



2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

DEAR CUSTOMER:



This report has been prepared to inform the customers of the Marion, Howell, Oceola, Genoa (MHOG) Sewer & Water Authority of the quality of their drinking water.



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 2024. We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Copies are available at the MHOG Utility Dapartment offices.

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 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. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control 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).

MHOG Sewer & Water Authority
4288 Norton Road
Howell, MI 48843

Important Information Enclosed
2024 Water Quality Report

A geologic sensitivity analysis of the (6) MHOG Water Treatment Plant (WTP) production wells (400’ deep, 16” diameter sandstone wells) determined that the wells have “moderately low” to “moderate” susceptibility to contamination. Copies of the susceptibility study may be obtained by contacting Alex Chimpouras at the number listed below.

MHOG operators monitor your drinking water daily according to federal and state laws. The tables on the next page show the results of monitoring for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2024, unless otherwise noted. The test results show that your water meets or surpasses all federal and state requirements. For more information about your water call Alex Chimpouras at the MHOG WTP at 517.545.5098.

Ground water (also called well water) is protected from many of the sources of contamination described later, such as microbes like cryptosporidium. 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 animal or human activity. Contaminants include anything found in water. They are generally not harmful at low levels. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive and in nearly all cases would not provide greater protection of health. Examples of contaminants that may be present in source water in general include: 1) microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; 2) 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; 3) pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses;



4) organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production which can also come from runoff and septic systems; 5) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or the mining process.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. MHOG is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead.at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family’s risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly, Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact the MHOG WTP at 517.545.5098 for available resources. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water (bottled or tap) may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The contaminants in our drinking water are primarily geological materials that dissolved while still in the aquifer. 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).

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems do not necessarily cause health concerns. For more information on taste, color, or odor of drinking water, please contact the MHOG WTP at 517.545.5098.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor del llamar al tel. 281.579.4507 par hablar con una persona biligue en espanol.

Public input concerning the MHOG Water System may be made at regularly scheduled Board Meetings, held the third Wednesday of each month at the Oceola Township Hall, located at 1577 N. Latson Rd. Please call the Oceola Township Hall at 517.546.3259 for more information.



2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

The latest available information for the contaminants detected in our water during the sampling cycle ending in **2024** is given in the following table. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require some contaminants to be monitored annually because their concentrations are not expected to vary. The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy (MDEGLE) obtains and analyzes the samples in accordance with sampling cycles which vary according to EPA schedules. The definitions and abbreviations used in the table are listed below the results.

Definitions & Abbreviations:

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of contaminants 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 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):** 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.

<i>Substance (units)</i>	<i>Sample Date</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Level Detected</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>In Compliance</i>	<i>Typical Sources</i>
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>							
<i>Chlorine Residual RAA (ppm)</i>	2024	4 MRDL	0.71	0.27-1.14	4 MRDLG	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
<i>Chloride (ppm)</i>	2023	N/A	33	N/A	N/A	Yes	Natural deposits
<i>Hardness (ppm)</i>	2024	N/A	98	78-204	N/A	Yes	Natural deposits
<i>Sodium (ppm)</i>	2023	N/A	37	N/A	N/A	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
<i>Turbidity (NTU)</i>	2024	N/A	0.08	0.05-0.11	N/A	Yes	Soil runoff
<i>Iron (ppm)</i>	2024	N/A	0.01	ND-0.06	N/A	Yes	Natural Deposits
<i>Fluoride (ppm) (Fluoride monitoring occurs daily)</i>	2023	4	0.48	N/A	4	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<i>Barium (ppm)</i>	2022	2	0.01	N/A	2	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
<u>Disinfectant By-Products</u>							
<i>Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)</i>	2024	80	56	35-56	0	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Compliance is based on a locational running annual average (LRAA).
<i>Total Haloacetic Acids (five) (ppb)</i>	2024	60	5	0-5	0	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Compliance is based on a locational running annual average (LRAA).

<i>Substance (units)</i>	<i>Sample Date</i>	<i>90th Percentile Value</i>	<i>EPA Action Level</i>	<i>Above Action Level</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>In Compliance</i>	<i>Typical Source</i>
<u>Lead & Copper</u>								
<i>Lead (ppb)</i>	2024	1	15	0	0	ND-2	Yes	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits. ***
<i>Copper (ppm)</i>	2024	0.2	1.3	0	1.3	ND-0.3	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

<i>Substance (units)</i>	<i>Sample Date</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Level Detected (Average)</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>RL</i>	<i>In Compliance</i>	<i>Typical Source</i>
<u>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring - Round 5 (UCMR5)</u>								
<i>Lithium (ppb)</i>	2024	N/A	10.4	9.88-10.9	N/A	9.00	Yes	Natural deposits
Unregulated contaminant monitoring allows the U.S. EPA to collect data from utilities like ours about contaminants that may be present in drinking water. The U.S. EPA uses this data to decide if specific contaminants occur at frequencies and concentrations high enough to be regulated in the future.								

<i>Services (Total)</i>	<i>Known Lead Service Lines (Verified)</i>	<i>Unknown Material (Verified)</i>	<i>Known Material (Verified)</i>
6,160	0	0	6,160

No MCLs were exceeded.

For more information please visit our website. www.mhog.org

- Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- 90th Percentile:** 9 out of 10 homes tested must show a concentration equal to or lower than the action level.
- Parts per million (ppm):** The equivalent of milligrams per liter (mg/L) is analogous to 1 minute in 2 years.
- Parts per billion (ppb):** The equivalent of micrograms per liter (µg/L) is analogous to 1 second in 32 years.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A measure of radioactivity. **RAA:** Running Annual Average **N/A:** Not Applicable **ND:** Not Detected
- TT:** Treatment Technique **RL:** Reporting Limit - The lowest level detectable by a testing apparatus.