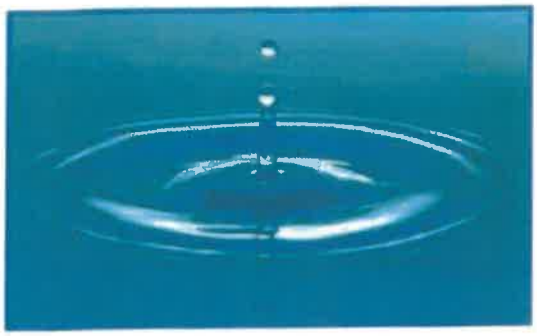

FREMONT
Michigan

"NOW AND ALWAYS – A Fine City • A Great Community"

2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The City of Fremont is proud to present to you our Water Quality Report for calendar year 2024. In compliance with federal requirements, the City developed this report to provide you with valuable information about your drinking water. As summarized in this report, last year the City's water met or exceeded all federal and state government standards set for water quality and safety. We are very proud of that fact.

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires water utilities to annually provide detailed water quality information to its customers. The City is committed to providing you with this information about your water supply because customers who are informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

The report is published annually in the City of Fremont newsletter, the "City Beat". Additional copies are available at the City Offices or on the City's website at www.fremontmi.gov. The public is invited to participate in the water quality reporting by making recommendations to the City Council at its regularly scheduled meetings on the 1st & 3rd Mondays of each month. Meeting dates are posted at City Hall and on the City's website.

This Water Quality Report is presented to you by the Fremont Water Department and its spokesperson, Brian Hettinger, Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Hettinger can be contacted as follows:

- City Hall Office, 101 East Main Street, Fremont, Michigan 49412
- Phone: 924-2101
- Fax: 924-2888
- Email: dpwdir@fremontmi.gov

WATER SOURCES

The general 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.

WELLS	WELLFIELD LOCATION	DEPTH	DESIGN PUMPING CAPACITY (Gallons per minute- gpm)
# 1	Decker	Discontinued; sealed 1992	
# 2		104'	390 gpm
# 3		Discontinued; sealed 2024	
# 4	Maple St.	Discontinued; sealed 1973	
# 5	Cherry Hill	Discontinued; sealed 2024	
# 6	Branstrom	192'	530 gpm
# 7		244'	550 gpm
# 8	Daisy	190'	850 gpm
# 9		167'	1,000 gpm
#10		148'	1,000 gpm

The City's water is obtained exclusively from six 12"-diameter groundwater wells (see table), as opposed to surface water sources such as rivers, lakes or streams. It is possible for the six wells to pump approximately 4,320 gallons/minute (gpm) or over 6.2 million gallons/day (gpd) at maximum pumpage rates. Our highest pumping day for 2024 was September 20, 1.712 million gallons.

The MI Department of Environmental, Great Lakes and Energy (EGLE) have assigned a contamination vulnerability to Fremont's source water. The geologic sensitivity for "unconfined aquifers" (why is this? The ground formation above the aquifers is porous) is characterized as "high". City wells 2, 6 and 7 have been determined by the EGLE to be "highly susceptible to potential contaminants."

Fremont has established a Wellhead Protection Area Committee, which is a composite of people from the surrounding community whose intent is keeping the water you drink safe. The Committee includes representatives from the Gerber Products Company, Dayton and Sherman Townships, MSU Cooperative Extension, Fremont Area Community Foundation, EGLE, the City's water engineering firm of Fishbeck, Thompson, Carr & Huber, Newaygo County agricultural representatives and City leaders. The Wellhead Protection program is working with property owners in the two wellhead protection areas (located in the City and in Dayton & Sherman Townships) to:

- Identify and eliminate potential contamination hazards to our groundwater
- Prohibit uses of properties that could lead to potential groundwater contamination (e.g. no dumps, landfills, fuel depots or bulk fertilizer/chemical storage sites)
- Locate and properly plug abandoned wells on both public & private properties
- Provide educational materials & resources on groundwater protection to property owners within the protection areas.

ELEVATED STORAGE TANKS	CAPACITY	YEAR BUILT
N. Weaver	500,000 gals.	1966
N. Decker	750,000 gals.	1993
E. Main	250,000 gals.	1993

WATER STORAGE

The water system includes three elevated steel storage tanks. The Weaver & Decker tanks supply both operating & fire storage to the main part of the distribution system. The E. Main tank supplies operating storage for the high-pressure district on the east part of town. A booster pumping station in the base of the Decker tank supplies both operating & fire flows for the district and the E. Main tank.

CONTINUING WATER SYSTEM INVESTMENTS

2017 **Improvements:**
Pump #9 was lowered to 167'
As a follow-up to last year's inspection and work

2018 **No new improvements**

2019 **Improvements:**
Painted exteriors of East Main & Weaver Tanks and added the Fremont logo.

2020 **No new improvements**

2021 **No new improvements**

2022 **Improvements:**
Painted the exterior of Decker Tank
Well #5: New electrical service
Well #10: Motor repair, pump column assembly installed, cleaned & inspected

2023 **Improvements:**
Well #9: new gate valve

2024 Well Abandonment & Plugged – Wells 3 & 5
Replacement of outdated SR & SR II water meters

WATER QUALITY TESTING FOR CONTAMINANTS

The City of Fremont water wells and distribution system are routinely monitored at designated intervals for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. **All of our water meets or exceeds Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and EGLE standards for safe drinking water.** This report shows water quality testing results from January through December of 2024. 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.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Small amounts of microbial, inorganic or organic substances, as well as radioactivity can be picked up as water travels to any groundwater wells. 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 EPA'S Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or at their website at www.epa.gov/safewater. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses & bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations & 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 storm runoff and residential uses.
- Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and colatile 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.
- Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water then the general population. Immune compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA & Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines that offer an appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the EPA sources noted in the previous paragraph.

2024 WATER QUALITY DATA

Each day, our staff works to ensure the water delivered to your home meets all regulatory requirements and your expectations for safety, reliability and quality. For your protection, your drinking water is tested at designated intervals for many parameters. The State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. We are proud to report there were no violations during that time. **All of the contaminants are well BELOW allowed levels.** Not listed are over 100 other contaminants, including pesticides and herbicides, for which we tested and that **were not detected.**

Substance (units)	Allowed Level (MCL)	Health Goal (MCLG)	Max. Level Detected in Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Major Sources of Contaminants If Present in Drinking Water
REGULATED MONITORING OF THE SOURCE WATER							
Total Coliform	TT	N/A	N/A	N/A	2024	No	• Naturally present in the environment
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.73	<.58 – .73	2024	No	• Erosion of natural deposits • Water additive that promotes strong teeth • Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	9.1	<7.2 – 9.1	2024	No	• Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	0.2	0.2	N.D.	N.D.	2023	No	• Discharge from steel & metal factories • Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories
Nitrates	10	10	N.D.	N.D.	2023	No	• Runoff from fertilizers
REGULATED MONITORING OF RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATES IN SOURCE WATER							
Gross Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	1.95	1.95	2023	No	• Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	.460	ND – .460	2023	No	• Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppm)	.03	N/A	.0009	ND – .0009	2024	No	• Erosion of natural deposits
REGULATED MONITORING IN THE WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM							
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	.06	N/A	N.D.	N/A	2024	No	• Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM – Total Trihalomethanes (ppm)	.08	N/A	N.D.	N/A	2024	No	• Byproduct of drinking water disinfection • Sampled Late
R.A.A – Chlorine (PPM)	4	4	0.73	.3 – .73	2024	No	• Water additive used to control microbes
PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)							
Substance (units)	Allowed Level (MCL)	Health Goal (MCLG)	Max. Level Detected in Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Major Sources of Contaminants If Present in Drinking Water
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	8	N/A	3.0	N.D. – 3.0	2024	No	• Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
REGULATED MONITORING AT THE CUSTOMER'S TAP							
Substance (units)	Action Level (AL)	Health Goal (MCLG)	90% of Samples Were Less Than This Level	Range of Detection	Sample Dates	No. of Samples Above AL	Major Sources of Contaminants If Present in Drinking Water
Lead (ppb)	12	0	1.0	N.D. – 7.0	06/01/23-09/30/23	0	• Lead service lines • Corrosion of household plumbing including fittings & fixtures • Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.35	N.D. – .54	06/01/23-09/30/23	0	• Corrosion of household plumbing systems • Erosion of natural deposits

HELPFUL DEFINITIONS OF WATER TESTING TERMS

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a substance which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Coliform (total) – The total Coliform rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for Coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease causing bacteria. When Coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. The number of monthly samples taken for testing is determined by a city's population.

