Village of Holly
Consumers Confidence Report
Water Quality Report
2004

April 1, 2005

The Village of Holly water supply comes from three (3) wells located in the Village of Holly. Wells are approximately 210 feet deep and are imbedded into the Marshall Sandstone Formation. Water is pumped from the wells and flows through an aerator and into a detention tank allowing for the oxidation of iron. After oxidation, the water is pumped through three (3) filters for iron removal. After filtration, chlorine and fluoride are added and the water is then pumped to the distribution system.

Last Year, as in the past years your tap water met all E.P.A. and state drinking water standards, except for one monthly sampling period. During the month of May one monthly routine bacteriological sample came back positive for the presence of total coliform bacteria. Three re-samples were collected within the required (24) hour period, and were found to be negative for the presence of total coliform bacteria: one was taken from the original sampling point, one was taken upstream and one sample was taken downstream from the original point.

Water Quality Information

1) 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's tap drinking water hotline (1-800-426-4791).

2) Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general public. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer and 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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lesson 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 and bottle water) include lakes, rivers, 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 animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
* **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wild life.

* **Inorganic contaminants,** such as salts and metals, which can be naturally/occurring or resulting from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

***Pesticides and herbicides,** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water 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 amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and dairy administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2004 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 the table is from testing done in January 1 to December 31 2004. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less then once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

***Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLG does not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contaminants.

***Maximum residual disinfectant level or (MRDL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

***Maximum Contaminants Level Goal (MCLG): T**he level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, MCLG allow for a margin of safety.

***Maximum contaminants Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MLC are set as close to the MCLG as possible using the best available treatment technology.

***Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

***N/A:** not applicable
***ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter
***ppm:** part per million or milligrams per liter
***N/D:** not detectable at testing limit
***pCi/L:** picocuries per liter
***N/R:** not regulated

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Holly Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic contaminants							
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.6	N/A	2001	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	0	N/A	2001	No	Erosion of natural deposits
*Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	8	8-23	2-03	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.12	N/A	3-01	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	10	N/A	3-01	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposit.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.2	N/A	6-04	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1	N/A	3-01	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Unregulated Contaminants							
Sulfate (ppm)	N/R	N/A	51	N/A	2-04	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	N/R	N/A	74	N/A	2-04	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Contaminant monitoring performed at the consumer's tap:							
Copper (ppb)	AL=1300	1300	120	0 homes > AL	2002	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	3	O homes > AL	2002	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	44.6	N/A	2004	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	60	N/A	0	N/A	2004	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDL G = 4	0.54	0.25 – 0.64	Monthly	No	Water additive used to control soil microbes.

Microbial Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Number Detected	Violation	Typical Source of contamination
Total Coliform	1 positive monthly sample	0	1	No	Naturally present in 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 wastes.

NOTES: *These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then the MCL is .05 mg/l and there is no MCLG.
** Unregulated contaminant are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where these contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

Health Effects Language

Total Trihelomethunes
TTHM (ppb) Some people who drink water containing trihalomethunes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb) Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer

Chlorine (ppm) Some people who drink water containing, chlorine well in excess of the MDRL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MDRL could experience stomach discomfort.

Copper Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Fluoride Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

Lead Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Sulfate Over 500 may have laxative effect especially for new supply users (travelers diarrhea).

Arsenic Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Sodium All persons on restricted salt diets should notify their physician of their water supply sodium content.

Barium Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Chromium Some people who drink water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

Selenium Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair and fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.

For more information please contact Mr. Mark Smith, Village of Holly, at (248) 634-2202, or the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality at (734) 953-1439.

This notice is being sent to you by the Village of Holly.

Public Meeting Information

Village Council meetings are on second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Copies

The report will not be mailed to customers. Copies are available for inspection during regular business hours at the Village of Holly, 202 S. Saginaw St., Holly, MI.

For Additional Information

For more information on the Consumer Confidence Report or water quality, please contact the Village of Holly:

Aaron Oppenheimer Village Manager (248) 634-9571	Marv Swanson D.P.W. Supervisor (248) 634-2202	Mark Smith Water Department (248) 634-2202

Certification WSSN: 3200

I certify that this water supply has fully complied with the public notification regulations in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act,1976 PA 399, as amended, and the Administrative rules.

Signature:_____Title:_____Date Distributed:_____

CWS name: _____

PWS I.D. no: _____

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

Certified by: Name _____

Title _____

Phone # _____ Date _____

_____

_____ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

_____

_____

_____ "Good Faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

_____ posting the CCR on the Internet at www. _____

_____ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area.

_____ advertising availability of the CCR in news media

_____ publication of CCR in local newspaper

_____ posting the CCR in public places

_____ delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

_____ delivery to community organizations