2019 Annual Quality Water Report
For The City of Hartford

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water that we supply to you every day. Included are details about where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from a natural glacial formation, which is pumped from beneath the ground and delivered to you from ground water wells. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

Your water comes from three municipal wells. The city’s three municipal wells and Iron Removal Plant serve the system. The water supply is treated with fluoride to prevent tooth decay, phosphates for corrosion control and rust control, and chlorine for water disinfection.

Our City Board of Commissioners meets on the fourth Monday of every month at 7:30 PM in City Hall, at 19 West Main Street. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Dan Staunton of the Public Works Department, at (269)-621-3022. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant, 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.
Your water comes from two groundwater wells located at the Northeast corner of the City that are 130 some feet deep drawing from the Paw Paw River aquifer. The State performed an assessment of our source water in 2013 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from “very low” to “high” based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminate sources. The susceptibility of our source is High. Sources of contaminations that may be present are listed below. We are making efforts to protect our sources through the Well Head Protection Program, the source water assessment report. If you would like to know more about these reports, please contact Hartford City Hall 19 W. Main St. Hartford Michigan 49057 Or call 269-621-2477 and you can find this report on our web site www.cityofhartfordmi.org.

The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy has coordinated a statewide initiative to test drinking water from all schools and use well water and community water supplies for PFOAS, EGLE is taking this precautionary step to testing these drinking water sources to determine if public health actions are needed. The City of Hartford municipal wells were tested for PFAS in September of 2018 and again in May of 2019, both returning Non-Detect levels. If you have any questions for PFAS, you can obtain a pamphlet at City hall or on our website.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

**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 Hartford 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 up 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 [http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead) or you can call 1-800-426-4791.

**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, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

**Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

**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.

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected. The detected concentration can be either below or above the safe drinking water standard (also know as the Maximum Contamination Level). If the detected concentration is above the safe drinking water standard, a violation has occurred and a “YES” in
bold will be indicated in the violation column. EPA requires that water suppliers to report the most recent sampling results within a five-year period from 2013 to 2019. The state requires 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.

**Terms and Abbreviations**

**Non-Detects** (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

**Parts per million** (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

**Parts per billion** (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level** - (mandatory language) The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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 Contaminant Level Goal** - (mandatory language) The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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.

**MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

**MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

### Regulated Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants (units)</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Our Water</th>
<th>Range of Detection’s</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Violations</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.8-1.2</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.2-1.0</td>
<td>6-11-2019</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Water treatment using fluoride.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic (ppb)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>12-14-2012</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.11-0.19</td>
<td>12-14-2012</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethane (ppb)</td>
<td>.080</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>.00510</td>
<td>18.2-23.9</td>
<td>8-20-2019</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Byproducts of chlorination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)</td>
<td>.060</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>.0127</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>8-20-2019</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Byproducts of chlorination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radionuclides</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined radium (pCi/l)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>ND - 3.3</td>
<td>7-30-13</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Contaminants (Units)** | **AL** | **MCLG** | **Our Water** | **NO. of sites found above the AL** | **Sample Date** | **Violations** | **Typical Source of Contaminant**
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
**Lead** | 15ppb | 0 | 0* | 0 | 7-23-2019 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

**Copper** | 1300ppb | 1300ppb | 90ppb* | 0 | 7-23-2019 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

*Our water column is the calculated 90th percentile of all lead and copper samples. This means that the results of 90 percent of samples are less than or equal to this level.

Lead and copper monitoring were completed for this monitoring schedule and was successfully done with no violations.

**Special Monitoring**

| **Contaminants (Units)** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Our Water** | **Range of Detection’s** | **Sample Date** | **Violations** | **Typical Source of Contaminant**
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
**Sodium (ppm)** | N/A | N/A | 23 | 12-23 | 6-11-2019 | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits

**Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.**

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

We are committed to providing you safe, reliable, and healthier water. We are pleased to provide you with this information to keep you fully informed about your water. We will be updating this report annually, and we will also keep you informed of any problems that may occur through out the year as they happen.

Water Quality Parameter monitoring/reporting violation for the third quarter 2020. One sample was required from the treatment plant (site code: TP456) and it was not collected. Hartford returned to compliance in September 2019 with follow-up sampling. This violation did not pose a threat to the quality of the drinking water. We failed to submit an Asset Management Plan to the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy by January 1, 2019. In order to return to compliance, we submitted the Asset Management Plan on November 21, 2019. We will work to ensure that this does not happen again.

Our water supply has 196 lead service lines and 654 service lines of unknown material out of a total of 850 service lines.

For more information about your water, the contents of this water quality report and the source water assessment report contact Dan Staunton.

For more information about safe drinking water visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).