



2024 Annual Water Quality Report

CITY OF JACKSON
WSSN: 3470
BLACKMAN TOWNSHIP
WSSN: 0740
STATE PRISON OF SOUTHERN MICHIGAN
SPSM WSSN: 6370

This report covers the drinking water quality for all City of Jackson customers, including Blackman Township and the State Prison of Southern Michigan, 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 16 groundwater wells, each over 400 feet in depth. 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 high”.

There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply. We are making efforts to protect our sources by participating in a county-wide Wellhead Protection Program.

If you would like to know more about this report, please contact the City of Jackson Department of Public Works-Water Division at 517-788-4170 or at www.city-ofjackson.org.

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.

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- 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.
- (MRDLG): 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.
 - 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.

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 in this report 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 Jan. 1 through Dec. 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.

- 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.
 - 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

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 Jackson is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead service lines 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 Jackson by calling 517-788-4170 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>.

Our water supply has 10,419 lead service lines out of a total of 11,338 service lines. There are 10,520 feet of unknown materials.

2024 Regulated Contaminant Table

Contaminant	Year Tested	Health Goal (MCLG)	Allowed Level (MCL)	City of Jackson		Blackman Township		State Prison of Southern Michigan		Violation (yes or no)	Possible Sources in Drinking Water	
				Level Detected	Range of Detection	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Level Detected	Range of Detection			
Inorganic Chemical - Annual Monitoring of Water Plant Finished Tap Water												
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	0	10	0.0028	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Sodium ¹ (ppm)	2024	N/A	N/A	62	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NO	Erosion of Natural Deposits	
Flouride (ppm)	2024	4	4	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Barium (ppm)	2024	2	2	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2023	5	5	0.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NO	Erosion of Natural Deposits	
Chloride (ppm)	2024	N/A	N/A	99	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NO	leaching from natural sources	
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	N/A	N/A	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NO	leaching from natural sources	
TTHM ² (Total Trihalomethanes (ppb))	2024	N/A	80	50	28-61	59	41-80	44	35-52	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
HAA5 ² (Haloacetic Acids (ppb))	2024	N/A	60	9	5-13	10	6-14	6	5-7	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Chlorine ² Residual	2024	4	4	1.2	0.7-2.2	1.9	1.6-2.2	2	0.9-2	NO	Water additive used to control microbes	
Lead and Copper Monitoring												
Contaminant	Action Level	MCLG	City of Jackson			Blackman Township			State Prison of Southern Michigan			Possible source of Contaminant
			# of Sites Above Action Level	Range of Detection	90th Percentile Value	# of Sites Above Action Level	Range of Detection	90th Percentile Value	# of Sites Above Action Level	Range of Detection	90th Percentile Value	
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0-5	2	0	0-4	0	0	0-3	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	0-0.1	0.1	0	0-0.1	0.1	0	0-0.1	0.1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

¹ Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.

² Level detected is a running annual average.

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 monitoring and reporting requirements for 2024.

Summary of Prior Public Notice

On the morning of December 13, 2024, The City of Jackson water treatment plant incurred a high turbidity (cloudiness) event lasting approximately 9 minutes in duration. We continuously monitor turbidity as to indicate the performance of our water processes. Lab analysis confirms that typical turbidity units for this system are .10 NTU. On December 13th, the turbidity units exceeded the regulatory limit of 1.0 NTU. Out of an abundance of caution, this triggered an immediate Boil Water Alert (lasting 48 hours) for the water customers in the City of Jackson, portions of Blackman Township, and the Southern Prison of Southern Michigan.

What does this mean?

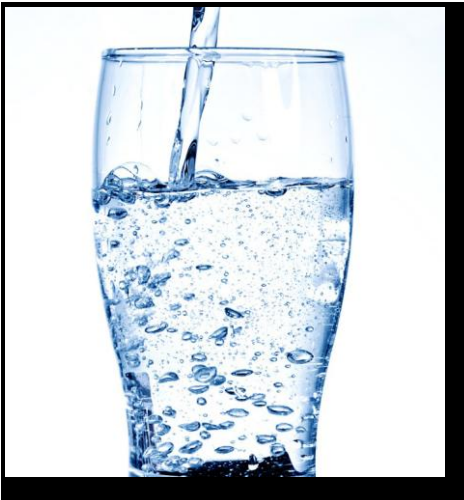
Turbidity itself has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. These symptoms are not caused only by organisms in drinking water.

What happened? What was done to correct the issue?

The cause of the turbidity was due to maintenance activities on process equipment. The problem was identified and immediately corrected. Additionally, standard procedures related to maintenance were reviewed and adjusted to prevent a recurrence.

For more information or to report water quality problems, please contact Public Works 11th floor 517-788-4170. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791.

2024 Annual Water Quality Report



www.cityofjackson.org

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 161 W. Michigan Ave. Jackson, MI 49201. A digital copy of this report is available on the City's website by visiting www.cityofjackson.org.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The Jackson City Council generally meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at 6:30 p.m. Residents may watch live broadcasts on Comcast Cable Channel 21, the City website, and the City YouTube page. Recordings of meetings are available on the City website following meetings.

For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact the City of Jackson Department of Public Works-Water Division at 517-788-4170. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.

