



2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Scio Township Utilities Department is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water service we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) and the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require Scio Township to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We routinely test for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State standards. This report includes information on all regulated drinking water parameters detected during calendar year 2024. All the data is representative of the water quality, even if some data is more than one year old.

Your water met all EPA and EGLE drinking water health standards in 2024.

We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Copies of this report are available at the Scio Township Hall, 827 N. Zeeb Rd., Ann Arbor, MI, and on our web site at <https://www.sciotownship.org/waterquality>.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The Scio Township Board of Trustees meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at 7:00 pm. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Brandon McNeil, Utilities Director at (734) 369-9355. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater.



1,4-Dioxane (Note from the City of Ann Arbor)

Gelman Sciences (now Pall Corp., a division of Danaher Corp.) polluted groundwater in Washtenaw County, including parts of the city as well as Ann Arbor and Scio Townships, when it improperly disposed of industrial solvents containing 1,4-dioxane between 1966 and 1986. That pollution has since spread through the surrounding groundwater. While cleanup of the Gelman site has been managed by the Michigan Department of the Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) since the discovery of the contamination in 1985, local officials and stakeholders have advocated that the Gelman site be considered for listing on the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) to bring more resources to bear on site monitoring and remediation. The EPA completed a Site Assessment Report in November 2023, concluding that the Gelman Site is eligible to move forward as a candidate for inclusion on the NPL for high levels of 1,4-dioxane. Governor Whitmer signed a letter of concurrence in December 2023 transferring cleanup management of the Gelman Site from EGLE to the EPA. The EPA posted its proposal for inclusion on the NPL for a 60-day public comment period from March 7 to May 6, 2024. As of December 2024, EPA was evaluating comments and generating and response. If the Gelman site is formally listed on the NPL following public comment, further studies will ensue to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and to help identify potential treatment options. Additional and current information on the status of the cleanup can be found at <https://www.a2gov.org/water-treatment-plant/water-quality-data-and-education/1-4-dioxane/>. Information is also available on the EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/mi/gelman-science-frequently-asked-questions-1>.

PFAS (Note from the City of Ann Arbor)

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) is a group of chemicals that has been classified by the EPA as an emerging contaminant. PFAS have been around since the 1950s, but we didn't know much about their effects until the early 2000s, when scientists began releasing data on PFAS health impacts and their persistence in the environment. For decades, they have been used in many industrial applications and consumer products such as carpeting, waterproof clothing, upholstery, food paper wrappings, fire-fighting foams, and metal plating. They are still widely used today. PFAS have been found at low levels both in the environment and in blood samples of the general U.S. population. PFAS 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. Currently, granular activated carbon (GAC) filtration is the best available technology for removing PFAS in drinking water. Use of this technology has allowed the city of Ann Arbor to produce water with PFAS concentrations significantly below all Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) adopted by the State of Michigan in 2020.



On April 10, 2024, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized drinking water regulations for PFAS. We continue to meet all established PFAS regulations in our finished drinking water. The city continues to monitor for both regulated PFAS compounds and unregulated PFAS compounds in source water and drinking water and remains committed to providing safe drinking water that is better quality than regulatory guidelines require. Samples collected by the city are analyzed by an independent lab each month and we post all data for source water and drinking water PFAS monitoring on our website. We also continue to lobby at the state and federal level to hold polluters accountable and stop PFAS at its source. Measures like these better protect our source and help to keep our water affordable. Additional information and PFAS results can be found online at www.a2gov.org/PFAS.

The following is the official USEPA language on *Cryptosporidium*: *Cryptosporidium* is a protozoan parasite that is too small to be seen without a microscope. It is sometimes found in some surface waters, especially when the waters contain a high amount of fecal waste from run-off or other activities. Those who are infected with this parasite can experience gastrointestinal illness.

USEPA and the Centers for Disease Control have published guidelines on ways to reduce the risk of *Cryptosporidium* infection. The guidelines are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791**.

The City of Ann Arbor's testing indicates the presence of *Cryptosporidium* in our source water, but not in the finished water.

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 those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system 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/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections 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:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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, may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, 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, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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. Scio Township is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in private homes. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when 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 the American National Standards Institute 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 or galvanized 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 Scio Township Utility Department at (734) 369-9351 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>.



