INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the Center for Applied Environmental Research at the University of Michigan-Flint (CAER) mapped distributions of arsenic, nitrate, and chloride in the groundwater of Oakland County. Emphasis was placed on sites that exceeded Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) and Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCL) set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The maps were based on historical data from records compiled by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ). The USGS collected and analyzed samples to test the water quality in a number of these wells to confirm the overall validity of the historical records. The maps showed that each of the chemical constituents is widely distributed. High concentrations of arsenic are most

MILFORD TOWNSHIP
WATER QUALITY

Arsenic (Primary MCL—0.05 mg/l), Nitrate (Primary MCL—10 mg/l-N), and Chloride (Secondary MCL—250 mg/l) are the contaminants included.

How to Use the Township Map

Carefully review the map to find the approximate location of your home. If you find that your home is in one of the areas highlighted on the map, the Oakland County Health Division (OCHD) recommends that you obtain a water sample from your well to test for the contaminants indicated for that area. Contact the OCHD for information on obtaining sample bottles and procedures for collecting a sample. Homeowners with a well are, in effect, running their own small water utility. The best way to assure a safe drinking-water supply anywhere in Oakland County is to have water samples analyzed regularly by a certified public or private laboratory. Arsenic tests are conducted by the MDEQ. The OCHD can analyze samples for nitrate and chloride levels and also provide a list of certified private laboratories in the area who can test your water.
common in the northern and northwestern parts of the county. Nitrate has been detected in groundwater in most townships but samples with concentrations above the MCL tend to cluster around high-density lakeshore communities. Chlorides are the most widely distributed and samples with concentrations above the SMCL also cluster in high-density lakeshore communities.

To provide homeowners with more detailed information on the distribution of these water-quality indicators, a series of township maps have been prepared. These maps highlight square-mile sections that contain, or are close to, wells in which concentrations of arsenic, nitrate, or chloride greater than the (S)MCL have been detected.

HOW WERE THE MAPS PREPARED

The MDEQ maintains a database of results from water-quality tests conducted for homeowners and businesses. In this study, maps were prepared from records of tests in Oakland County where arsenic, nitrate and chloride measurements were made. The data spanned the years from 1988 through 1997 (excluding 1991-92).

Addresses for each of the records were matched to an Oakland County road file through an address-matching procedure in a Geographic Information System. All sites with arsenic concentrations greater than the MCL were mapped. For nitrate and chloride, the success rates were 94 percent and 81 percent, respectively. Data coverage for all the chemical constituents was extensive, although the distribution of test results for arsenic was least concentrated in the southeastern part of the county, where public water supply is most available.

WHAT CAN I DO IF I HAVE ARSENIC, NITRATE, OR CHLORIDE IN MY WATER

ou may wish to have an additional sample collected to confirm the results of the first test. If your drinking water contains concentrations of arsenic or nitrate above the MCL, MDEQ and the OCHD recommend that you stop using the contaminated water for drinking and preparing food. Bottled water is a possible temporary solution. Either arsenic or nitrate pose a health risk through skin exposure, so the contaminated water can still be used for washing, laundry, and other household uses. Chloride is not generally considered to be a health concern.

Long-term solutions for high arsenic or nitrate concentrations include connecting to a public water supply, modifying the existing well or installing a new well, installing a treatment device such as a Reverse Osmosis (RO) filter, or using bottled water indefinitely. Chloride concentrations are a less serious concern than those associated with arsenic and nitrate and connecting to a public water supply or installing a treatment device such as a RO filter are the primary solutions.

because treatment devices require regular maintenance to remain effective, MDEQ and Oakland County both recommend obtaining a new source of drinking water, either by connecting to a public water supply or, where high arsenic or nitrate concentrations are a concern, by drilling a new well.

The OCHD can provide additional information and advice on a solution to fit your needs.