City of Milan
Annual Water Quality Report for 2022

This report covers the drinking water quality for the City of Milan, for the calendar year 2022. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2022. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State standards.

Your water comes from four groundwater wells located throughout the city. The water from each of the wells is pumped to the city's water treatment plant, where air is introduced to the water to oxidize any iron in the water. After air is introduced, the water passes through a series of filters to remove the iron. As the water leaves the plant it is disinfected. The water is then pumped to the distribution system, which is approximately 30 miles of water main throughout the city, and to two 500,000-gallon elevated storage tanks, with one located on the northwest side of the city and one located on the east side of US 23.

- **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 **EPA 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 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 by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **EPA 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, 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 storm runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations established limits for contaminants in bottled water, which provide the same protection for public health.

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2022 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 from January 1 to December 31, 2022. 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 data is representative of the water quality, but some may be more than one year old.

Public participation is welcome at the City of Milan Council meetings held on the second and fourth Monday of each month. Details can be found at: www.milanmich.org.

If you would like more information about your water, please call the Milan Water Department at 734-439-2408 or 734-439-1501

Water Quality Data

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.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- N/A: Not applicable
- ND: not detectable at testing limit
- ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter – 1 ppm is equivalent to a single penny in $10,000
- ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter – 1 ppb is equivalent to a single penny in $10,000,000
- ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter – 1 ppt is equivalent to a single penny in $10,000,000,000
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Regulated Contaminant	**MCL, TT, or MRDL**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range**	**Year Sampled**	**Violation Yes/No**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.14	N/A	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.6	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium[1] (ppm)	N/A	N/A	22	N/A	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	71	71	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	ND	ND	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine[2] (ppm)	4	4	0.55	0.04 – 1.01	Daily	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform	TT	N/A	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment
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)	15	0	4	0 - 58	2021	1	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	0 – 0.65	2021	0	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.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)							
Regulated Contaminant	**MCL, TT, or MRDL**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range**	**Year Sampled**	**Violation Yes/No**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (ppt)	370	N/A	ND	N/A	2022	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	420	N/A	ND	N/A	2022	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	51	N/A	ND	N/A	2022	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	400,000	N/A	ND	N/A	2022	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	6	N/A	ND	N/A	2022	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	16	N/A	ND	N/A	2022	No	Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	8	N/A	ND	N/A	2022	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments

Our water supply has a total of 2,495 service lines, of which there are 6 known lead service lines, and 1,146 service lines of unknown material. The City of Milan replaced nine (14) lead service lines in 2022.

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. 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 their attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. The City of Milan 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 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 to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Your water comes from four (4) groundwater wells, each between 80 to 100 feet deep. The State of Michigan performed an assessment of our source water in 2003 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from “very high” to “very low” based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our source is “high.” Information from this report can be obtained by contacting the Milan Water Department. We are making efforts to protect our sources by the previous participation in a Wellhead Protection Program, in which the delineation of the area that provides water to our source has been identified. Continued participation in this program will further our efforts to identify and protect our sources.

The State of Michigan and the U.S. EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2022. We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Copies of this report are available at City Hall, 147 Wabash, Milan, MI 48160. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact the **Milan Water Department at 734-439-2408 or 734-439-1501**.

For more information about safe drinking water, contact the Drinking Water and Environmental Health Division of the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, at 517-284-6544, or visit the U.S. EPA at http://www.epa.gov/safewater.