

City of Plainwell, Michigan 2023 Water Quality Report

The Plainwell Department of Public Works is pleased to provide you with this year's annual Water Quality Report. This report presents information about drinking water in general and Plainwell's water system in particular. Our water supply serial number is 05380.

Untreated water contains impurities that are naturally occurring or manmade. As water travels overland or underground, it can pick up substances such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic compounds are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, chemical spills, urban storm water runoff and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Plainwell Water System Overview

The City of Plainwell uses water obtained from wells. The City has two high capacity wells that draw ground water from an aquifer underlying the city. We drive these wells with Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs) to maintain a more even water pressure and to reduce distribution system damage from water hammer when wells are starting and stopping.

The water from these wells is relatively pure as it comes from the ground. As the water is pumped from the ground, fluoride is added to aid in the prevention of tooth decay, and chlorine is added as a disinfectant to destroy pathogenic organisms that can be harmful to your health. The finished water is then pumped into the distribution system. Our public works staff monitors our water supply, pumping and treatment processes, and distribution system. These tests ensure that proper chemical levels are maintained and that our water remains free of unwanted contaminants. The water we produce meets or exceeds all State and Federal requirements.

Sources of drinking water: The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

Plainwell updated its Wellhead Protection Program in 2018. This work included evaluating current and future well sites, identifying existing and potential sources of contamination, and developing methods to minimize threats to both developed and future well supplies. We strive to protect our groundwater from the potential of contamination. We ask that everyone help us protect our water sources. **If you see questionable activity at or near a manhole, a well house, or anywhere that may impact groundwater, please notify Public Safety at 685-9858 or call 911.**

The susceptibility to contamination for Plainwell's operating well fields is determined by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE). Susceptibility is rated on a six-tier scale from "Very Low" to "Very High" based on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry, and current or potential contaminant sources. According to the EGLE standards done in 2015, our wells were rated "High" in susceptibility.

Interpreting the Data in the Attached Table

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain some impurities. The presence of impurities does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) follows regulations developed by the federal government's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Center for Disease Control (CDC). The EPA and CDC established, and EGLE enforces, a set of Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) to protect public health. MCLs are set at very stringent levels.

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 transplants, persons with HIV, AIDS or other immune system disorders, the elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines for appropriate means to lessen risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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 in service lines and building plumbing. Plainwell is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the materials used in your private plumbing. If 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 the 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

We monitor for potential contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. The attached table shows that our system had no violations. Some substances were detected but the EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

We make improvements every year to enhance our ability to supply safe, dependable water to our customers and these improvements may result in rate adjustments. Thank you for understanding this, and for trusting us to provide your family with clean, quality water.

The 2023 Water Quality Report will be mailed or emailed to all Plainwell water customers. Copies are available from Public Works or City Hall during normal business hours, and via the city web site www.plainwell.org/Reference-Desk/Water-Quality-Reports.aspx. You may request a paper or emailed copy from Public Works by emailing us at dpw@plainwell.org.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Plainwell Department of Public Works at (269) 685-9363 Monday through Friday or by email dpw@plainwell.org. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Plainwell 2023 Water Quality Data

This table shows the results of our monitoring for regulated substances and their frequency. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Substance	Sample Dates	Violation	Highest Detect	Range of Detect	Unit of Measure	MCLG	M	C	L	Likely Sources of Contamination
Combined Radium	07-2021	No	0.2	0 – 0.2	pCi/L	0		5		Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ME)	04-2018	No	0.07	0.063 - 0.075	ppm	2		2		Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	04-2018	No	0.0	ND	ppm	2		2		Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from factories; runoff from cropland
Selenium	04-2018	No	0.001	0 – 0.0014	ppm	50		50		Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	06-2023	No	.56	0.45 – 0.56	ppm	4		4		Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	06-2023	No	.7	0.00 – .7	ppm	10		10		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Total Coliform	Monthly	No	0	0.00		N/A		N/A		Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli in the distribution	Monthly	No	0	0.00		N/A		N/A		Human and animal fecal waste
E. Coli at the source	Monthly	No	0	0.00		N/A		N/A		Human and animal fecal waste

Substance	Sample Dates	Violation	Highest RAA	Range of Detect	Unit of Measure	MCL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes	07-2023	No	.0069	.0069	ppb	80	By-products of water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	07-2023	No	N/A	0	ppb	60	By-products of water disinfection
Gross Alpha	07-2015	No	0.95	0.12 – 0.95	pCi/L	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Substance	Sample Dates	Violation	Highest RAA	Range of Detect	Unit of Measure	MRDL	MRDLG	Likely Sources of Contamination
Chlorine Residual	Monthly	No	1.01	0.3 – 0.7	Ppm	4	4	By-products of water disinfection

SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO ACTION LEVEL

Substance	Sample Date	Violation	Range of Detect	90 th Percentile	Unit of Measure	Action Level	No. of Samples Above AL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Copper**	07-2023	No	0 – 0.4	0.2	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead**	07-2023	No	0 - 4	2	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

If lead is 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 Plainwell 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 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 1-800-426-4791 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.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead and/or copper 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. We have a total of 1375 service lines. We have 0 lead service lines and 1375 service lines of unknown materials that likely do not contain lead.

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES***

Substance	Sample Date	Violation	Range Detected	Unit of Measurement	Likely Sources of Contamination
Sodium	06-2023	No	7.3 – 9.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits

*** Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. Our monitoring helps the EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

Plainwell 2023 Water Quality Data

The Following information is provided to assist you in installing or regulating your water conditioning systems.

Parameter Tested	Result
Iron	Range of 0, average of 0
Hardness (as CaCO3)	Range of 320ppm, average 320ppm

Analytic Name	Sample Dates	Violation	Reporting limit	Results	MCL/AL	Unit of Measure	Typical Source of Contaminant
11CI-PF3OUdS	09/11/23	No	2	Not Detected		ng/L	
9CI-PF3ONS	09/11/23	No	2	Not Detected		ng/L	
ADONA	09/11/23	No	2	Not Detected		ng/L	
HFPO-DA	09/11/23	No	2	Not Detected	370	ng/L	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process.
NEtFOSAA	09/11/23	No	2	Not Detected		ng/L	
NMeFOSAA	09/11/23	No	2	Not Detected		ng/L	
PFBS	09/11/23	No	2	Not Detected	420	ng/L	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain resistant treatments.
PFDA	09/11/23	No	2	Not Detected		ng/L	
PFDoA	09/11/23	No	2	Not Detected		ng/L	
PFHpA	09/11/23	No	2	Not Detected		ng/L	
PFHxA	09/11/23	No	2	Not Detected	400000	ng/L	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities.
PFHxS	09/11/23	No	2	Not Detected	51	ng/L	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities.
PFNA	09/11/23	No	2	Not Detected	6	ng/L	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds.
PFOA	09/11/23	No	2	Not Detected	8	ng/L	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments.
PFOS	09/11/23	No	2	Not Detected	16	ng/L	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities.
PFTA	09/11/23	No	2	Not Detected		ng/L	
PFTrDA	09/11/23	No	2	Not Detected		ng/L	
PFUnA	09/11/23	No	2	Not Detected		ng/L	

DEFINITIONS	Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - Highest level of a contaminant 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) - 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) - Highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water; there is convincing evidence that use of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial.
	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) - Level of 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.
	Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
	Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
	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.
	RAA – Running annual average. For most contaminants, this is calculated quarterly.
	• Ng/L – nanograms per liter