CITY OF WHITEHALL
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT – 2022

The following report on the quality of City of Whitehall drinking water has been prepared in compliance with amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. It includes details of where your drinking water originates, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency and State standards. The City of Whitehall is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply.

The water that you drink comes from five municipal wells, ranging from 150' – 300' deep. Four wells are located within the city limits east of Warner Street. The remaining well is located in Whitehall Township just east of the Whitehall city limits and north of Benston Road. Chlorine is added at each well as protection against microbial contaminants.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Whitehall's water supply is drawn from water bearing glacial deposits. As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
Pesticide 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.

The City of Whitehall has implemented a Wellhead Protection Program in an effort to protect the area of groundwater that serves as the source of the community's drinking water. The susceptibility of the public water supply system is determined in large part by the geological sensitivity of the aquifer from which the groundwater originates. Information from the Wellhead Protection Program has determined that the aquifer from which the city obtains groundwater is moderately sensitive to contamination. To view this information please contact us at the Dept. of Public Works 2055 S. Warner 894-4157.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-comprimised 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 from *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

All EPA required water-monitoring requirements for the 2022 calendar year were met. The State of Michigan allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less frequently than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. All of the data in the table below is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

Important information about your drinking water: Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards and we are required to report the results of your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. While we collected the three samples per month to monitor total coliform on time, we inadvertently missed reporting the sample results to EGLE by the required deadline. The results of the sample were negative, so no action on your part is required; however, you have a right to know what happened. We corrected the situation, will make every effort to meet the reporting deadline in the future, and have already returned to compliance.

Terms and abbreviations used in the following table:
*__Action Level:__ The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers additional treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow:
*__Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):__ the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
*__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 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):__ the level of a drinking water disinfectants below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contaminants.
*__nd:__ not detected. *__ppb:__ parts per billion or micrograms per liter. *__ppm:__ parts per million or milligrams per liter. *__pCi/L:__ picocurries per liter (a measure of radiation).

Detections for Required Monitoring

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Whitehall Average	Range of Detection	Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (7-14-2022)	4 ppm	4 ppm	nd	nd	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (7-14-2022)	10 ppm	10 ppm	.98 ppm	nd – 2.3	off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tan sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Whitehall Maximum**		**Source of Contaminant**
Barium (8-14-19)	2ppm	2ppm	0.02ppm		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge of metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Whitehall Average**	**Range of Detection**	**Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (7-14-2022)	Not Regulated		8.24 ppm	4.2-13	Erosion of natural deposits
Regulated in distribution system	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Locational Running Annual Average**	**Range**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Chlorine	4	4	0.53 ppm	.05 ppm to 1.53 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
	MCL	**MCLG**		**Violation**	
Trihalomethanes (2022)	80ppb	n/a	0.0074 ppb	no	Water additive used to control disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (2022)	60ppb	n/a	nd	no	
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	3.80	no	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0			Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels (AL)	Action Level	MCLG	Your Water	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0	8 ppb	nd – 8 ppb	2020	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2 ppm	nd – 0.2 ppm	2020	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Number of lead service lines: 296; **Number of Galvanized Service Lines**: 89; **Number of service lines of unknown material**: 290; **Number of Non-lead Service Lines:** 431; **Total number of service lines**: 1,490

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 Whitehall 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 and 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 drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

The City of Whitehall water system is operated by the City Department of Public Works and is under the purview of the Whitehall City Council. You are encouraged to attend City Council meetings held the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. There is an open forum at each meeting where questions and concerns may be addressed.

For additional information with regard to this report or related water quality issues, please contact:

City of Whitehall, 405 E. Colby Street, Whitehall, MI 49461, Department of Public Works, Brian G. Armstrong, Director,
Phone (231) 894-4157, Fax (231) 894-6937