



2022 Consumer Confidence Report

2022 Water Quality Report for Village of Three Oaks

Water Supply Serial Number: 0660

This report covers the drinking water quality for Village of Three Oaks for the 2022 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2022. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from (3) three groundwater wells, each over (100) one hundred feet. The State performed an assessment of our source 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 source is on a seven-tiered scale from "very-low" to "very-high" based on geological sensitivity, well construction, water chemistry and contamination sources. The well sensitivity "not vulnerable", and the susceptibility is "low" based on the assessment report. A copy is on file at the Village Hall or can be obtained thru the Michigan Department of Great Lakes, and Energy-Kalamazoo Field Office:269-567-3500.

There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply. We are making efforts to protect our sources by continual monitoring and participating in the wellhead protection program.

If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: Dan Faulkner, Village of Three Oak, 21 North Elm Street, Three Oaks, Michigan, 49128. 269-756-9221, manager@threeoaksvillage.org, or our website www.threeoaksvillage.org

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 U.S. 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. U.S. EPA/Center for Disease Control 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).

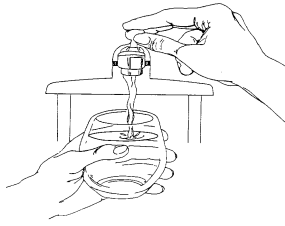
Sources of drinking water: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals 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 stormwater 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 can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.



In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal 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 2022 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 through December 31, 2022. 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 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 to 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.
- **N/A:** Not applicable
- **ND:** not detectable at testing limit
- **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter
- **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Level 1 Assessment:** A study of the water supply to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Our water supply has 825 services, out of which 797 are of an unknown material. Service lines refer to water lines from the meter pit to the house. In a proactive measure, the Village applied and received a DWAM grant from EGLE. This grant will be used to identify 165 services within the system. Anticipated line identification is scheduled fall of 2023.

Information about Copper: is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relative short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their physicians.

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. Three Oaks 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 have a lead service line it is recommended that you run your water 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, 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Monitoring and Reporting to the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) Requirements: The State of Michigan and the U.S. EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2022. We will update this report annually and will 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. Our Village Council meeting are held the second Wednesday of Each month at 7 pm. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Village Manager Dan Faulkner, 269-756-9221 or Visit our Village website at www.threeoaksvillage.org . For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.

1 Monitoring Data for Regulated Contaminants

| Regulated Contaminant | MCL, TT, or MRDL | MCLG or MRDLG | Level Detected | Range | Year Sampled | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------|--------------|------------------|---|
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | 0 | ND | NA | March 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.24 | NA | July 2015 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .25 | NA | June 2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | ND | NA | June 2022 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium ¹ (ppm) | NA | NA | 31 | NA | June 2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chloride (ppm) | NA | NA | 24 | NA | June 2022 | No | Naturally occurring element |
| Hardness (CaCO ₃) | NA | NA | 290 | NA | June 2022 | No | Naturally occurring element |
| Total Coliform | TT | N/A | ND | ND | 2022 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| E. coli in the distribution system (positive samples) | See E. coli note ² | 0 | ND | ND | 2022 | No | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Fecal Indicator – E. coli at the source (positive samples) | TT | N/A | ND | ND | 2022 | No | Human and animal fecal waste |

¹ Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.

² *E. coli* MCL violation occurs if: (1) routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive, or (2) the supply fails to take all required repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample, or (3) the supply fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

³ Ninety (90) percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

| Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--|
| Regulated Contaminant | MCL, TT, or MRDL | MCLG or MRDLG | Level Detected | Range | Year Sampled | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (ppt) | 370 | N/A | <2.0 | NA | 2022 | No | Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process |
| Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt) | 420 | N/A | <2.0 | NA | 2022 | No | Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments |
| Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt) | 51 | N/A | <2.0 | NA | 2022 | No | Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt) | 400,000 | N/A | <2.0 | NA | 2022 | No | Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities |
| Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt) | 6 | N/A | <2.0 | NA | 2022 | No | Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds |
| Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt) | 16 | N/A | <2.0 | NA | 2022 | No | Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt) | 8 | N/A | <2.0 | NA | 2022 | No | Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments |
| Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels (AL) | Action Level | MCLG | Your Water ³ | Range of Results | Year Sampled | Number of Samples Above AL | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | 0 | 14 | 0-16 | September 2021 | Yes 1 | Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.00 | 0.0 – .01 | September 2021 | No 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

