Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Ogemaw Township Drinking Water System

This report is for the year 2020 **WSSN: 04935**

Source water assessment and its availability

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact Denis Stephens, Township Supervisor at (989)345-3440, or John Delmotte, Water Operator at (989)345-0893.
The EGLE has completed an assessment of our water source. According to the assessment, our wells have a low susceptibility to contamination.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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. Ogemaw Township 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 your 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://www.epa.gov/drink/info/lead .

Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 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:
Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses; 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems; and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from 2 ground water wells drawing from a sand and gravel aquifer.
One Well is 344 ft. in depth and the other is 346 ft. in depth.

How can I get involved?

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Wednesday of each month at 7:00 P.M. All meetings are held at the Ogemaw Township Hall.

(over)

Terms and abbreviations used in the table:

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
NA	NA: Not Applicable
ND	ND: Not Detected
NR	NR: Monitoring Not Required, but recommended.
Ppm	ppm: parts per million
pCi/l	pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).
ppb	ppb: parts per billion
ng/L	ng/L: nanograms / (ppt)

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated

Contaminant	MCL/ AL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detections	Sample Date (year)	Violation Y / N	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.05	.01 - 2	2020	N	Naturally Occurring
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.10	0.1- 4.0	2020	N	Naturally Occurring
Alpha emitters	15	0	0.24	1.1	2012	N	Naturally Occurring
Combined Radium	5	0	0.51	0.4-0.9	2012	N	Naturally Occurring
Copper (ppm) *	1.300	1.300	0.2	Nd-1.300	2019	N	Home piping
Lead (ppb) *	15	15	2	Nd-15	2019	N	Home piping
Iron (ppm)			0.40		2020	N	Naturally Occurring
Hardness as CaCO3			171		2020	N	Naturally Occurring
Total Coliform Positive Samples/Month	0	0	0	NA	2020	N	Naturally Present in the Environment
Unregulated Contaminant** Sodium (ppm)	MNR		3.4	NA	2020	N	Naturally Occurring
Regulated PFAS and Associated MCLs (NGL)							
HFPO-DA	370		0		1/12/2021	N	Discharge & Waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X Chemical process
PFBS	420		0		1/12/2021	N	Discharge and Waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
PFHxA	400,000		0		1/12/2021	N	Firefighting foam; discharge waste from industrial facilities
PFHxS	51		0		1/12/2021	N	Firefighting foam; discharge waste from industrial facilities
PFNA	6		0		1/12/2021	N	Discharge and Waste from industrial facilities; breakdown

							of precursor compounds
Contaminant	MCL/ AL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detections	Sample Date (year)	Violation Y / N	Typical Source of Contaminant
PFOS	16		0		1/12/2021	N	Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
PFOA	8		0		1/12/2021	N	Discharge and Waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments

**Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

*Number of individual samples above the action level: Copper = 0, Lead = 0.