

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

1. Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of 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 (1-800-426-4791) or visit the U.S. EPA website at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

2. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-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 contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

3. 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 the 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 come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **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.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile chemicals, which are byproducts 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.

Additional Information for Lead

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. City of Allegan 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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

The following table lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2015 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, 2015. 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 is more than one year old.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Sample Date	Range	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.10	8/15/2012	N/A	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	ND	8/15/2012	N/A	NO	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (ppm)	4	4	.57	8/18/2015	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Special Monitoring			Our Water	Range	Sample Date		Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)			13	N/A	8/20/2015		Erosion of Natural deposits
Distribution Monitoring Data							
Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Sample Date	Range	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	80	N/A	12.0	8/11/2015	N/A	NO	Byproduct of disinfection process
Chlorine Residual Data							
MRDL		MRDLG			Highest Average	Range (Lowest to Highest)	
4 (ppm)		4 (ppm)			.22 (ppm)	.12 (ppm) to .30 (ppm)	
Contaminant Subject to AL	AL	MCLG	% of Samples ≤ This Level	Sample Date	Number of Samples Above AL	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppb)	1300	1300	278	8/11/2015	0**	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	15	0	1.29	8/11/2015	0**	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

** A total of 24 sampling sites were sampled.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

AL – Action Level is a level of a contaminant if exceeded triggers treatment of the drinking water or other requirement.

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level or the maximum of a contaminant or chemical allowed in drinking water.

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or the ideal level of a contaminant or chemical to be present in drinking water.

MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or the ideal level of disinfectant in drinking water.

N/A – Not applicable.

ND – Not Detected.

ppm – One part for every million parts or one milligram per liter

ppb – One part per billion parts or one microgram per liter

Source Water for the City of Allegan

The source water for the City of Allegan comes from 4 Ground Water Production Wells. The three primary production wells are located next to the City of Allegan Water Plant. The emergency backup well is also located in the city of Allegan. The State of Michigan Dept. of Environmental Quality has performed an assessment of the Cities source water. The source water of The City of Allegan has been rated as "Highly Susceptible to Potential Contaminants". There are no significant levels of contamination in the source water now. The source water has been extensively monitored for over thirty years and no significant levels of contamination have been discovered. The susceptibility rating is on a six-tiered scale from "very-low" to "high" based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminate sources. The susceptibility of our source is "High". If you would like to receive a complete copy of the results, please contact the number at the end of this report.

The "high susceptibility to contamination rating" is due to Hydro-Geologic factors and potential contamination sites in and in close proximity to the "Well Head Protection Area". The City of Allegan has implemented a "Well Head Area Protection Plan".

CITY OF ALLEGAN'S WATER MEETS OR SURPASSES ALL FEDERAL AND STATE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS.

City Water Treatment System

The City of Allegan Water System is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high quality drinking water. In 2011 the city replaced our old lime softening plant with a modern reverse osmosis and iron removal process. The changes also included raising the elevation of the water treatment plant above the 500 year floodplain and adding a standby generator, increasing the reliability of our water supply.

Chlorine is added as a disinfectant to protect the drinking water from microbial contamination. Fluoride is added to promote healthier teeth and bone development. The water is monitored and tested throughout the process from raw ground water to treated water at the Water Treatment Plant and finally the drinking water out of the customer's tap. Allegan drinking water meets all state and federal regulations and standards for safety, quality, and appearance. This annual "Consumers Confidence Report" is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act of the Federal Government. The purpose of this report is to inform the public about the safety of Allegan's drinking water and source water, general information of concern about drinking water, and where to get more specific information concerning drinking water.

Public Participation

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. City Council meetings occur on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, 7:00 p.m. at the Griswold Bldg. on Hubbard St., Allegan, MI. For more information regarding Allegan's drinking water or this report call 269-686-1116.

