



# *City of Bronson*

## *2020 Water Quality Report*

The City of Bronson is pleased to present the 2020 Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a Dependable supply of drinking water. This report will help you understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. The City of Bronson is committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Your water comes from Two groundwater wells, each over 67 feet deep drawing water From two sites 220 and 194 North Parham Road. The State performed an assessment of our source water in 2003 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 primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our source is “Very High”. If you would like to know more about the report or what the utility does about source water protection please contact Chuck Buckley at (517) 369-57455 or our website at [www.bronsonh2o@hotmail.com](mailto:www.bronsonh2o@hotmail.com)

We encourage our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Council meetings. They are held on the Second Monday of each month at 5PM located at the City Office, 141 S. Matteson Street.

The City of Bronson Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.







Regulated Contaminants									
<b>Arsenic</b> Analyzed 2020	N	mg/l	<.001			Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	10 mg/l	0	
<b>Barium</b> Analyzed 2014	N	mg/l	0.08	0.08		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	2 mg/l	2 mg/l	
Radioactive Contaminant:  Alpha emitters	N	pCi/L	0.96			Erosion of natural deposits	15 pCi/L	0	
Combined radium	N	pCi/L					5 pCi/L	0	
<b>Nitrate</b> Analyzed 2020	N	mg/l	5.8	6.2	5.8-6.2	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	
<b>Fluoride</b> Analyzed 2020	N	mg/l	0.40	0.59	.1 - .59	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth	4 mg/l	4 mg/l	2.0 mg/l
<b>Sodium</b> Analyzed 2020	N	mg/l	10	12.9	10 -12.9	Erosion of natural deposits	N/A	N/A	
<b>TTHM</b> Total-trihalomethanes Analyzed 2020	N	mg/l	<0.0005			By-product of drinking water chlorination	80	N/A	
<b>HAA5</b> Haloacetic Acids  Analyzed 2020	N	mg/l	<0.001			By-product of drinking water chlorination	60	N/A	
<b>Chlorine</b> Analyzed 2020	N	mg/l	.26	.55	.10 - .55	Water additive used to control microbes	4	4 MRDL	



<b>Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)</b>						Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the gen x chemical process			
<b>Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (hfpo-da)</b>	N	ppt	<1.9			Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the gen x chemical process	370	N/A	
<b>Perfluorobutane Sulfonic acid (PFBS)</b>	N	ppt	<1.9			Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments	420	N/A	
<b>Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid (PFHxS)</b>	N	ppt	<1.9			Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities	51	N/A	
<b>Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)</b>	N	ppt	<1.9			Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities	400,000	N/A	
<b>Perfluoronoanoic acid (PFNA)</b>	N	ppt	<1.9			Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds	6	N/A	
<b>Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)</b>	N	ppt	<1.9 ppt			Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities	16	N/A	
<b>Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)</b>	N	ppt	<1.9 ppt			Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments	8	N/A	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants Regulated in the Distribution System</b>									
Contaminant subject to AL			90 <sup>th</sup> percential					0 ppb	



			of samples						
<b>Copper Analyzed 2018</b>	N	mg/l	.590 <i>Based on 90<sup>th</sup> percentile</i>	1.2	.0069 – 1.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	1.3ppm	1.3ppm	1.3 ppm
<b>Lead Analyzed 2018</b>	N	ppb	0.42 <i>Based on 90<sup>th</sup> percentile</i>	7.5	<.001 – 7.5	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing, including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits	15ppb	0 ppb	15 ppb

**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 Bronson 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. (1-800-462-4791)

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. The substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals, pesticides and herbicides and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline. (1-800-426-4791)

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink the 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.

## **UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING 2020**

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps the U.S. EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants. We monitored for these contaminants and the results of monitoring are available on request.

### **Deficiencies in the 2019 Report**

The Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) has reviewed the 2019 Report and found some Deficiencies. They noted that the Action Level for Copper should be 1.3 (ppm). The Maximum contaminant level goal Was missing for the lead and copper they should be listed as 0 ppb for lead and 1.3 ppm for copper. Also in the lead column the language for the Typical Source of Contaminant should include this statement: (Lead service Lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits).