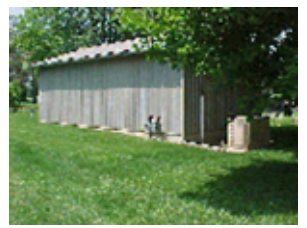




## WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR MAN-NOR FARMS WATER SYSTEM 2024



This report will provide you with information relative to your drinking water source and types of treatment it receives before it reaches your tap. The report will also list all of the contaminants detected in your water and an explanation of all violations in the past year.

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.

Your drinking water source originates from two wells. Well # 4 is 6" diameter and approximately 130' deep. Well # 5 is 6" diameter and approximately 140' deep. Each well is equipped with a 5 hp. pump which will produce about 55 gallons per minute.

Sodium hypochlorite is added for disinfection to kill harmful bacteria.

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 the contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general populations. 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 the infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in-home plumbing. Man-Nor Farms Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact the Lenawee County Drain Commission, at (517) 264-4696, for available resources. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The Man-Nor Farms water supply originates from groundwater. As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These include:

**MICROBIAL** contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock and wildlife.

**INORGANIC** contaminants, such as salts and metals which can be natural or may result from storm runoff, wastewater discharge, oil, and gas production.

**PESTICIDES** and **HERBICIDES** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

**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.

**RADIOACTIVE** contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to assure that tap water is safe; the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Table "A" shows all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2024 year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State of Michigan 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.

**TABLE A**

Inorganic Contaminant Subject To Action Levels (AL)	Action Level	MCLG	Your Water	Range of Results	Sample Date	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium	2 ppm	2 ppm	.226 ppm	.226 ppm	6/10/2021	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge of metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	10 ppb	0 ppb	3 ppb	3 ppb	6/10/2021	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride	4ppm	4ppm	1.2 ppm	NA	07/12/2023	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium	NA	NA	180 ppm	NA	07/12/2023	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	15 ppb	0 ppb	7 ppb	0-10 ppb	June 2024	NO	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.7 ppm	0.1-.8 ppm	June 2024	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	NA	56.4 ppb	NA	7/12/23	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acid	60 ppb	NA	7.1 ppb	NA	7/12/23	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	MRDL 4.0 ppm	MRDLG 4.0 ppm	RAA .54 ppm	Range .34-.98 ppm	monthly	NO	Water additive used to control Microbes
Radium Combined	5 pCi/l	0	.599 pCi/l	NA	6/9/2022	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

\***Sodium** is considered special monitoring - there is no established EPA drinking water standard for sodium. Sodium monitoring is required to inform the residents and the local health department of sodium levels in the community.

Terms and abbreviations used in Table "A"

**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.

**NA:** 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).

**AL:** Action Level (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.

**Lead:** Infants and children who drink water containing lead could experience delays in their physical and 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.

Our water supply has 42 service lines of unknown material out of a total of 59 service lines. If you would like to know more about this report, please contact the Lenawee County Drain Commission at 517-264-4696.

Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The 1996 amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require each State to develop and implement a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to assess the susceptibility of all public water supply sources to contamination. This program requires the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality to analyze source sensitivity (natural protection available), delineate source water areas, inventory contaminant sources, determine susceptibility, and assure the public is notified of this determination. The Source Water Assessment Score (SWAS) is a process that factors geologic and water well attributes, water chemistry, and potential contaminant sources for each drinking water source into a ranking system to determine the relative potential for contamination. Sources with low scores are considered to be less susceptible to contamination than those with high scores. If you would like more information on Source Water Assessment, you can call the Lenawee County Drain Commission at 517-264-4696.

Man Nor Farms rating is listed below.

Well #1 rated - Moderately Low

Well #2 rated - Moderately Low

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. Palmyra Township holds meetings on 1st Thursday of each month.

For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at [www.epa.gov/safewater.com](http://www.epa.gov/safewater.com).

If you have additional questions concerning this report, please call Lenawee County Drain Commission at (517) 264-4696 or (517) 264-4699 and ask for Jason Morris, Sewer & Water Systems Superintendent or write to (Lenawee County Drain Commission, 320 Springbrook Ave. Adrian, Mich. 49221).