2019 Water Quality Report for Fowler Village

This report covers the drinking water quality for The Village of Fowler, for the calendar year 2019. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2019. Included are details about where you water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from 2 groundwater wells fixed in glacial material formation. The wells are located at 1915 N. Wright Rd. The State performed an assessment of our source of water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very low" to "very high" based on geologic sensitivity, well construction, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our water is "low" for both wells.

The Village is making efforts to protect our water source by participating in the Well Head Protection program. The Village urges all of its citizens to recognize the water quality basics of source protection, conservation and personal involvement, and to recognize the value, importance, and fragility of our water source.

- **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 waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining and 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 how 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.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2019 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, 2019 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 are 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 of health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (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 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): Means the level of a drinking water disinfectants 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 radioactivity).
- Action level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Regulated Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Our Water**	**Year Sampled**	**Violation Yes/No**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	0	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.76	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Clorine***** (ppm)	**MRDL** 4	**MRDLG** 4	Average 1.19 Range .9 to 1.50	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Our Water**	**Year Sampled**	**Violation Yes/No**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	3.4	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.51	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits

*****Chlorine was calculated using a running average.

Contaminant Subject to AL	**Action**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Our Water**	**Year Sampled**	**Number of Samples Above AL**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead****** (ppb)	15	0	2	2018	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.40	2018	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

**** Information 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 Village of Fowler 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 Hot Line at 1-800-426-4791 or at **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant***	Our Water	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	43	2019	Typical source is erosion of natural deposits

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

In 2018 MDEQ, Michigan Department of Environmental Quality tested for an emerging substance called PFAS. (Per-Polyflouralkyl Substances). The result of that test was "0", Non Detect. The Village of Fowler will continue to monitor and sample the water system as directed by MDEQ for this potential contaminant. To learn more about PFAS go to www.michigan.gov/pfasresponse.

Our water system is meeting all requirements that govern the water system. The state and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety.

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, please contact the D.P.W. during regular office hours. Or you can attend a Fowler Village meeting which are held on the second Tuesday of each month.

For more information or concerns about your water, or the contents of this report, or if you would like a copy of this report, please contact **Vern Feldpausch at 593-2768**. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at **www.epa.gov/safewater/**.