2024 Water Quality Report for City of Ithaca

Water Supply Serial Number: MI0003460

This report covers the drinking water quality for the City of Ithaca for the 2024 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2024. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from four (4) groundwater wells, each over 180 feet deep. 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 water is low to moderate on all four wells.

There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply. We are making efforts to protect our sources by annually sampling our water source, routine monthly bacteria sampling within our distribution system, and participating in the states Well Head Protection Program.

If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: Jarred Waldron, Water/Sewer Superintendent, at 989-875-3200 or by email at water@ithacami.com.

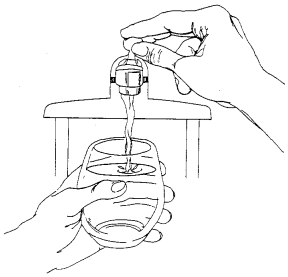
Contaminants and their presence in water: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. 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. U.S. EPA/Center 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).

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 stormwater 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.



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

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2024 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 through December 31, 2024. 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 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
- ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter
- ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms 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.

1. During the monitoring period of 7/1/2024 and 12/31/2024 we collected 20/20 residential lead and copper samples. Upon testing 7 of these samples were out of the proper holding time resulting in a monitoring violation. This violation did not pose a threat to the quality of your drinking water. We will be developing a better procedure to ensure a quicker delivery time of future samples.

1Monitoring Data for Regulated Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	3.6 ppb	3.6ppb	2021	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.10	0.07-0.10	2019	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	N/D	N/A	2024	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.56	0.55-0.71	2023	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium[1] (ppm)	N/A	N/A	28	22-58	2023	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.51-0.57	5	2024	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	N/D	N/D	2024	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform	TT	N/A	N/A	N/A	2024	NO	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli in the distribution system (positive samples)	See E. coli note[2]	0		N/A	2024	NO	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicator – E. coli at the source (positive samples)	TT	N/A		N/A	2024	NO	Human and animal fecal waste

[1] Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.

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	N/D	0	2024	NO	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	420	N/A	N/D	0	2024	NO	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	51	N/A	N/D	0	2024	NO	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	400,000	N/A	N/D	0	2024	NO	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	6	N/A	N/D	0	2024	NO	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	16	N/A	N/D	0	2024	NO	Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	8	N/A	N/D	0	2024	NO	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
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	0	0-6	Jan-June 2024	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0-0.7	Jan-June 2024	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0-4	July-Dec 2024	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0-1.6	July-Dec 2024	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

[3] Ninety (90) percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

Information about lead: *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. The City of Ithaca 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 City of Ithaca at 989-875-3200 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.*

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

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.

Our water supply has 33 "lead or galvanized previously connected to lead"service lines and 256 service lines of unknown material out of a total of 1142 service lines. If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: Water/Sewer Superintendent Jarred Waldron at 989-875-3200.

Monitoring and Reporting to the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) Requirements: The State of Michigan and the U.S. EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. City Council meetings are held the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month at 5:30 PM. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Water/Sewer Superintendent Jarred Waldron at 989-875-3200. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at http://www.epa.gov/safewater.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY
DRINKING WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

PHILLIP D. ROOS
DIRECTOR

June 27, 2025

Jarred Waldron
City of Ithaca
129 West Emerson Street
Ithaca, MI 48847

WSSN: 03460
County: Gratiot
Supply: City of Ithaca

Dear Jarred Waldron:

SUBJECT: Lead and Copper Monitoring of Drinking Water Taps

The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) received your results of lead and copper tap monitoring conducted between **July 1 and December 31, 2024**. The calculated 90th percentile values are listed below. Please retain this information for your records.

Action Levels	90th Percentile Value	# of Sites Above Action Level	Range of Individual Results
Lead 15 parts per billion (ppb)	0 ppb	0	0 ppb - 4 ppb
Copper 1.3 parts per million (ppm)	0.1 ppm	1	0.0 ppm -1.6 ppm

If the 90th percentile value for either lead or copper is greater than 0, it must be reported on your 2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), due to our office, your customers, and the local health department by **July 1, 2025**. If you are a water supply who samples two six-month rounds during one calendar year, you must report both 90th percentile values on your CCR. The following statement must also be included in the CCR, regardless of the lead and copper levels:

> *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. City of Ithaca 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*

EGLE

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

Drinking Water and Environmental Health Division

PUBLIC NOTICE CERTIFICATION OF DISTRIBUTION

Authorized under authority of the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended (Act 399), MCL 325.1001 et seq., and its administrative rules.