Copper – 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 physician.

Fluoride –Sources: erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer/aluminum factories; & is a water additive that promotes strong teeth. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones, and children may get mottled teeth. Fremont has added fluoride to its water since the early 1970's; we are the only community in Newaygo County to do so. The EGLE has set 1.1 ppm (or mg/l) as an ideal level of fluoride for teeth. We try to achieve this level, although natural fluoride present in our groundwater may vary.

Nitrates – Are caused by run-off from fertilizer use: leaking from septic tanks; sewage; or erosion of natural deposits. Infants below the age of six months, who drink water containing nitrates in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and if untreated may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. The level of nitrates in this table should not cause concern.

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 Fremont 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 Fremont at 231-924-2101. 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 0 lead service lines and 165 service lines of unknown material out of a total 1542 service lines. 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 2023.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL's) – The highest level of a substance that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG (see below) as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a substance in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG's allow 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 (such as chlorine) 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 human health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND) – Laboratory analysis indicates that the substance is not present.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) – The equivalent of one ounce in 7,813,000 gallons or one second in 32 years or one penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – The equivalent of one ounce in 7,813 gallons or one minute in two years or one penny in $10,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ngl/l)

Pico curies per liter (pCI/L) – A measure of radioactivity in water.

RAA – Running Annual Average – Is the average of free chlorine in the distribution system over a one year period.

Reporting Limit (RL) - The lowest level of detection that can be measured.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) – A by-product of chlorine, which is a water disinfection additive used to control microbes.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a substance in water below Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's).

CERTIFICATION: **WSSN: 2490**

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

Signature: _____ **Date Distributed:** March 27, 2025

Jeremy Steriha, Water Supervisor

EGLE

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

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY
CERTIFICATE OF DISTRIBUTION

Issued under authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, and Administrative Rules, as amended.
Failure to submit certification is a violation of the Act and may subject the water supply to enforcement penalties.

Supply Name:	City of Fremont	County:	Newaygo	WSSN:	2490
Population:	☐ 500 or fewer people	☒ 501 – 9,999 people		☐ 10,000 or more people	

Community water supplies must confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) and any enclosed Public Notices (PN) or notices of CCR availability, have been distributed to customers by July 1 as required under administrative rules R 325.10415 and R 325.10404(4)(c). Supplies must also certify that the information contained in the CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE). **Return the certification to the appropriate EGLE district office by October 1.** For addresses, visit Michigan.gov/CommunityWater, then click on District Offices Map and Contact Information.

Method of delivery to EGLE

☒ Mail ☐ Email ☐ Hand Delivery ☐ Other _____ Date delivered: March 27, 2025

Method of delivery to Local Health Department

☒ Mail ☐ Email ☐ Hand Delivery ☐ Other _____ Date delivered: March 27, 2025

Method or combination of methods to directly deliver CCR to each bill paying customer. Check all that apply.

☒ Mail or hand deliver a paper copy of CCR. Date(s) mailed or hand delivered: March 27, 2025
☒ Mail or hand deliver notification that the CCR is available at a direct URL. Date(s) delivered to customers: March 27, 2025
☐ Email notification that CCR is available at direct URL: Date(s) emailed: _____
☐ Email notification that CCR is attached to the email. Date(s) emailed: _____
☐ Email notification that CCR is embedded in the email. Date(s) emailed: _____

If using notification of CCR availability:

1. Mail a paper CCR to customers who request it and to customers known to be incapable of receiving electronically.
2. Include a copy of the notification to EGLE district office with this certification form.
3. Explain the nature of the notification, prominently display the direct URL, include statement how to request a paper copy.

