

2015 Consumer Confidence Report Village of Martin - W.S.S.N. #4155

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. 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 or 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, urban storm water runoff 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. People who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which provide the same protection for the public.

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 Don Flower at 672-7777 or Dan Neeson at 269-838-4483.

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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

The 2015 CCR is mailed to all village water users. Plus it is posted on the village office window 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)

2015 Water 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, 2015.

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	06/2012	3	n/a*	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	06/2015	0.13	n/a*	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Substance	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Highest RAA	2006 Range of Detect	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	na	07/2015	.0005	n/a*	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	na	07/2015	.0128	n/a*	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	monthly	0	0.28 – 0.31	No	Byproduct of disinfection
Radioactive Substance	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detect	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
RA226 (pCi/L)	15	0	08/2011	0.28	n/a*	No	Erosion of natural deposits
RA228 (pCi/L)	15	0	08/2011	1.1	n/a*	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Substance Subject To AL	Action Level	Sample Date	90 th Percentile	# Sites Exceeding AL	Likely Sources of Contamination		
Copper ** (ppb)	1300	08/2012	92.5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.		
Lead ** (ppb)	.015	08/2012	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.		

** 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.

Five sites were tested in Martin. None exceeded the action level set by the EPA.

Unregulated Substance ***	Sample Date	Range of Detect	Average	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	06/2015	21	21	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.

DEFINITIONS	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 known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.	
ND (Non-Detect)	
– laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.	
PPB (Parts per billion)	
– one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.	
PPM (Parts per million)	
– one part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years or a single penny in \$10,000.	
RAA (Running Annual Average)	
– For most contaminants, this is calculated quarterly.	
pCi/L (Picocuries per Liter)	
– A measure of radioactivity.	

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

Hardness	430 /25.15 grams
----------	------------------

-More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Martin Village is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.

-If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Don Flower at 672-7777 or Dan Neeson at 269-838-4483. Concerns can also be addressed at Village Board meetings on the 2nd Monday of each month.