Scio Township has **no known** homes with lead service lines, but some of our customers do have lead components to their internal plumbing. Homes with copper plumbing installed before 1988 are most likely to have lead solder. Faucets, fittings, or valves sold before 2014 may have a higher lead content than newer plumbing materials.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Reporting Requirements Not Met for Scio Township

We are required to report the results of your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not 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 the November 10, 2024, deadline for the October 1 to October 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 at this time. The results of the sample were negative for bacteria. Even though public health was not impacted, as 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 nine samples per month. We collected five samples on October 10, 2024, and five samples on October 23, 2024, but failed to report all the results until December 2, 2024. We are making efforts to ensure this does not happen again. We have already returned to compliance.

For more information, please contact: Brandon McNiel, Utility Director, Scio Township (734) 369-9355

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 Scio Township.

Terms and Abbreviations Used in This Report

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible, using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set at very stringent levels by the State and Federal governments.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs provide for a margin of safety.
- **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 (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 necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.
- **mg/L:** milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm) - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
- **µg/L:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb) - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
- **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **N/A:** not applicable
- **Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly or quarterly samples.
- **ND:** Not detectable at testing limit
- **LRAA:** Locational running annual averages
- **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) if an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

City of Ann Arbor Water Quality Test Results

The following regulated substances were detected in some samples

Regulated Contaminants Detected (abbreviations and definitions on page 3)						
Parameter Detected	Your Water Results		Regulatory Requirements		Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Highest Level Detected	Results Range	EPA LIMIT MCL, TT, or MRDL	EPA GOAL MCLG or MRDLG		
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors						
Bromate (ppb)	5.0 ¹	<1-12.0	10 ¹	0	No	Byproduct of ozone disinfection
Chloramines (ppm) ²	2.5 ¹	0.4 - 3.4	MRDL: 4	MRDLG: 4	No	Disinfectant added at Water Plant
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs, ppb) ^{2,3}	12 ³	ND - 32.9	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	61.64% removed ⁴	55.30 - 67.40% removed	TT: 25% minimum removal	N/A	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM, ppb) ^{2,3}	5 ³	ND - 9.6	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Radiochemical Contaminants ⁵						
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	3.75 ± 2.21	N/A	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 and 228 (pCi/L)	2.00 ± 0.85	N/A	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppb)	<50	N/A	2000	2000	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge of metal refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	1.2	0.47-1.2	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	1.1	0.2-1.1	10	1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	0.41	<0.10-0.410	1	1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage
<div><div>¹ Running Annual Average</div><div>² Measured in the Distribution System</div><div>³ Highest Locational Running Annual Average</div><div>⁴ Average percent removal</div><div>⁵ Lowest monthly percentage of samples</div></div>						

Regulated at the Water Distribution System: Township of Scio						
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	1.77 ppb ¹	ND-7.05ppb	60	N/A	By-product of disinfection	No Violations
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	4.95 ppb ¹	ND-11ppb	80	N/A	By-product of disinfection	No Violations
Microbial Contaminants	Number Detected	Level 1 Assessment Triggered?	Level 1 Assessment Triggered?	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	No	No	No	Naturally present in the environment	

¹ Highest locational running annual average (LRAA)

Turbidity - Regulated at the Water Treatment Plant: City of Ann Arbor

Definitions:

- **Turbidity:** A measure of cloudiness of water. The Ann Arbor Water Treatment staff monitors turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. Turbidity must be less than 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of the measurements taken throughout each month. It must never exceed 1.0 NTU.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** A measure of light scattered from particles in the water. Measures drinking water clarity.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	0.44 NTU	99.995 % of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU	(TT): 1 NTU and 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU	N/A	Naturally Present in Enviro.

SPECIAL MONITORING AND OTHER PARAMETERS OF INTEREST

2024 Special Monitoring: City of Ann Arbor

Special Monitoring			
Parameter Detected (Units)	Your Water Results		Typical Source of Contaminant
	Average Level Detected	Results Range	
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	<0.07	<0.07	Groundwater contamination from manufacturing process and landfills
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ppb)	<2.0	N/A	Byproduct of disinfection
Perchlorate (ppb)	0.25 ¹	N/A	Nitrate fertilizer runoff; contamination from industrial manufacturing process
Sodium (ppm)	70	53-100	Erosion of natural deposits
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS), Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS), Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA), Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt) ¹	<2.0	<2.0	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities; discharge from electroplating facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA, ppt) ²	<2.7	<2.9-4.7	
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA, ppt) ²	<1.5	<5.0-6.1	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA, ppt) ²	<0.9	<2.9-3.5	

¹ PFAS samples analyzed for regulatory compliance by the EGLE-approved method are included here. See www.a2gov.org/PFAS for more data.