> Example of Notification of CCR Availability Subject Line: 2018 Drinking Water Quality Report Available.
> Message: Your annual report on the source and quality of your drinking water is available online at **www.anytown.gov/waterqualityreport**. To have a copy mailed to you, contact Anytown at 555-111-1111 or water@anytown.gov.

☐ **Option for supplies serving fewer than 10,000 persons:** Publish entire report in newspaper, and notify customers via newspaper(s) in which CCR published, mail, email or hand delivery that individual copies will not be mailed, and include statement how to request a paper copy.
Date(s) of publication: _____

☐ **Option for supplies serving 500 or fewer persons:** Notify customers via mail, email, hand delivery or, with EGLE approval, posting in public places, that a copy of the report is available from the water supply on request.
Date(s) of notification: _____

Post on Internet (required for supplies serving ≥100,000, optional for others)

☒ Internet address: www.fremontmi.gov Date accessible: March 27, 2025

"Good Faith" efforts to reach non-bill-paying consumers (in addition to the method(s) above). Check all that apply.

☒ Mail the report to all postal patrons. Zip codes and dates mailed: March 27, 2025
☒ Mail to each service connection physical address. Date(s) mailed: March 27, 2025
☐ Advertise the availability of the report in the newspapers, on TV, and on the radio.
☐ Publish the report in a local newspaper.
☒ Post the report in public places such as cafeterias in public buildings, libraries, churches, and schools.
☐ Deliver multiple copies for distribution by single-bill customers, e.g., apartments or private employers.
☒ Deliver the report to community organizations.
☐ Other: _____

Send to EGLE a copy of the news articles, a list of channels broadcast and dates, and a list of locations/organizations reports delivered to and dates.

A Tier 3 Public Notice is Distributed with this CCR

☐ This CCR is being used to deliver a Tier 3 Public Notice for one or more violations. To use this Tier 3 delivery option, the CCR must be directly delivered to each bill paying customer or, with EGLE approval, continuously posted, and must be issued within 12 months of learning of the violation. A copy of this form must be delivered to the EGLE within ten days of delivering the CCR to customers to meet the public notification requirements.

Name/Title: Jeremy Stariha, Water Supervisor

Signature: _____ Date: March 5, 2025

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Expectations for Electronic Delivery of CCR

Instead of mailing the entire CCR to all bill paying customers, water supplies may directly deliver the CCR electronically.

The USEPA expects water supplies to deliver the CCR to all bill-paying customers using ANY combination of the following direct delivery methods:

- Mail a paper copy of the CCR.
- Mail a notification of CCR availability.
  Supplies could include a statement on the water bill or bill insert or in a separate mailing such as a postcard or a community newsletter.
- Email a notification of CCR availability.
  Supplies could include a statement in the text of the email that transmits the water bill or in a separate email message.

The notification of CCR availability:

- Explains the nature of the message.
- Prominently displays an easy-to-type URL that goes directly to the entire CCR. ***The CCR must be on the Internet when the notification of CCR availability is sent out.*** A supply that does not have a website may attach or insert the CCR in the email.
- States how the customer can request a paper copy.

Here's an example that includes all three of the above elements …

Subject:	*Water Quality Report Available*
Message:	*The water quality report describing the source and quality of your drinking water is available at www.anytown.gov/utilities/WaterQualityReport. To receive a paper copy in the mail, contact us at Utilities@anytown.gov/utilities or 555-123-4567.*

Delivery methods NOT considered "direct" are the following, though water supplies are encouraged to use any public outreach venue to promote CCR readership:

- A URL that requires a customer to search or look for the CCR – *a customer may not reach the CCR. A long, hard-to-type URL may also prevent a customer from reaching the CCR.*
- Social media – *membership Internet outlets like* Twitter *or* Facebook *require a customer to join the website to read the CCR.*
- Automated phone calls - *the entire content of the CCR cannot be provided in a phone call.*

Final Thoughts:

- Customers known to be unable to receive the CCR electronically must be sent a paper copy.
- Supplies must continue to make a good faith effort to reach non-bill-paying customers.