

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
JACKSON DISTRICT OFFICE



RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

DAN WYANT
DIRECTOR

October 5, 2015

Mr. Keith Kotsch
P.O. Box 90
121 North Main Street
Brooklyn, Michigan 49230-0090

Dear Mr. Kotsch:

SUBJECT: Village of Brooklyn – WSSN: 0920
Lead and Copper Monitoring of Drinking Water Taps

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance (ODWMA) received your report for the monitoring period June 1, 2015, through September 30, 2015.

Action Levels in parts per billion (ppb)	Results this monitoring period		Next monitoring period	
	90 th Percentile	No. of Samples Above Action Level	No. of Samples Required	Take Samples Within These Dates
Lead 15 ppb	4 ppb	0	10	June 1, 2018, and September 30, 2018 Submit results to this office by October 10, 2018
Copper 1,300 ppb	230 ppb	0		

Ninety percent of the sites you tested are within action levels under the administrative rules promulgated under the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended. These results must be reported in your 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) due to our office, your customers, and the local health department by July 1, 2016.

Samples due during the next period continue your triennial monitoring. Please make every attempt to select the same sites used in the previous monitoring period, giving Tier 1 sites first priority. If original sites are unavailable, select replacement sites based on the Tier 1, 2, and 3 criteria. We strongly encourage you to sample early in the monitoring period.

If you have any questions, please contact me at by email at antilj@michigan.gov or at the phone number below.

Sincerely,

Jeff Antil
Drinking Water Analyst
Jackson District Office
Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
517-780-7840

ja:red



VILLAGE OF BROOKLYN WATER SYSTEM

Consumer Confidence Report

For 2014

Quality On Tap: Our Commitment/Our Profession

The Village of Brooklyn strives to provide you with the best drinking water possible. The purpose of this report is to provide you with information about your drinking water. The report explains where your water comes from and the treatment it receives before it reaches your tap. The report also lists all the contaminants detected in your water and an explanation of any violations in the past year. In order to ensure that your tap water is safe, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water produced by public water systems.

Since 1952 the Village of Brooklyn has supplied water to its residents. Over the years the water system has been improved in the following ways:

- In 2012 to provide the residents with the best possible drinking water Utilities Services, LLC was contracted to perform all maintenance of the 300,000-gallon water tower. The water tower was taken off-line, drained, chemically cleaned and inspected as part of our continued asset management program. This maintenance will occur every two years.
- In 2012 an active electric mixer was added to the 300,000-gallon water tower to continually keep the water mixed 24/7.
- In 2012 upgrades were made to the water plant to be able to maintain constant water pressure throughout the system during preventative maintenance of the water tower or in the event of an emergency.
- In 2014 the installation of (6), new more efficient fire hydrants to the system, helping with fire protection.
- In 2014 the installation of new 8 and 12-inch water main replacing smaller main on Marshall St and Water St, which will make for better flow throughout the Village.

Brooklyn Village water is obtained from ground water pumped from deep wells located in the village limits. 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, wildlife and livestock.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be natural or may result from storm runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and farming.
- Organic chemicals including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also originate from gas stations, storm runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive substances, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

The aquifer from which this groundwater is obtained is characterized as "unconfined". Michigan Department of Environmental Quality determined that Brooklyn's public wells possess a "high" susceptibility to contamination. However, no Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violations have occurred, the well construction meet state and federal standards, there are no potential sources of contamination within the standard isolation area, and known sources of contamination within the wellhead protection area are being remediated to prevent movement of contamination to the municipal wells. The Village of Brooklyn is a cooperating member of the Jackson County Wellhead Protection program. Source water assessment information is available at the Village Office, 121 N. Main Street, Brooklyn, MI, or by email to info@villageofbrooklyn.com.

After the water comes from the wells it is aerated and filtered to remove iron, then treated with fluoride to preserve dental health and with chlorine to protect you against microbial contaminants. The water is routinely sampled and tested for various contaminants as required by law. The table below lists all contaminants that were found in tests required by the State in 2014. In some cases where the concentrations of contaminants are not expected to change frequently, monitoring tests are done less than annually. The most recent results of those tests are also shown in the table. Violations would be printed in **bold** and explained fully. As of this report, the Village water is within all quality limits as required by the Michigan Safe Water Drinking Act, #399 PA 1976. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some 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 harmful 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 population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons 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).

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.

The public is welcome to comment on or question this report at any meeting of the Brooklyn Village Council. Regular meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 6:00 PM in the Brooklyn Village Office, 121 N Main Street, Brooklyn, Michigan, or by sending written comments to Village of Brooklyn, PO Box 90, Brooklyn, MI 49230, by fax to 517.592.2277, or by email to info@villageofbrooklyn.com.

REPORT OF REGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN BROOKLYN WATER --- 2014

During 2014 no violations were observed, and all regulated substances detected were well within stringent Federal and State limits.

Substance	Highest detected level	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganics							
Fluoride	0.85 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	N/A	07/30/2014	No	Erosion of Natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium ¹	14 ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	07/30/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (MRDL)	.86 ppm	4 ppm MRDL	4 ppm MRDLG	0.48-1.26 ppm	Monthly	No	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Lead ²	5 ppb	15 ppb	0 ppb	0 of 10 tested homes exceeded action level	08/30/2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	160 ppb	1300 ppb	1300 ppb	0 of 10 tested homes exceeded action level	08/30/2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic ³	3ppb	10 ppb	0	N/A	09/02/2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	0.10ppm	2ppm	2ppm	N/A	09/03/2008	No	Discharges of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural Discharge from metal refineries; deposits
Organics							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	9 ppb	60 ppb	N/A	N/A	08/01/2014	No	By-product of drinking water Disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	18.5 ppb	80 ppb	N/A	N/A	08/01/2014	No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Radionuclides							
Gross alpha emitters	2.9 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	N/A	8/28/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226/228	1.5 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	N/A	8/28/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional analyses were done in 2014 to detect the presence of numerous organic compounds. All such tests were negative and none of these substances were detected. Additional analyses were done in 2014 to detect antimony, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, mercury, nickel, selenium, thallium, and in 2014 to detect numerous carbamates, herbicides and pesticides. All such tests were negative and none of these substances were detected.

¹ Sodium levels are provided for individuals with particular dietary and health concerns.

² 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. The Village of Brooklyn 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 two 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>.

³ “While your drinking water meets EPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.”

Terms and Abbreviations:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLGs as possible using the best treatment technology.
- **N/A=Not Applicable**
- **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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected health, risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below, which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) **ppb:** parts per billion **ppm:** parts per million **N/A:** not applicable **ND:** not detected

For additional information about your drinking water or the contents of this report, contact the Director of Public Works at 121 N. Main Street, P.O. Box 90, Brooklyn, MI 49230, or call 517.592.5873 or email keithkotsch@villageofbrooklyn.com
Individual copies of the 2014 Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed, but copies can be obtained at the Village of Brooklyn Office at 121 N. Main St. Brooklyn, MI 49230.