

# VILLAGE OF FREEPORT

## 2013 Annual Water Quality Report

Also find at: [www.freeportmichigan.org](http://www.freeportmichigan.org) (NEWS)

### VILLAGE OF FREEPORT WATER QUALITY FOR 2013

Dear Customer: We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. The Village of Freeport vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and is proud to report that our system has never had a violation of maximum contaminant levels. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, how it compares to EPA and State standards, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. We are committed to providing you with information because informed consumers are our best allies.

### WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular Village Council meetings occur on the 2nd Monday of each month in the Village Hall at 7:30pm. The public is welcome.

If you have any questions about this report or any other questions pertaining to the Village of Freeport drinking water, please leave a message for the "Water Operator in Charge" 616- 765-5330.

### WATER SOURCE

The Village of Freeport is supplied by groundwater from 2 wells located within the Village limits. These wells are in excess of 150 feet deep and supply a very good quality of water. This water was distributed to residential and commercial customers located within the Village of Freeport service area. The State of Michigan Department of Environmental Quality performed an assessment of our source water in 2005 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is a six-tiered scale from "very-low" to "high" based primarily on geological sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of the Village of Freeport water source is Very Low. A copy of the full report can be obtained by contacting The Village of Freeport Clerk at 616-765-3808

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 Crypto-sporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). During the 2013 year there were no violations levied to the Freeport Village Water Supply and all monitoring was complied with.

The 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 may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- [ Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals 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 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, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- [ Radioactive contaminants, can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

## WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

The following table lists the results of every regulated contaminant that we detected in your drinking water during the 2013 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing performed from January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL); the ideal goals for public health, the

amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement.

#### KEY DEFINITIONS

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** The 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.

**Action Level or AL:** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

**MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:** 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.

**MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** 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 to control microbial contaminants

**ppm:** parts per million, or **mg/l:** milligrams per liter; **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity); **ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l); **ND:** Non-Detectable; **NA:** Not Applicable; **HRAA:** Highest Running Annual Average.

Inorganic Contaminants	Freeport Water (Highest Level Detected)	MCL (Highest Level Allowed)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	MCL Violations	Sample Date	Sources of Contaminant
Fluoride(ppm)	.55	4	4	0	2012	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
<b>Metal Contaminants</b>						
Barium (ppm)	0.010	2	N/A	0	2011	Naturally present in environment
<b>Microbial Contaminants</b>						
Total Coliform Bacteria	<b>No Positive Samples</b>	0	0	0	Monthly	Naturally present in environment
<b>Regulated in Distribution System</b>	<b>HRAA and Range</b>	<b>MRDL</b>	<b>MRDLG</b>			
Chlorine (ppm)	HRAA 0.57 Range 0 – 3.9	4.0	4.0	0	Daily	Water additive for Disinfection purposes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)(mg/l)	<b>ND</b>	80	<b>NA</b>	0	2004	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's)(mg/l)	<b>ND</b>	0.06	<b>NA</b>	0	2004	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
<b>Copper / Lead Contaminants**</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Value</b>	<b>AL (Action Level)</b>	<b>Number of sites exceeding AL</b>		<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Sources of Contaminant</b>
Lead (ppb)	<b>ND</b>	15	0 sites above AL out of 5 sites sampled	0	2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppb)	<b>ND</b>	1300	0 site above AL out of 5 sites sampled	0	2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG (EPA Goal)</b>		<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Sources of Contaminant</b>
Sodium (ppm)	19	Unregulated	N/A		2012	Naturally present in environment

[ \*\*Regulated at Customer Tap

[ Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where these contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.