If you would like to know more about the report, please contact Scott D. Fairbanks at 810-735-7980 or e-mail at dpw@lindenmi.us. Information is also available on our website lindenmi.us under the Department of Public Works page.

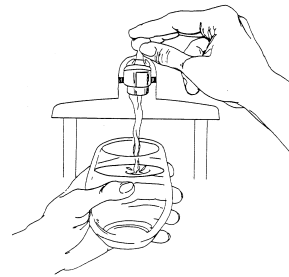
- **Contaminants and their presence in water:** Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **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. EPA/CDC 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 – December 31, 2018. 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 of 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):** means 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.
- **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.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	6	4-10	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.90	N/A	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	0.0	0-0	2017	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	0.008	1-1	2017	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine* (ppm)	<b>MRDL</b>	<b>MRDLG</b>	0.79	0.29 – 1.22	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
	4	4					
Radioactive Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	2.6	N/A	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	3.31	N/A	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant Subject to AL	Action Level	MCLG	90% of Samples ≤ This Level	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Lead (ppb) **	15	0	0.002	2018	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.39	2018	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	
Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant ***			Level Detected	Year Sampled	Comments		
Sodium (ppm)			61	2018	Typical source is erosion of natural deposits		

\* Chlorine was calculated using the running annual average.

\*\* 90 percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

\*\*\* Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

**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 Linden 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>.

Monitoring and Reporting to the DEQ Requirements: The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety.

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 Linden City Hall, 132 E Broad St. Linden, Michigan and on our website [lindenmi.us](http://lindenmi.us) under the Department of Public Works page. This report will not be sent to you.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The Linden City Council meets the second Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. for a Council Work Session and the fourth Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. for the regular City Council meeting. Work Session and meetings are held in the Council Chambers on the lower level of the Mill Building at 201 N. Main Street, Linden, Michigan, 48451.

For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Scott Fairbanks by phone at 810-735-7980, by e-mail at [dpw@lindenmi.us](mailto:dpw@lindenmi.us), or visit our website [lindenmi.us](http://lindenmi.us) under the Department of Public Works page. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

### ***Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the City of Linden***

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 September 1, 2018, to September 30, 2018, we did not correctly monitor for trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5). Therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of your 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 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 dates we will collect follow-up samples.

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Required sampling frequency</b>	<b>Number of samples taken</b>	<b>When all samples should have been collected</b>	<b>Date additional samples will be collected</b>
TTHM	1 sample every year	0	September 1, 2018 – September 30, 2018	September 1, 2019 – September 30, 2019
HAA5	1 sample every year	0	September 1, 2018 – September 30, 2018	September 1, 2019 – September 30, 2019

**What happened? What is being done?** We inadvertently collected an incorrect sample. We are making every effort to assure this does not happen again. We will be collecting follow-up samples.

For more information, please contact Scott Fairbanks, Director of Public Works

132 E. Broad St,  
PO Box 507  
Linden, MI 48451

810-735-7980  
dpw@lindenmi.us

This notice is being sent to you by the city of Linden