

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT - WATER QUALITY REPORT – 2016

CITY OF COLOMA, WSSN: 01530, BERRIEN COUNTY- MICHIGAN

This report covers the drinking water quality for the City of Coloma, for the calendar year 2016. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2016. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from four (4) groundwater wells located within the community's boundaries. The State has performed an assessment of our source water. Such an assessment was completed on all of the sources of drinking water across the country that provides water to 25 people or more. Each system's wells were given a rating based on how susceptible the source water is to contamination from identified sources. This will help communities understand the potential threats to their water supplies and prioritize needs for protecting the water from contamination. This *does not mean* that your water is or will become contaminated. The possible susceptibility rating ranges from "very low" to "very high." The rating for the wells in your community has been determined as moderately susceptible. A complete copy of the assessment report is available from the community. If you would like one, please contact the name and number at the bottom of the report.

- **Contaminants and their presence in water:** 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 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)**.
- **Vulnerability of sub-populations:** 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 systems 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

- **Sources of Drinking Water:** The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from 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 operations 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.
 - **Radioactive contaminants**, which are naturally occurring.
 - **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.

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 provide the same protection for public health.



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The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2016 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 done January 1 – December 31, 2016. The State allows 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. All of the data is representative of the water quality, but some is more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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.
- **N/A:** Not applicable **ND:** not detectable at testing limit **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).

Regulated	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.4	ND-0.4	2016	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	4	0-4	2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.25	0.15 ~ 0.25	2012	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	2 ppb	N/A	2016	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	<u>MRDL</u> 4	<u>MRDLG</u> 4	0.6	.5-.6	monthly	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Contaminant Subject to AL	Action Level	MCLG	90% of Samples ≤ This Level		Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)**	15	0	0		2015	0	Corosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	1300	1300	200		2015	0	Corosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant*			Average Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Comments	
Sodium (ppm)			31	17-32	2016	Typical source	is erosion of natural deposits

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations? The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety.

****About Lead:** 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. The City of Coloma 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 1-800-426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>.

We are committed to providing you safe, reliable, and healthy water. We are pleased to provide you with this information to keep you fully informed about your water. We will be updating this report annually, and will also keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. City Commission meetings are held the second and fourth Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Coloma City Hall, 119 N. Paw Paw, Coloma, Michigan. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Mr. Rodney Burkholder, Supervisor of Public Works at (269) 468-6232. E-mail: colomacityhall@i2k.com Website: cityofcoloma.org

For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency website at: www.epa.gov/safewater/. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791