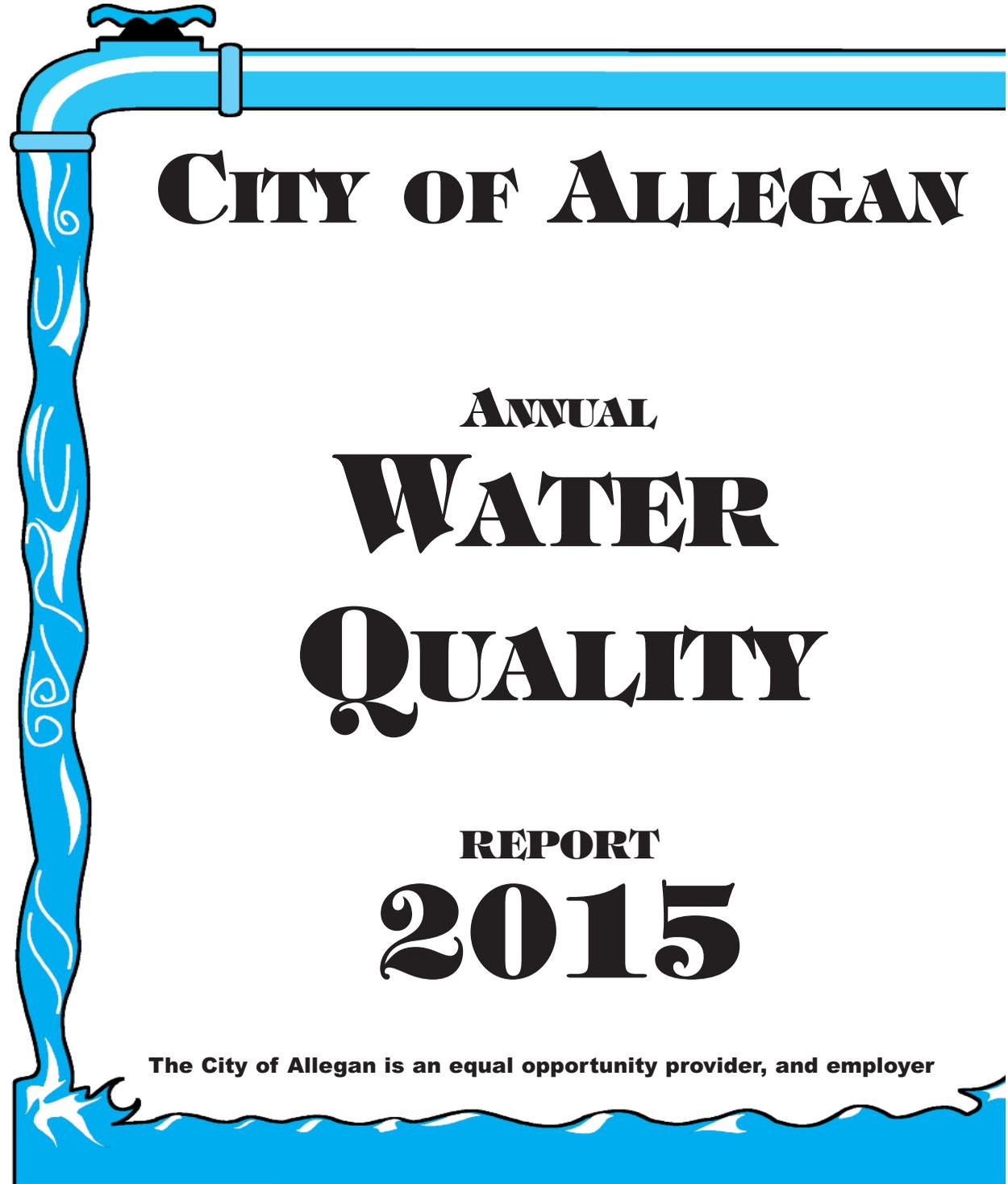
To see the Report online, go to <http://www.cityofallegan.org/reports/WaterQuality.pdf>

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Allegan Water Department
112 Locust Street • Allegan, MI 49010

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
REGARDING YOUR DRINKING WATER

ECRWSS
POSTAL CUSTOMER



The City of Allegan is an equal opportunity provider, and employer