

2024 Water Quality Report for Meadow Brook Medical Care Facility

This report covers the drinking water quality for Meadowbrook 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 1 groundwater well, over 73' 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 moderately low

There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply.

If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: Alan Shumaker at (231) 533-8661

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, people who have undergone organ transplants, people

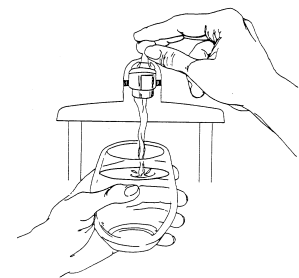
with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can 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.



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 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:

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition

Unit Descriptions	
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.
AL	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	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of disinfectant is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

1 Monitoring Data for Regulated Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant	MC L, TT, or MR DL	MCLG or MRDL G	Level Detected	Range	Year Sam pled	Violatio n Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01	0.01	2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.66	0.66	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	ND	ND	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	3.9	3.9	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	1.1	1.1	2024	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine ² (ppm)	4	4	0.81	0.35-1.16	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	2.72	2.72	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.53	1.53	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppm)	0.03	N/A	0.010	0.010	2024	No	
Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels (AL)	Acti on Lev el	MCLG	Your Water ³	Range of Results	Year Sam pled	Number of Sample s Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0	2	0	Jun-Aug 2023	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.08-0.48	Jun-Aug 2023	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

¹Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.

² The chlorine "Level Detected" was calculated using a running annual average.

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

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)							
Locations sampled-Plant Tap							
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	ND	N/A	2024	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process
Perfluoro butane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	420	N/A	ND	N/A	2024	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluoro hexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	51	N/A	ND	N/A	2024	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluoro hexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	400,000	N/A	ND	N/A	2024	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluoro nonanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	6	N/A	ND	N/A	2024	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds
Perfluoro octane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	16	N/A	ND	N/A	2024	No	Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	8	N/A	ND	N/A	2024	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments

Information about lead: 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. Meadow Brook Medical Care Facility 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 formulas, 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 Alan Shumaker at (231) 533-8661 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>.

PFAS Information

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), sometimes called PFCs, are a group of chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. PFAS have been classified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) as an emerging contaminant on the national landscape. For decades, they have been used in many industrial applications and consumer products such as carpeting, waterproof clothing, upholstery, food paper wrappings, fire-fighting foam, and metal plating. They are still used today. PFAS have been found at low levels both in the environment and in blood samples from the general U.S. population.

These chemicals are persistent, which means they do not break down in the environment. They also bioaccumulate, meaning the amount builds up over time in the blood and organs. Although our understanding of these emerging contaminants is constantly evolving, elevated levels of PFAS have the potential to cause increased cholesterol, changes in the body's hormones and immune system, decreased fertility, and increased risk of certain cancers. Links to these health effects in humans are supported by epidemiologic studies and by laboratory studies in animal models.

Are there health advisory levels?

The U.S. EPA has not established enforceable drinking water standards, called maximum contaminant levels, for these chemicals. However, the U.S. EPA has set a lifetime health advisory (LHA) level in drinking water for two PFAS: perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluoro octane sulfonic acid (PFOS). The PFOA and PFOS LHA is the level, or amount, below which no harm is expected from these chemicals. The LHA level is 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and 70 ppt for PFOS. If both PFOA and PFOS are present, the LHA is 70 ppt for the combined concentration.

There are many other PFAS compounds that currently do not have LHA levels. For information on PFOA, PFOS, and other PFAS, including possible health outcomes, you may visit these websites: <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>; <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/>; or <http://www.michigan.gov/pfasresponse>.

Who can I call if I have questions about PFAS in my drinking water?

If any resident has additional questions regarding this issue, the State of Michigan Environmental Assistance Center can be contacted at 800-662-9278. Representatives may be reached to assist with your questions Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

What other ways could I be exposed to PFOA, PFOS and other PFAS compounds?

PFAS are used in many consumer products. They are used in food packaging such as fast-food wrappers and microwave popcorn bags; waterproof and stain resistant fabrics such as outdoor clothing, upholstery, and carpeting; nonstick coatings on cookware; and cleaning supplies including some soaps and shampoos. People can be exposed to these chemicals in house dust, indoor and outdoor air, food, and drinking water. There is still uncertainty regarding these routes of exposure, and more research is necessary.

How can I stay updated on the situation?

The state has created a website where you can find information about PFAS contamination and efforts to address it in Michigan. The site will be updated as more information becomes available. The website address is: <http://michigan.gov/pfasresponse>.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Reporting Requirements Not Met for Meadowbrook Medical Care Facility

We are required to report on the results of your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. While we collected our monthly total coliform sample on time, we did not report the results to the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) by August 10, 2024, deadline for the July 1 to July 31, 2024, compliance period.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water currently. The results of the sample were negative for bacteria. Even though public health was not impacted, as with our customers you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

What happened? What is being done?

While we collected the sample on time, we inadvertently missed reporting the sample results to EGLE by the required deadline. We are required to monitor total coliform by collecting one sample per month. We collected the required sample on July 30, 2024, but failed to report the result until September 9, 2024. We are making efforts to ensure this does not happen again. We have already returned to compliance.

For more information, please contact _____ GFA Operations, 231-946-5874 _____.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Meadowbrook Medical Care Facility.

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 Meadowbrook front desk and the Meadowview lobby. This report will not be sent to you.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Alan Shumaker at (231) 533-8661. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>