

Revised



**2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Coleman Municipal Water System
May 20, 2025**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source consists of two (2) wells drawing from a glacial drift as deep as 555 feet deep.

We're also pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Eric Cozat at 989-465-9182. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the 4th Tuesday of the month, 7:30 pm at the Coleman City Hall 201 E. Railway St.

Your water comes from 2 groundwater wells, each over 95 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, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source is high for both wells.

The City of Coleman Municipal Water System routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) prescribes regulations, which limit the amount 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 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:

Microbial contaminants, such as; viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- 1.) 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.
- 2.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- 3.) 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.
- 4.) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Average (Avg) - A running average of all samples collected during the reporting period.

Running Annual Average (RRA) A Running Annual Average is the sum of all samples collected during the year divided by the number of sampling periods, such as quarterly.

Maximum (Max) - The maximum value of all samples used to calculate the Average. This is the upper part of the range of sample values.

Minimum (Min) - The minimum value of all samples used to calculate the Average. This is the lower part of the range of sample values.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter – one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)

Action Level (Al) - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The “Maximum Allowed” is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known of expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Level 1 Assessment – A study of the water supply to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants						
Combined Radium Most recent analysis performed 7/31/17	N	0.57	pCi//L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Regulated Chemicals						
Arsenic Most recent analysis performed 7/13/21	N	4	ppb	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium Most recent analysis performed 7/13/21	N	0.060	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper 90 th Percentile Most recent analyst -7/13/21	N	0.8 Range 0.1 – 0.9	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride Most recent analyst -7/13/21	N	ND	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead 90 th Percentile Most recent analyst – 7/23/25	N	2 Range ND - 3	ppb	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Most recent analyst 7/13/21	N	0.8	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)						
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	N	13	ppt	0	420	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Stain-resistant treatments.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	N	2	ppt	N/A	400,000	Firefighting foam; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	N	2	ppt	N/A	N/A	Firefighting foam; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities.

Un-Regulated Chemicals						
Sulfate Most recent analyst -7/23/25	N	29 Range 26 -33	ppm			Natural occurring element in water supply.
Sodium (automated) Most recent analyst -7/23/25	N	31 Range 20 -31	ppm			Natural occurring element in water supply.

Chloride Most recent analyst -7/23/25	N	73 Range 67 -85	ppm			Natural occurring element in water supply.
Hardness as CaCO ₃ Most recent analyst – 7/23/25	N	309 Range 317 - 339	ppm			Natural occurring element in water supply.
Calcium Most recent analyst -7/23/25	N	86 Range 89 - 96	ppm			Natural occurring element in water supply
Magnesium Most recent analyst -7/23/25	N	23 Range 23 - 24	ppm			Natural occurring element in water supply

Note: All Lead and Copper samples tested did not exceed the regulated Action Levels

Note: Bacteriological samples taken during October 2024 have come back from the Lab as positive (present) samples. All other bacteriological samples have come back from the Lab as negative (absent). Bacteriological samples, not a health threat in itself; are used to indicate whether other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

Note: You will notice that some samples were not taken for some of the contaminants in before 2017. This is because those samples are required to be done once every three years or more, depending on the schedule given to us by the Michigan Department of the Environment, Great Lakes and Energy.

Contaminants	Susceptible Vulnerable Subpopulation	Level of Concern
Fecal Coliform/E. Coli	Infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems	Confirmed presence (any confirmed detect)
Copper	People with Wilson's Disease	1.3 mg/l (ppm)
Fluoride	Children	4.0 mg/l (ppm)
Lead	Infants and children	15.0 mg/l (ppm)
Nitrate	Infants below the age of 6 months.	10.0 mg/l (ppm)
Nitrite	Infants below the age of 6 months	1.0 mg/l (ppm)

"Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially for pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Coleman 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 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 the City of Coleman and 989-465-9182 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>.

What does this report mean?

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

During the past year we were required to conduct one assessment. The one Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action (system chlorination) and we completed all of these actions.

During the past year one Level 2 Assessments was required to be completed for our water supply. The one Level 2 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action (system chlorination) and we completed all of these actions.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct the problems that were found during these assessments.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office, at 989-465-9182, if you have questions or wish a copy of this report. Copies of this report results will also be made available at the Coleman City Hall.

The staff of the City of Coleman work very hard each and every day of the year to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please contact our office for any information on how to protect our water resources.

