

# Quality on Tap

Village of Schoolcraft  
Water Department  
2024 Water Quality Report

**About your water** ♦ The water provided to you by the Village of Schoolcraft Water Department is from two groundwater wells. We pump this water from a fan of groundwater known as the Prairie Ronde fan; we commonly refer to it as the Schoolcraft aquifer. This aquifer is located in southwest Kalamazoo County; water flows from the northwest to the southeast. The well water supply is treated with chlorine for water system disinfection, to prevent bacteriological contamination and fluoride to promote healthy teeth. Also, phosphate is added to the well water supply to provide corrosion control and eliminate rusty water in the water system. The Michigan Department of Environmental, Great Lakes and Energy has approved our Wellhead Protection Program. The goal of the program is to protect our water supply from potential sources of groundwater contamination and, it demonstrates our commitment to the preservation of our water supply, so that you will have safe drinking water for years to come.

**Definitions** ♦ The following are a few terms and abbreviations contained in this report, with their definitions.

- ♦ **Action level (AL)** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ♦ **Maximum contaminant level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology. These levels are very stringent; a person drinking every day, for a lifetime, two liters of water containing a contaminant at the MCL would have a one-in-one million chance of developing abnormal health effects.
- ♦ **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.
- ♦ **PPB Part Per Billion and PPM Part Per Million.** A level of measurement for some contaminants, equal to the number of micrograms of a substance contained in one liter of water; also known as parts per billion (ppb) and parts per million (ppm).
- ♦ **Milligrams per liter (mg/L):** The level of measurement for most contaminants, equal to the number of milligrams of a substance contained in one liter of water; also known as parts per million (ppm).
- ♦ **MRDL:** Maximum residual disinfectant level.
- ♦ **MRDLG:** Maximum residential disinfectant level good.
- ♦ **TTHM:** Total Trihalomethanes.
- ♦ **DCRD:** Distribution Chlorine Residual Data.

**Data About Contaminants** ♦ We are pleased to report that, once again, *the drinking water provided to you by the Village of Schoolcraft Water Department meets or exceeds every federal and state requirement.* Despite these high marks, we continue to examine ways in which we can improve the quality of our water, so that your drinking water will be the very best it can be.

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 (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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- ♦ **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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The following tables list contaminants which were detected in laboratory testing. Definitions of abbreviations are listed above in the section entitled "Definitions." Some data may be more than one year old. The state allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less frequently 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.

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Contaminant	Violation?	Sample Date	Our Water	Reporting Limit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Arsenic	No	8/1/16	2 ppb	N/A	0 ppb	10 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids	No	8/15/24	<1.00 ppb	>1.00 ppb	<60ppb	60 ppb	By product of drinking water Disinfection
Sulfate	No	8/17/20	70.4 ppm	N/A	N/A	250 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	8/14/24	1.62 mg/l	>.100 mg/L	Below 10 mg/l	10 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits, fertilizer
Fluoride	No	8/2/23	.139 mg/l	N/A	4 mg/l	4 mg/l	Water additive (Promotes strong teeth)
TTHM	No	8/15/24	15.7 ppb	>.5 ppb	<80ppb	80 ppb	By product disinfection process
Uranium	No	8/15/24	<1.00 ppb	1.00 >ppb			

**Lead/Copper** Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially in 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. The Village of Schoolcraft 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 Schoolcraft Water Department at (269) 679-5658. 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>.

Contaminant	Violation?	Sample Date	Our Water 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range of Results	Sites Exceeding AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source
Copper	No	June 2024	0.4 ppm	0.0 - 0.6 ppm	0	Below 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	No	June 2024	0 ppb	0 – 1 ppb	0	Below 15 ppb	15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing

**Special Monitoring** ● These are contaminants for which there is no known health risk, but for which EPA requires monitoring for the purpose of tracking the contaminants to help determine if regulation might be required in the future.

Contaminant	Violation?	Sample Date	Our Water	Reporting Limit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Sodium	N/A	8/4/23	8.93 mg/l	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

	MRDL	MRDLG	Sampling Date	Highest Running Annual Av.	Range (Lowest to Highest)
DCRD	4 ppm	4 ppm	Jan – Dec 2022	.10 ppm	.01-.22 ppm

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons (such as persons with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons 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 contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Source Water Assessment Report** ♦ Your water comes from two groundwater wells located near East Cass and North Cedar Streets. The State performed an assessment of our source water in 2015 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a five-tiered scale from “low” to “very high” based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry, well construction and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our source is **High for Well #4 and Moderate for Well #3.**

**Ways to Get More Information** ♦ If you have any questions about your water, about this report, the Source Water Assessment Report, or about any other information, please free to contact Water Department Supervisor, Dan Lewis, at (269) 679-5658 or the Village Office, located at 442 N. Grand St. (mailing address: PO Box 8), Schoolcraft, MI 49087. The telephone number is 269-679-4304. You are also welcome to attend Village meetings. They are held on the first and third Monday of every month with the exception of July and August, when the meetings are held on only the first Monday of each month. If a holiday falls on a scheduled meeting day, it will be held the first business day after. Meetings are at 7:00 p.m. in the Village Hall. We welcome your input and your inquiries.

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**Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)**

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Water was tested for all eighteen (18) types of PFAS.  
 No PFAS was detected at the reporting limit.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SERVICE CONNECTIONS BY SERVICE LINE MATERIAL**

A service line includes any section of pipe from the water main to the building plumbing at the first shut-off valve inside the building, or 18 inches inside the building, whichever is shorter.

<i>Any Portion Contains Lead</i>	<i>Contains Galvanized Previously Connected to Lead</i>	UNKNOWN			<i>Contains Neither Lead Nor Galvanized Previously Connected to Lead</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
		<i>Likely Contains Lead</i>	<i>Likely Does Not Contain Lead</i>	<i>Material(s) Unknown</i>		
107	182	N/A	45	4	292	630