Worth Township DPW

Consumer Confidence Report

2022

Water Quality Data

This report covers the drinking water quality for Worth Township DPW for the 2022 calendar year. 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 the Village of Lexington Surface Water Treatment Plant. 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, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source is categorized as having a moderately high susceptibility to potential contaminant sources. A copy of the Source Water Assessment will be available by calling the Village of Lexington Water Treatment Plant at 810-359-5901. If you would like to know more about the Water Quality Report, please contact. Worth Township DPW, 810-359-8852 or dpwmanager@worthmi.org also you can go to our web site www.worthmi.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 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 wh 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. EPA/CDC 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 Lake Huron. 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 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.

Worth Township DPW

Lead and Copper Testing Results

Worth Township DPW was required to test for Lead and Copper for the year 2022. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) determines upon our prior test results when we should monitor for these contaminants. The Worth Township DPW is now on a three year schedule and will be testing in the 2022 year. Worth Township DPW is required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to test for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM'S) and Haloacetic Acid (HAA5). (Both by-products of drinking water chlorination).

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	AL	MCLG	Value	Violation	Range
					90th Percentile		
Copper*	6-1-22 to 9-30-22	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	.09	NO	0 to 0.53
Lead*	6-1-22 to 9-30-22	ppb	AL=15	0	1	NO	0 to 23

*= Out of 20 samples, one exceeded the action level

Typical source of contaminant: 1) Corrosion of household plumbing.

Lead Information

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by running your tap for 30 seconds or more before using water for drinking or cooking, especially if it has not been used for several hours. If you are concerned about lead in your water you may have it tested. Information on lead in drinking water and testing methods you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Worth Township is required by the Environmental Protection Agency to test for HAA5 and TTHMs. Sample sites are located at the entry point of the Worth Township water system and near a dead end, 2 samples per site for a total of 4 samples are taken per quarter. Worth Township tests for HAA5 or TTHMs the months of February, May, August and November until further notice.

Organic Chemicals	Date Tested	Units	Allowed MCL / MRDL	MCLG / MRDLG	Highest Detected Level	Lowest Detected Level	Violation	Range
Chlorine Residual	Jan.-Dec.	mg/l	4	4	1.61	0.64		
HAA5	2022	mg/L	60	0	.017	.0079	No	
TTHMs	2022	mg/L	80	0	.053	.019	No	
Sodium	2022	mg/l	N/A	N/A	7		No	

Symbol	Abbreviation	Definition/Explanation
MCLG	Maximum contaminant level goal	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected health risk.
MCL	Maximum contaminant level	The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water without causing an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	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.
mg/l	Milligrams per liter	The mg/l is equivalent to parts per million.
ppm	Parts per million	The ppm is equivalent to milligram per liter.
ppb	Parts per billion	The ppb is equivalent to microgram per liter.
pci/l	Picocuries per liter	A measure of radioactivity.
AL	Action level	The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
TTHMs	Total Trihalomethanes	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5s	Haloacetic acid	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of water.
RAA		Running annual average.