



Village of Three Oaks

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Is My Water Safe?

This report covers the drinking water for the Village of Three Oaks for the calendar year 2019. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people are 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 healthcare providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) have guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. Call: 800-426-4791 Safe Drinking Water Hot line.

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from 3 groundwater wells, each over 100' deep. The State performed an assessment of our source water to determine the susceptibility or potential of contamination. The well sensitivity is "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 through the Michigan Dept. of Environment Great Lakes, and Energy-Kalamazoo Field Office: 269-567- 3500.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of 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.

Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic tanks, agriculture 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 that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture and residential uses. Organic chemical compounds, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off and septic tanks. Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or can be the results of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by the public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish levels for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved:

Attend: Village of Three Oaks Council meetings held the 2nd Wednesday of every month

Phone or write: Village of Three Oaks, 21 N. Elm St., Three Oaks, MI 49128/Ph 269-756-9221

Other Source: Berrien County Health Dept. / Ph 269-926-7121

This report is updated annually. Copies are available at Village Hall or on-line at www.threeoaksvillage.org

Our water supply has 824 service lines. Of those, 797 are of unknown material. 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 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 the 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 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of 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 in 2019. The EPA or EGLE requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year, because these contaminants do not change frequently.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG'S allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

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

NA: Not Applicable

PPM: Parts Per Million

PPB: Parts Per Billion

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low/High	Sample Date	Violations	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppm)	0	0.010	< 0.001	---	September 2018	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.24	NA	July 2015	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.31	NA	July 2019	None	Erosion of natural deposits

Non-Regulated Contaminants: Contaminates for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to regulate them. We monitor for these contaminants. Results are available on request.

Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	45	NA	July 2019	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	NA	NA	39	NA	July 2019	None	Naturally occurring element
Hardness (CaCO3)	NA	NA	230	NA	July 2019	None	Naturally occurring element

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform # of positive samples taken monthly	0	1	0	NA	2019	None	Naturally present in the environment
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Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	Your Water	Action Level	# of sites exceeding AL	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.054	1.3	0	Sept. 2018	Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives & corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead (ppb)	0	0	15	0	Sept. 2018	Erosion of natural deposits and corrosion of household plumbing.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively 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 personal physicians.