Dear Cadgewith Resident,

We are pleased to present this year’s annual water quality report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Federal and State of Michigan Safe Drinking Water Acts (SDMA). This report discussed the source of your tap water, the results of tests that we regularly conduct to assure the quality of your water and additional information that you may wish to know about your drinking water. This report is from the year prior.

About my water:

* Cadgewith Farms has two wells both 400 feet below ground, serving 228 homes. The source of this plentiful supply is an underground aquifer called the Saginaw Formation, which underlies much Mid-Michigan. Water from this aquifer is brought up into the well house via 2 wells and pumps, into a storage tank, and disbursed out to our customer. We have no treatment on this water.
* For more information on the Saginaw formation and safe drinking water, visit the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at www3.epa.gov.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminates in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminates that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminates, at low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminates would be extremely expensive and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals mat actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, that data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminates less than once pre year because the concentration of these contaminates do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, through representative, may be more than one-year-old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| RegulatedContaminant | MCL | **MCLG** | Level Detected | **Year Sampled** | **ViolationYes / No** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Fluoride(ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.50 | 2015 | No | Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| RadioactiveContaminant |  |  |  |  |  | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Combined radium(pCi/L) | 5 | 0 | 1.8 | 2014 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Contaminant Subject to AL | Action Level | MCLG | **90% of Samples< This Level** | **Year Sampled** | **Number of Samples Above AL** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Lead (ppb)\*\*\* | 15 | 0 | 0 | 2015 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0 | 2015 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Special Monitoring andUnregulated Contaminant \*\* | Level Detected | **Year Sampled** | **Comments** |
| Sodium (ppm) | 24 | 2015 | Typical source is erosion of natural deposits |
| Hardness as CaCO3 | 248 | 2015 | Typical source is erosion of natural deposits |
| Chloride (ppm) | 5 | 2015 | Typical source is erosion of natural deposits |
| Microbial Contaminants | MCL | MCLG | NumberDetected | ViolationYes / No | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | >1 positive monthly sample(>5.0% of monthly samples positive) | 0 | 0 | NO | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform and *E. coli* | Routine and repeat sample total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or *E. coli* positive | 0 | 0 | NO | Human and animal fecal waste |

Definitions

* MCL (Maximum Contaminate Level)- The highest level of a contaminate that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
* MCLG (Maximum Contaminate Level Goal)- The level of a contaminate in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
* MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)- 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 contaminates.
* MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal)- The level of a drinking water disinfection 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 contaminates.
* AL (Action Level)- The concentration of a contaminate which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
* TT (Treatment Technique)- A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminate in drinking water.

Units

* ppm (parts per million)
* pCi/L (picocuries per liter) a measure of radioactivity
* NA (not applicable)
* ND (not detected)
* NR (Monitoring not required, but recommended)

Why are there contaminates in my drinking water?

* Drinking water, including bottled water, may have reasonably small amounts of contaminates. The presence of contaminates dies not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminates and potential heath effects can be obtained by calling the environmental protection agency’s (EPA) Safe Drinking Water hotline (800-426-4791).
* The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottles 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 radio active material can pick up substances from the presence of animal or from human activity.
* Surface waters and aquifers can be contaminated by various chemicals, microbes, and radionuclides. Disinfection of drinking water has dramatically reduced the prevalence of waterborne diseases (such as typhoid, cholera, and hepatitis) in the United States. Other processes may also be used to treat drinking water depending on the characteristics of and contaminants in the source water.
* Common sources of drinking water contaminants include:
* **Industry and agriculture.** Organic solvents, petroleum products, and heavy metals from disposal sites or storage facilities can migrate into aquifers. Pesticides and fertilizers can be carried into lakes and streams by rainfall runoff or snowmelt, or can percolate into aquifers.
* **Human and animal waste.** Human wastes from sewage and septic systems can carry harmful microbes into drinking water sources, as can wastes from animal feedlots and wildlife. Major contaminants include Giardia, Cryptosporidium, and E. coli.
* **Treatment and distribution.** While treatment can remove many contaminants, it can also leave behind byproducts (such as trihalomethanes) that may themselves be harmful. Water can also become contaminated after it enters the distribution system, from a breach in the piping system or from corrosion of plumbing materials made from lead or copper.
* **Natural sources.** Some ground water is unsuitable for drinking because the local underground conditions include high levels of certain contaminants. For example, as ground water travels through rock and soil, it can pick up naturally occurring arsenic, other heavy metals, or radionuclides.
	+ In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminates in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establishes limits for contaminates in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Do I need to take special precautions?

* Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminates 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 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/ Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminates are available from the safe water drinking hotline (800-426-4791).
* 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. Cadgewith Farms 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.
* Arsenic and nitrates are naturally occurring metals. It occurs in rocks, soils and waters that come in contact with these rocks and soils. If levels are present in water contact your water authority and the EPA water hotline (800-426-4791).
* Informational statements for vulnerable sub-populations on the following contaminants if detected over the level of concern: lead, copper, nitrate, fluoride, fecal coliform, or *E. coli*. See R 325.10420 (Rule 420).

How can you get involved?

* If you would like to get involved to help protect our water source check out [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).
* Help protect this essential resource by:
	+ Conserve, saving water educed energy costs and helps keep more water in our lakes, rivers, and ground water supply.
	+ Never Flush, many items containing toxins, are bio-degradable. They clog pipes, destroy protective bacteria and wreak havoc at the waste water treatment plants.
	+ Medications are NOT safe to flush. They break down in the water and wastewater treatment plants are not equipped to remove them and they end up back in our water supply.
	+ Waste disposal, dispose of waste properly (gasoline’s, oils, pesticides, paints, and antifreeze) are toxic substances poured/ spilled on the ground or down a drain can contaminate the water you drink.

For more information on your water please contact

* Glenna Adams (517)371-1101
* Cadgewithfarm@gmail.com
* EPA’s Safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791)