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 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Thank you for allowing us to provide your family with clean, quality water. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements in our water system that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements may be reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding. We work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap.

We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please report if you see any questionable activity at or near the well house or anywhere that may impact our groundwater.

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 of from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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.
- **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 storm water runoff and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants,** which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations which limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which provide the same protection for the public.

2024 Consumer Confidence Report
Village of Martin - W.S.S.N. #4155

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. We believe that the best way to assure you that your drinking water is safe and reliable is to provide you with accurate facts. This Consumer Confidence Report will explain where your water comes from and the treatment process.

WHAT DOES THIS REPORT MEAN?

Two wells draw ground water from the aquifer underlying the Village. As the water is pumped from the ground and into the distribution system, chlorine is added as a disinfectant to destroy pathogenic organisms that could be harmful to your health. Our operators collect and test water samples from the system each day. These tests ensure that the proper chlorine level is maintained and that the water remains free of unwanted contaminants. The Village is building a wellhead protection program to protect the drinking water sources available to the community.

The Village has two wells located northwest of the Village. Our water storage tank is located in center of the Village. The state performed source water assessments in 2003 using a six-tiered scale from 'very low' to 'high'. They determined that the susceptibility of our wells is low. For more information on the source water assessment report and its availability, please contact Jennifer Brinkhuis at 269-672-7777.

We're proud that your drinking water quality meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements.

All 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 the water poses a health risk. We know through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. However, the EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

The 2024 CCR is posted in the monthly newsletter.. Plus it is posted on the village office bulletin board and a copy can be picked up at the Village office or viewed on a direct link on line at "www.martinmi.org"

(continued on back page)

2024Water Quality Data - Village of Martin W.S.S.N. #4155

This table shows the results of our monitoring for regulated substances during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024.
It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Regulated Substance	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detect	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	6/2024	3.0	n/a*	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	6/2024	0.10	n/a*	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

.Regulated Substance	MCL	MCLG	Highest RAA	2024 Range of Detect	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	na	4.8	n/a*	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	na	19.3	n/a*	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.54	0.46-0.54	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Radioactive Substance	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detect	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
RA226 (pCi/L)	5	0	06-2017	0.62	n/a*	No	Erosion of natural deposits
RA228 (pCi/L)	5	0	06-2017	0.38	n/a*	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Substance Subject To AL	Action Level	Sample Date	90th Percentile	Range of Detect	# Sites Exceeding AL	Typical Sources of Contamination
Copper ** (PPM)	1.3	06/2024	0.3 PPM	0-0.5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead ** (PPB)	12	06/2024	0 PPB	0-2	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)						
Regulated Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Year Sampled**	**Level Detected**	**Range**	**Typical Sources of Contamination**
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS_ (ppt)	**420**	**N/A**	**2024**	**2.6**	**2.4-3.1**	**Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain resistant treatments**
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	**51**	**N/A**	**2024**	**6.6**	**3.3—7.9**	**Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities**

** Lead and copper are not found in drinking water as it leaves the well and enters the distribution system but are measured at the customer's tap. No results exceeded the action level set by the EPA. The water system has NO lead service lines.Of the 246 service lines, all are either copper or another approved material.

Unregulated Substance ***	Sample Date	Range of Detect	Average	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	6/2024	21.4	21.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits

*** EPA has not established drinking water standards for unregulated contaminants; monitoring helps the EPA determine whether future regulation is warranted.

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

	MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
	MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - 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.
	MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) – Highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that use of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbials.
	MRGDL (Maximum Residual Goal Disinfectant Level) – Level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
	ND (Non-Detect) – Not detectable at testing limit
	PPB (Parts per Billion)- parts per billion or micrograms per liter
	PPM (Parts per million) – one part per million or milligrams per liter
	pCi/L (Picocuries per Liter) – A measure of radioactivity.
	RAA (Running Annual Average) – (Calculated quarterly for Chlorine residual. Other contaminates are tested annually)

The following information is provided to assist you in installing or regulating your water conditioning systems**.**

Hardness	316 /25.79 grams

OTHER	Pesticides	Date Tested: 6/2024	None detected

-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. Village of martin 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 Village of Martin and ask for Jennifer Brinkhuis at 269-672-7777 for available resources. Information of lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

-Concerns can also be addressed at Village Board meetings on the 2nd Monday of each month at 7:00 P.M.