Within 10 days of notifying customers, community water supplies are required to complete and submit to the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) a certificate of distribution and a copy of the Public Notice that was distributed. Tier 2 and Tier 3 Public Notice distribution requirements are outlined in Act 399, R 325.10403 and R 325.10404. The following instructions will aid in accomplishing the Public Notice distribution.

Instructions:

A. Use the Public Notice template that was provided with the Violation Notice. The Public Notice template contains all 10 required elements under Act 399, R 325.10405.

B. Deliver the Public Notice by using **both** forms of delivery:
   a. Mail or other direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill, and to other service connections to which water is delivered
   b. Other methods reasonably calculated to reach other persons regularly served by the water supply, including:
      i. Publication in a local newspaper
      ii. Delivery to customers that provide their drinking water to others, such as apartment building owners, etc.
      iii. Posting in public places
      iv. Delivery to community organizations

A mailed notification statement to customers **does not** fulfill the Public Notice distribution requirements stated above. For example, a statement provided on a customer's water bill would not fulfill the requirements of the Public Notice distribution.

CERTIFICATION: WSSN: 03460

I certify that this water supply has fully complied with the public notification regulations in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, and the administrative rules.

Signature: J L Wall Title: Water/Sewer Super Date Distributed: 6-27-25

C. If using the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) as the vehicle to distribute the Public Notice, the supply must directly deliver the CCR to every bill-paying customer (i.e., CCR delivery waivers that allowed small systems to post their CCR in one location or publish it in the newspaper are no longer available).

D. Return the Public Notice Certification of Distribution on page 2, along with a copy of the Public Notice that was distributed, to the appropriate EGLE district office within 10 days of notifying customers.

E. Supplies that sell or provide drinking water to other public water supplies, such as to consecutive supplies, shall give the Public Notice to the consecutive supply. The consecutive supply is then responsible for providing the Public Notice to their customers.

Public Notice Certification of Distribution:

Within 10 days of notifying your customers, submit completed document(s) to EGLE via your Michigan Environmental Health and Drinking Water Information System (MiEHDWIS) account, or via email to your EGLE district office email address.

Deliver the Public Notice by using **both** forms of delivery. **Initial all that apply,** verifying that each requirement was completed.

JW Mail or direct delivery to each bill-paying customer and to other service connections to which water is delivered by the community water supply.

Date of delivery: 6-27-25

_____ Other methods reasonably calculated to reach other customers served by the community water supply if they would not normally be reached via mail or direct delivery. Others may include those who do not pay water bills or do not have a service connection address. Other methods include: (Put delivery date next to all that apply – MM/DD/YYYY)

_____ Publication in a local newspaper/newsletter/circulatory

JW Delivery of public notice for distribution to customers that provide their drinking water to others, such as apartment buildings, nursing homes, universities, etc.

JW Posting in public places served by the system

_____ Delivery to community organizations

_____ Not applicable – all customers can be reached via mail or direct delivery

_____ Distributed to consecutive supplies (if applicable)

CERTIFICATION: WSSN: 03460

I certify that this water supply has fully complied with the public notification regulations in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, and the administrative rules.

Signature: J Wall Title: Water/Sewer Super Date Distributed: 6-27-25

I certify that this water supply has fully complied with the public notification requirements in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, and the administrative rules.

Signature J R Wall Title Water/Sewer Superintendent

Water Supply City of Ithaca WSSN 3460 Date 6-27-25

If you need this information in an alternate format, contact EGLE-Accessibility@Michigan.gov or call 800-662-9278.

EGLE does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, religion, age, national origin, color, marital status, disability, political beliefs, height, weight, genetic information, or sexual orientation in the administration of any of its programs or activities, and prohibits intimidation and retaliation, as required by applicable laws and regulations. Questions or concerns should be directed to the Nondiscrimination Compliance Coordinator at EGLE-NondiscriminationCC@Michigan.gov or call 517-249-0906.

This form and its contents are subject to the Freedom of Information Act and may be released to the public.

CERTIFICATION: WSSN: 03460

I certify that this water supply has fully complied with the public notification regulations in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, and the administrative rules.

Signature: J R Wall Title: Water/Sewer Super Date Distributed: 6-27-25