City of Adrian

Water Quality Report

Annual Water Testing Performed in 2024

Is My Water Safe?

The City of Adrian Utilities Department is once again proud to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) .

Federal regulation passed as part of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments required that all community water systems provide their customers with an annual report.

This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report details testing completed during the 2024 calendar year.
We are pleased to inform you that our drinking water surpassed every Federal and State requirement in 2024 . We are committed to improving upon our performance by exploring both source water viability and treatment options.
We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. Should you ever have any questions, we are always available to assist you. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

For more information please contact:

Water Plant Superintendent

Tim Ritchie

815 Bent Oak Ave.

City of Adrian

Greg Elliot, City Administrator

Will Sadler, Utilities Director

Tim Ritchie, Water Plant Superintendent

City Commission

Angela Sword Heath, Mayor

Robert Behnke, Commissioner

Kelly Castleberry, Commissioner

Gordon Gauss, Commissioner

Douglas Miller, Commissioner

Mary Roberts, Commissioner

Matthew Schwartz, Commissioner

Website: www.adriancity.com

(517) 264-4828

For Emergency Situations call

(517) 264-4820

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion

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Aqua potable. Por favor lea este in-forme

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How can I get involved?

The Adrian City Commission meets at 7:00 p.m. on the first and third Mondays of each month. Meetings are held at the City Commission Chambers at 159 E. Maumee Street. Please come and participate and voice any concerns you may have about your drinking water. For further information, check out the City of Adrian's website at www.adriancity.com

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated in a "treatment train" (a series of processes applied in a sequence) that includes coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Coagulation removes dirt and other particles suspended in the source water by adding chemicals (coagulants) to form tiny sticky particles called "floc," which attract the dirt particles. Flocculation (the formation of larger flocs from smaller flocs) is achieved using gentle, constant mixing. The heavy particles settle naturally out of the water in a sedimentation basin. The clear water then moves to the filtration process where the water passes through sand, gravel, charcoal or other filters that remove even smaller particles. A small amount of chlorine or other disinfection method is used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water before water is stored and distributed to homes and businesses in the community.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes & Energy has performed an assessment of our source water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a six-tiered scale from "very low" to "high", based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source has been rated as "high". Significant sources of contamination include listed potential contamination sources, plus urban and agricultural runoff from the River Raisin watershed above Adrian. We are making efforts to protect our source water by controlling access, performing routine sample analysis and making frequent patrols on and around the watershed. If you would like to know more about this report, please contact Tim Ritchie at (517) 264-4828. To report any suspicious activity around Lake Adrian or at any of our elevated tanks, please call the local police or the number above.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and 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, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; 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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. 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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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).

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Adrian uses a blend of surface water from Lake Adrian and ground water from the Westside Well Field as its main sources of drinking water.

Wolf Creek is fed by a 65-square-mile watershed, covers 86 acres and contains up to 300 million gallons of water. The City also has a ground water supply from the Westside Well Field The well supply is blended with the surface water to improve our source water quality.

The City of Adrian Water Plant was constructed in 1944 and provides roughly 1.5 billion gallons of clean drinking water every year. The plant is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week by a dedicated crew that is committed to their profession.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Analyte	MCLG or [MRDLG]	MCL, TT or [MRDL]	Your Water	Range Low|High		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as CL2) ppm	4	4	2.8	1.5	2.8	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HHA5) ppb	NA	60	20	4.6	20	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) ppb	NA	80	56.3	27.3	56	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (25% Removal Required)	25	TT	47	5	51	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic ppb, (9 year)	0	10	1.7	NA	NA	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium ppm, (9 year)	2	2	0.19	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes & refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium ppb, (9 year)	5	5	0.52	NA	NA	2020	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium ppb, (9 year)	100	100	1.1	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from steel& pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride ppm	4	4	0.75	0.56	0.75	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) ppm	10	10	0.83	0.21	0.83	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium ppb, (9 year)	50	50	6.3	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	NA	NA	33	27	33	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity NTU	NA	0.3	100%	NA	NA	2024	No	Soil runoff

100 % of samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.08. Any measurements in excess of 1.0 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.

Inorganic Contaminant

Analyte	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range	Sample	# Samples	Violation	Typical Source
Copper—action level at consumer taps ppm *90 percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water. (3 year)	1.3	1.3	0*	0 – 0.029	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead—action level at consumers taps ppb *90 percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water. (3 year)	0	15	0*	NA	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Monitoring UCMR5

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ppb) - 0.0019 ppb

Unit Descriptions

ppm- parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb- parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NTU- Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
NA- not applicable
ND- not detected
NR- monitoring not required, but recommended

Important Drinking Water Definitions

MCLG– Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCGLs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL– Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

TT– Treatment Technique: Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant.

AL- Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions– State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MRDLG– Maximum Residual 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.

MRDL– Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MNR– Monitored Not Regulated

MPL– Maximum Permissible Level

Results of Voluntary Monitoring

The City voluntarily monitored for Microcystin and algal toxins in the drinking water, (tap), on the Surface water supply during 2024. The results of that testing can be found at https://www.adriancity.com/departments/utilities/water_quality_reports.php#outer-323

Analyte	Reported Level	Range Low	Range High
Anatoxin-A (ug/L)	ND	NA	NA
Cylindrospermopsin (ug/L)	ND	NA	NA
Nodularin	ND	NA	NA
Total Microcystins (ug/L)	ND	NA	NA

Additional Information for 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. A recent inventory identified 6,148 water service lines in the City of Adrian. Of these, 3,888 comprised of plastic, copper, galvanized not previously connected to lead, or other non-lead containing material. There are 2,260 galvanized previously connected to lead (GPCL) services. This includes 88 service lines renewed by the City of Adrian in 2024. 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 Adrian is responsi-ble 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 Adrian Water Plant at (517) 264-4828. 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. 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 met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2024.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

For information on Water quality, projects or tips please visit our website at http://adriancity.com/services/utilities