

BARTON HILLS VILLAGE

WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT for 2022

Introduction As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, Barton Hills Village (BHV) provides this annual report to its water consumers. It includes information on where BHV water comes from, what it contains, and compliance with federal and state testing requirements to ensure that BHV water meets quality standards.

Water Testing In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. BHV water is treated according to EPA regulations, which are administered by the State of Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy (EGLE). Water samples are tested monthly by a certified laboratory to ensure that any contamination is dealt with immediately. In addition, periodic tests are performed for over 100 possible contaminants. *BHV had no water sample violations in 2022.*

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health as drinking water standards do for public water systems. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead BHV has been testing for lead and copper in drinking water according to EPA standards since 1989. The most recent lead/copper test information is listed in the table on Page 3 (testing done every 3 years). *BHV levels of lead in drinking water are well below the allowable limit. There are no known lead service lines in BHV.* There are 5 galvanized service lines (that may contain lead joint components) that are being replaced.

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. Barton Hills Village 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 at 1-800-426-4791) or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.

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. Copper in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

PFAS Initial testing by the State of Michigan in 2018 indicated no PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) present in BHV drinking water. Subsequent BHV sample testing on 8/4/22 also indicated no presence of 18 varieties of these substances

BHV Water Sources BHV water comes from two groundwater well sites, with two primary and one back-up well, each a least 90 feet deep, to service the village's 145 customers. The wells draw from aquifers extending to the north and northeast of BHV. A Wellhead Protection Plan, first approved by the State of Michigan in April 1997 with an update approved in December 2013, identifies BHV water sources, possible risks of

contamination, and strategies to ensure the future safety of the water supply. The complete Wellhead Protection Plan is available from the BHV Clerk's office (734-222-5209, bhvclerk@bartonhillsvillage.org), and online at www.bartonhillsvillage.org. *There are no significant sources of contamination in the BHV water supply.*

Source Water Assessment The State of Michigan performed an assessment of BHV source water in 2003 to determine the susceptibility, or 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 contaminant sources. Data from all BHV wells indicate that the groundwater is obtained from confined aquifers, and the geologic sensitivity for a confined aquifer is characterized as "low." For more information about the Source Water Assessment report, contact the BHV Clerk's Office (734-222-5209, bhvclerk@bartonhillsvillage.org).

Contaminant Review The contaminant source inventory developed for the BHV Wellhead Protection Plan lists residential septic systems, agricultural areas, transportation corridors and cemeteries as potential contaminant sources within the Wellhead Protection Area. BHV maintains contact with neighboring township leaders to aid in protection of source water resources. BHV records indicate a consistently high rate of resident compliance with Barton Hills Village Code Chapter 8, originally adopted in 2001. *The BHV Code requires regular maintenance of BHV residential septic systems.*

Contaminant Sources The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. BHV 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.

At Risk 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, persons 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 and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 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).

BHV Water The following table lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected in BHV water during the 2022 calendar year (January 1-December 31). The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. EGLE allows for monitoring 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 of the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old. Terms and abbreviations used in the table are listed following the table.

	MCL	MCLG	Barton Hills Water	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	3	3	8/26/14	No	Erosion of natural deposits Runoff from orchards Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.41	0.18-0.22	8/26/14	No	Erosion of natural deposits Discharge of drilling wastes Discharge of metal refineries	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.40	0.33-0.40	9/9/21	No	Erosion of natural deposits Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Sodium (ppm) (*not a regulated contaminant)	n/a*	n/a*	22	16-22	9/9/21	No	Naturally occurring in groundwater	
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	80	10	10-14	8/4/22	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Bacteriological Monitoring								
Total coliform	0	0	0 positive monthly sample	0		No	Naturally present in the environment	
Chlorine Residual at the Sampling Site (ppm)	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	0.35	0.21-0.60	Monthly	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Lead Monitoring at Customer's Tap								
Lead (ppb)	AL 15	0	2	0-7	0	8/18/21	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper Monitoring at Customer's Tap								
Copper (ppm)	AL 1.3	1.3	0.9	0.0-1.7	1	8/18/21	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Terms and abbreviations used in the table:

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 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.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG): the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's 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

Violations None. While coliform bacteria may be present in monthly samples, this is not a violation of standards. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. *No coliforms or harmful bacteria were found in BHV water testing during 2022.*

Iron BHV water meets or exceeds federal/state water quality standards; however it does contain a high level of iron. Iron does not make the water unsafe, but it does present aesthetic concerns. Well maintained water filtration/softening systems can minimize the impact of the iron content. All BHV water mains are either cast iron or cement-lined ductile iron, and phosphate/chlorine are added to BHV water to minimize corrosion.

Water System Improvements The BHV Water Committee continued to encourage water conservation. Staff and contractors undertook extensive repairs to and cleaning of the water tower, as required under State inspections and requirements. The Village also enhanced backup electricity generation for water system components and began a pilot program for the installation of smart water meters.

Water Quality Programs BHV continued stormwater protection activities under its state-issued Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Jurisdictional General Permit, including membership in the Huron River Watershed Council, Middle Huron Partners and the Community Partners for Clean Streams.

Looking Ahead BHV Water Committee activities will include: monitoring proposed developments outside the Village that would draw on the same aquifer now used by BHV, exploring alternative water sources, planning and engineering for three water main replacement projects, continuing to evaluate and implement a smart water meter program, and strengthening public education concerning water use and conservation. Residents are encouraged to participate by maintaining septic systems, using fertilizers sparingly and disposing of hazardous materials properly. Concern for water conservation, especially during the summer months, requires prudent use of sprinkling systems. Barton Hills Village will continue efforts to ensure the highest quality water possible.

Information regarding water resources is included in the Barton Bulletin, which is distributed to BHV residents every few weeks. Residents may also relay concerns to the Board of Trustees, which meets the second Monday of each month at 6:00 PM. For more information, contact the Barton Hills Village Clerk's Office at bhvclerk@bartonhillsvillage.org or 734-222-5209.