

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminant's that we detected from 2000-2020. The presence of these contaminant's in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk, the State allows us to monitor for certain contaminant's less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminant's are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of an 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; **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter **ppm;** parts per million or milligrams per liter.
- **Action Level (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.
- **MRDLG:** Maximum residual disinfectant level goal.

- Regulated Contaminant's -								
	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Average Detected Level	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (PPB)	10	0	0	N/A	N/A	4-5-19	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (PPM)	4	4	0.10	N/A	N/A	3-23-2020	No	
Barium (PPM)	2	2	0.12	N/A	N/A	4-5-19	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (PPM)	10	0	0.002	N/A	N/A	3-23-2020	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Trichloromethane (PPB)	80	N/A	0.0085	N/A	N/A	6-11-2020	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (PPB)	60	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	6-12-2020	No	Byproduct of Chlorination

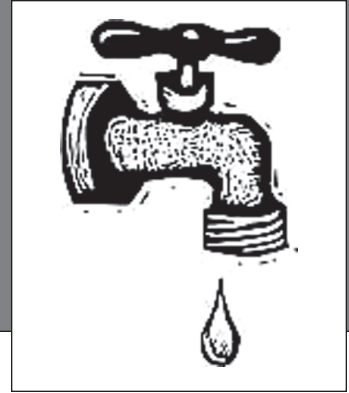
	MORD	MORLY	Highest Running Annual Average	Range of Detections	Average Detected Level	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (PPM)	4	4	0.1	0.1 - 0.1		Jan. 1-Dec.31, 2020	No	Water Treatment using Chlorine

Lead/Copper	Action Level	MCLG	No. of Sites Exceeding Action Level	90th Percentile Samples	Range Of Results	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant's
Copper (PPM)	1.3	1.3	0	0.130	0-0.2	2018	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead (PPB)	15	0	0	2.0	0-5	2018	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

- Special Monitoring -								
	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Average Detected Level	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant's
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18	3-25-2020	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant	
							MCL, TT, or MRDL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPODA) (ppt)	370	N/A	0	N/A	10-15 2020		Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process	
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	420	N/A	0	N/A	10-15 2020		Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments	
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	51	N/A	0	N/A	10-15 2020		Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	400,000	N/A	0	N/A	10-15 2020		Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	6	N/A	0	N/A	10-15 2020		Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds	
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	16	N/A	0	N/A	10-15 2020		Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	8	N/A	2	N/A	10-15 2020		Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds	

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)



Village of Climax

Water Quality Report - 2020 -

Village of Climax WSSN #1465

Water Quality Report 2020

The Village of Climax believes that the best way to assure you that your drinking water is safe and reliable is to provide you with accurate facts. The report will explain where your water comes from and the treatment process.

The Village Of Climax Municipal water system consists of three wells that distribute water to an above ground storage tank. The wells are inspected once a year to make sure they are in good working condition. The #3 pump and motor were overhauled in 2016. #1 was overhauled in 2019. And #2 was overhauled in 2013. In 2004 the village implemented a cross connection program for the elimination & prevention of public supply cross connections. Any questions about cross connections call the Village Hall at 269-746-4174. In 2004 the village had the above ground storage tank repainted inside and out. The Village has a new cathodic protection system installed in 2011 to protect the water tank. The tank was also cleaned and inspected inside in 2020. The village feels good maintenance will ensure reliability of the water system. To supply you with safe water the village water supply is treated with Chlorine for disinfection to prevent potential bacteriological contamination. The State of Michigan Department of Environmental Quality performed a source water assessment in 2015 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a six-tiered scale from very low to high, based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of well 1 is moderate and wells 2,3 are moderately high as determined by the state. If you want a copy of the report please contact the Public Works Manager (Mike Gibson) at 269-746-7299 or attend the Climax Village Council meetings held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Lawrence Memorial Library, 107 North Main Street, Climax, MI 49034, or feel free to stop by the Climax Village Hall, Monday through Friday, between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

Educational Information

(1) Drinking water, including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminant's. The presence of contaminant's does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminant's and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. Contaminant's that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminant's**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage-treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- **Inorganic contaminant's**, 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, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

- **Organic chemical contaminant's**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- **Radioactive contaminant's**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminant's in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminant's are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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

Information about lead in Drinking Water

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 Climax 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 at:

1-800-426-4791

or at:

<http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>

The Village of Climax presently has 281 service lines on our water system. None of the services contain any lead.