2020 Water Quality Report for City of Leslie

This report covers the drinking water quality for City of Leslie for the 2020 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2020. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from three groundwater wells, each over 215 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 Moderately Low Sensitivity.

There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply. We are making efforts to protect our sources by participation in a Well Head Protection Program that was updated approved by the DEQ in 2016. We will continue to monitor our potential sources of contamination through the Well Head Contamination Program.

If you would like to know more about the report, please contact: Ron Bogart (DPW Director), City of Leslie, 517-589-5115,bogart@cityofleslie.org.

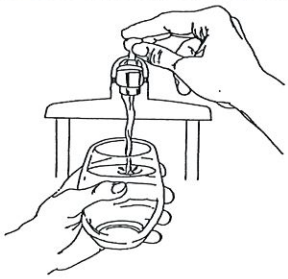
Contaminants and their presence in water: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. 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. U.S. EPA/Center for Disease Control 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, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water

systems. Federal 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 2020 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 through December 31, 2020. 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 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): 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
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

1Monitoring Data for Regulated Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.30	0.1-4.0	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium[1] (ppm)	80	N/A	8.6	0.5	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	.0094	0.0005 -0.080	2020	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	.005	N/A	2020	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine[2] (ppm)	4	4	0.49	0.44-0.54	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels (AL)	**Action Level**	**MCLG**	**Your Water[3]**	**Range of Results**	**Year Sampled**	**Number of Samples Above AL**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb) Jan 01-June 30, 2020 July 1-Dec 31, 2020	 15 15	 0 0	 5 5	 0-.045 0-0.28	 2020 2020	 3 4	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) Jan 01-June 30, 2020 July 01-Dec 31, 2020	 1.3 1.3	 1.3 1.3	 0.68 0.68	 0-0.73 0-1.75	 2020 2020	 0 1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

[1] Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.

[2] The chlorine "Level Detected" was calculated using a running annual average.

[3] Ninety (90) percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

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. City of Leslie 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.

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 this 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.

Monitoring and Reporting to the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Requirements: The State of Michigan and the U.S. EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. [IF YOU MET U.S. EPA AND STATE REQUIREMENTS USE THIS SENTENCE:] We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2018.

The City of Leslie has 793 water service lines which 250 are suspected lead lines.

City of Leslie Water update

For years the City of Leslie has struggled with ongoing complaints regarding water quality. These complaints started in 2013 when the City changed the water treatment process from aeration and detention to using a closed system which uses chlorine to oxidize iron. On 02/06/2017 the City of Leslie added an aeration and detention system to our water treatment system. Early testing of the distribution system had indicated that the aeration and detention treatment process was improving the quality of the water. I am pleased to say that the quality of our water continued to improve and by the end of May 2017 the results from the water samples that the Department of Public Works does daily indicated that we no longer had high iron in the water. It has been a little more than 3 years now since the aeration and detention was added and the water has continued to improve. We believe the issues with water that The City of Leslie has experienced in the past are behind us.

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 602 W. Bellevue St, Leslie, MI 49251, www.cityofleslie.org . This report will not be sent to you.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. This can be done at the City of Leslie's regular scheduled Council meetings which are the third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 pm at Leslie City Hall located at 602 W. Bellevue St, Leslie. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Ron Bogart at 517-589-5115. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.3	0.1-4.0	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
TTHM-Total Trihalomethnes (ppb)	80	N/A	0.0094	N/A	2020	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	0.005	N/A	2020	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine* (ppm)	4	4	0.49	0.44-0.54	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Contaminant Subject to AL	**Action Level**	**MCLG**	**90% of Samples < This Level**		**Year Sampled**	**Number of Samples above AL**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
January-June 2020							
Lead (ppm)**	15	0	.45 ppm	0-0.45	2020	3	Corrosion of household plumbing systens: Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.68 ppm	0-0.73	2020	0	Corrosion of household pluming systens: Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
July-December 2020							
Lead (ppb)**	15	0	.020 ppm	0-0.28	2020	4	Corrosion of household pluming systens: Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.68 ppm	0-2.590	2020	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systens: Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant* **			**Level Detected**		**Year Sampled**		**Comments**
Sodium (ppm)			8.6		2020		Typical source is erosion of natural deposits

*Chlorine was calcualted using the running annual avverage.

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

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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the City of Leslie

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific analytes on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During January 1 to March 31, 2020, and April 1 to June 30, 2020, we did not test for some of the required water quality parameters[1] (WQP) and, therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. However, this violation **does not** pose a threat to your supply's water.

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 did to correct the situation.

The table below lists the analytes we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for this analyte, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date we will collect follow-up samples.

Analytes	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples tested correctly	When all samples should have been taken between	Date samples will be taken by
WQP[1] alkalinity, calcium, conductivity, and orthophosphate	2 samples/ quarter	0	January 1 to March 31, 2020	September 30, 2020
WQP[1] alkalinity, calcium, conductivity, and orthophosphate	2 samples/ quarter	0	April 1, to June 30, 2020	September 30, 2020

What happened? What is being done? We failed to take and analyze samples for all the required parameters within the required sampling periods. Monitoring of WQP is an essential part of a corrosion control treatment program and is used to evaluate the potential aggressiveness of water on plumbing and fixtures. Sampling of WQPs is required to safeguard public health. We will continue to work with the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy to resolve this issue as quickly as possible.

For more information, please contact: Ms. Susan Montenegro, 106 East Bellevue, Lelsie, Michigan 49251 (517-589-8236)

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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

[1] WQP are a group of analytes that are indicators of corrosivity. They can include pH, alkalinity, calcium, conductivity, temperature, sulfate, chloride, and orthophosphate.

CERTIFICATION: WSSN: 03840

I certify that this water supply has fully complied with the public notification regulations in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, and the administrative rules.

Signature: Ron Boyer Title: DPW Director Date Distributed: 6/25/2021