Water Quality Report for Village of Britton

This report covers the drinking water quality for Village of Britton for the 2024 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2024. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from five groundwater wells, each are 63 feet deep. 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, and water chemistry and contaminations sources. The susceptibility of our source is Well 3 was moderate, Well 5 was moderately low.

There are no significant sources of contamination include in our water supply. We are making efforts to protect our sources by zoning regulations in or wellhead protection area.

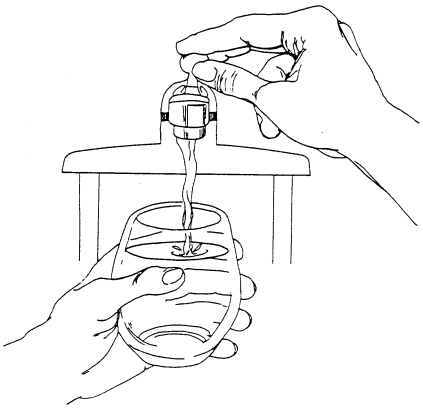
If you would like to know more about the report please contact Jim Frayer at Village of Britton P.O. Box 436 Britton, Michigan 49229-0436 or Phone (517) 451-8556

- **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. Immune-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 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 are 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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.



The Britton Village Council meets at 7:30 am Second Tuesday of each month.
Please feel free to come and participate.
The Village of Britton
120 College Ave. P.O. Box 436 Britton, Michigan 49229 (517) 451-2171

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2024 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, 2024. 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 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): means 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 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.
- 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	Britton Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.38	N/A	07/20/2021	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.4	N/A	09/18/2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Disinfection By-Products and Residuals	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Britton Water**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Yes / No**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	18.2	N/A	07/25/2024	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	N/D	N/A	07/25/2024	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL	MRDLG	0.09	0.01 to 0.19	Monthly	No	Water additive used to control microbes
	4	4					
Radioactive Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Britton Water**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Yes / No**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	.440	N/A	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.84	N/A	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant *	Britton Water	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	94	76 to 94	09/18/2024	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant Subject to AL	Action Level	MCLG	90% of Samples ≤ This Level	Sample Date	Number of Samples Above AL	Range	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	09/26/2024	0	0 to 5	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	09/26/2024	0	0 to 0.17	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Information about lead: *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.* ***Village of Britton*** *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* ***Village of Britton and Jim Frayer at 517-451-8556*** *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.*