

CITY OF WHITEHALL

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT – 2009

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.

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 farming.

Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.

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-compromised 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 2007 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.

Terms and abbreviations used in the table below:

***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.

***ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter.

***ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

***pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).

Detections for Required Monitoring

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Whitehall Average	Range of Detection	Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (08-27-09)	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.05ppm	nd to .14	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (08-27-09)	10 ppm	10 ppm	1.08 ppm	nd – 2.4	Runoff from fertilizer use
Radioactive Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Whitehall Maximum		Source of Contaminant
Barium (07-29-08)	2ppm	2ppm	0.03ppm		Erosion of natural deposits
Regulated at the Customer Tap	Action Level	Whitehall 90th percentile	# of Sites Above Action Level		Source of Contaminant
Lead (08-29-08)	15 ppb	2 ppb	0		Household plumbing
Copper (08-29-08)	1300 ppb	360 ppb	0		Household plumbing
Unregulated Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Whitehall Average	Range of Detection	Source of Contaminant
Sodium (07-29-09)	Not Regulated		5.4 ppm	nd-11	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated in distribution system	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Running Annual Average	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	4	4	0.68ppm	0.11 to 1.44	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (2007)	MCL 80ppb	MCLG n/a	5ppm	Violation no	Disinfection by products
Haloacetic Acids (2007)	60ppb	n/a	3ppm	no	

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 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>.

Arsenic: These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL is 10ppb and there is no MCLG.

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 7:30 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:

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