² Results of the 2023 Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring are included here, are available at a2gov.org/PFAS, and are available upon request. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the United States EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps the U.S. EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether regulation of those contaminants is needed.

Other Water Quality Parameters of Interest: City of Ann Arbor

Other Water Quality Parameters of Interest					
Parameter Detected (Units)	Your Water Results		Parameter Detected (Units)	Your Water Results	
	Average Level Detected	Results Range		Average Level Detected	Results Range
Alkalinity, total (ppm as CaCO ₃)	77	38-143	Magnesium (ppm)	11	5-19
Aluminum (ppm)	<0.050 ¹	N/A	Manganese (ppm)	<0.020	<0.020
Ammonia as N (ppm)	<0.10	<0.10 - 0.13	Mercury (ppb)	<0.20	N/A
Arsenic (ppb)	<2.2	N/A	Non-Carbonate Hardness (ppm)	58	0-107
Calcium (ppm)	41	20-70	pH (S.U.)	9.3	9.0 - 9.5
Chloride (ppm)	116	90-160	Phosphorus (total, ppm)	0.27	0.11-0.32
Chromium (total) (ppb)	<5.0	N/A	Potassium (ppm)	3.3 ¹	N/A
Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	656	539-731	Sulfate (ppm)	47	22-86
Hardness (CaCO ₃) (ppm)	135	90-216	Temperature (Degrees Celsius)	16.1	6.2-25.5
Hardness (CaCO ₃) (gpg)	7.9	5.3-12.6	Total Solids (ppm)	369	350-420
Iron (ppm)	<0.20	N/A	Zinc (ppb)	<10	N/A
Lead at Water Treatment Plant (ppb)	<3.0	N/A	Nitrite in Distribution (ppm)	0.026	<0.10 - 0.220
¹ Analyzed in 2023					

Township of Scio Chlorine Residual Monitoring Report 2024

Scio Township is required to monitor and sample the water supply each month for free and total chlorine. There are 10 samples collected from the distribution system in 5 separate locations.

	MRDL	MRDLG	Range Results	Average	Source
Free Chlorine (mg/L):	4	4	0-0	0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Chlorine (mg/L):	4	4	1.0-3.4	2.23	

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Scio Township

Our water system is sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Brandon McNiel at (734) 369-9355 or bmcniel@sciotownshipmi.gov.

This notice is being sent to you by Scio Township. State Water System ID#: 5977

Date Distributed: 4/30/2025

Township of Scio Additional Monitoring **Unregulated Contaminant's**

Unregulated Contaminant Name	Average Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Comments
PFHpA	0.0042 µg/L	0-0.0042 µg/L	2023	Results of monitoring are available upon request
PFHxA	0.0036 µg/L	0-0.0036 µg/L	2023	Results of monitoring are available upon request
PFPeA	0.00415 µg/L	0-0.0049 µg/L	2023	Results of monitoring are available upon request

Township of Scio Lead and Copper Results

Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Level (AL)	Action Level	MCLG	90 th Percentile	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0 ppb	0 ppb - 1 ppb	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 ppm	0.0 ppm – 0.1 ppm	2024	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits



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Rate Increase Notice

Effective July 1, 2025, there will be a 5% increase in the water and sewer rate. The new water rate will be \$13.05 per unit (1000 gallons). The new sewer rate will be \$13.51 per unit (1000 gallons).

Meet your dedicated Scio Township Utility Department Team!



Matt Donajkowski



Brandon McNiel



Dave Podvoyski



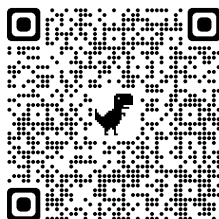
Rich Hughes



Ray Hawkins



Zach Cole



Use the QR code at left to find an electronic copy of this report, and annual Water Quality reports from previous years. Simply point your camera phone at the code and touch the address that pops up on your screen. You will be taken to the page sciotownship.org/waterquality.