

FRANKLIN KNOLLS

Water Quality Report for 2019

This report covers the drinking water quality for Franklin Knolls for the 2019 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2019. Included are details about where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

Our water comes from two groundwater wells, located at 32000 Shrewsbury, Farmington Hills, MI. In 2016 the state performed a sanitary survey to evaluate the system against the requirements of Michigan Safe Drinking water Act, no deficiencies were found. 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, well construction, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source is Moderately Low.

There are no significant sources of contamination. We are making efforts to protect our sources by participation in the wellhead protection program.

If you would like to know more about the report, please contact the Franklin Knolls association President or AquaTest Laboratories, Inc. at 248-698-9500.

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 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. 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 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 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 are 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 water runoff, and septic systems.

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

Water Quality Data Report: We will update the attached report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year as they happen. Copies are available by calling AquaTest Laboratories, Inc. at 248-698-9500. We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality at our Association meetings. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the EPA website.



Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2019 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 January 1 – December 31, 2019. 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 of the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

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.
- **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
- **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Level 1 Assessment:** A study of the water supply to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment:** A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.43	N/A	8/2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.50	N/A	9/2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radioactive Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	3.01	NA	8/2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	4.89	NA	9/2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant **			Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Sodium (ppm)			190	N/A	9/2019	Erosion of natural deposits	
** Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.							
Contaminant Subject to AL	Action Level (AL)	90% of Samples < This Level	Sample Date	Number of Samples Above AL		Typical Source of Contaminant	
Lead (ppb)	15	0 ppb	9/2019	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	.2 ppm	9/2019	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	
Microbial Contaminants	MCL			MCLG	Number Detected	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	>1 positive monthly sample (>5% of monthly samples positive)			0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	Routine and repeat sample total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or <i>E. coli</i> positive			0	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste

Information about lead: 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. Franklin Knolls 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements: The State of Michigan and the EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the testing and reporting guidelines for the 2019 calendar year.