



THE VILLAGE OF
BROOKLYN
- MICHIGAN -

WATER QUALITY REPORT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



Village of Brooklyn, Michigan
Calendar Year 2024
Water Supply Serial Number: 0920



More Information

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The Consumer Confidence Report is made available annually as required by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) for informational purposes only. The report does not identify any areas of concern for the Village's drinking water supply. The Village of Brooklyn continues to provide residents with the best drinking water possible. The following information is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that the Village provided during 2024. Report details include where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State of Michigan.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from 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. Since 1952, the Village of Brooklyn has supplied drinking water to its customers from two groundwater wells with depths of 50 feet and 103 feet. The State of Michigan performed an assessment of the Village's source water to determine the susceptibility to or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is reflected on a seven-tiered scale from "very low" to "very high" based on geologic sensitivity, well construction, water chemistry and potential contamination sources.

The aquifer from which this groundwater is obtained is characterized as "unconfined," meaning that sources of surface water filter through the ground directly above the aquifer as opposed to confined aquifers that are separated from sources of surface water by an impermeable layer of rock. Therefore, the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) has determined that Brooklyn's public wells possess a "high" susceptibility to contamination. However, no Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violations have occurred; the well construction meets 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.





VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

- During 2006, the Village replaced its original water tower with a new 300,000-gallon water tower.
- During 2006, several water mains were replaced to increase water pressure and capacity.
- During 2015, the exterior of the water tower was power washed, primed and recoated with a two-part epoxy paint as part of the Village's asset management program.
- During 2017, the iron removal filter system at the water plant was taken offline for routine maintenance. The interior and exterior of the filter tank were blasted, primed, and recoated with a two-part epoxy paint. The anthracite filter media was replaced, and a dehumidifier was installed to control the sweating of the tank and piping throughout the water plant.
- During 2019, the Village's water tower was taken offline, drained, chemically cleaned, inspected and the interior recoated as part of the Village's asset management program.
- During 2019, the water main at S. King and Tiffany Streets was replaced to increase water pressure and capacity.
- During 2021, the water main on Lane Street between South Main and Julian was replaced to increase water pressure and capacity.
- During 2021, the water main on Irwin Street between South Main and Sherman was replaced to increase water pressure and capacity.
- During 2022, the water main on Jackson Street was replaced to increase water pressure and capacity.
- During 2022, the water main on Water Street & Tecumseh Street was replaced between School Street and River Street.
- During 2022, the master flow meter and fluoride feed pump were upgraded to provide a greater level of chemical overfeed protection to ensure the safety of the consumers.
- During 2023, the Village began replacing individual consumer water meters. The project will continue into 2024.
- During 2024, water meter replacement continued and consumers are now able to track their usage through the Water Smart Portal.

THE PRESENCE OF CONTAMINANTS IN WATER

The Village's drinking water is obtained from ground water pumped from deep wells located within the Village's boundaries. As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and may pick up substances associated with the presence of animals and/or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in sources of drinking water 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 water 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 and residential uses.
- Radioactive substances, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- 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, urban storm runoff, and septic systems.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations also establish acceptable limits for contaminants in bottled water which provides the same level of protection for public health.

After the water comes from the Village's wells, it is aerated and filtered to remove iron, treated with fluoride to preserve dental health, and treated with chlorine to protect consumers 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 of Michigan in 2024. In some cases where the concentrations of contaminants are not expected to change frequently, monitoring tests may be done less than annually. The most recent results of those tests are shown in the table. Violations, if any occurred, would be printed in bold type and would be fully explained. As of this report, the Village water meets or exceeds all quality requirements as established by the Michigan Safe Water Drinking Act (PA 399 of 1976). All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain a small amount 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



VULNERABILITY OF SUB-POPULATIONS

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 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).

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that the Village detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a risk to public health. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2024. The State of Michigan allows the Village 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 the data are representative of current water quality, but some data may be 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 Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. Meetings will be held at the Brooklyn Branch of the Jackson County District Library, 207 N. Main Street, Brooklyn, Michigan. Written comments may be mailed to the Village of Brooklyn, P.O. Box 90, Brooklyn, MI 49230, by fax to (517) 592-2277, or by email to info@villageofbrooklyn.com.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- 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 Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 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 or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- N/A: Not Applicable
- ND: Not detectable at testing limit
- ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter
- ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- ppt: Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
- pCi/l: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 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.

REPORT OF REGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN THE VILLAGE OF BROOKLYN DRINKING WATER DURING 2024 (NOTE: DURING 2024, ALL REGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTED WERE WELL WITHIN STRINGENT FEDERAL AND STATE STANDARDS.)

| Regulated Contaminant | Highest Detected Level | MCL | MCLG | Range of Detections | Most Recent Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--|
| Inorganics | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 0.95 ppm | 4 ppm | 4 ppm | 0.72 - 0.95 ppm | 12/21/2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Sodium ¹ (ppm) | 18 ppm | N/A | N/A | N/A | 7/17/2024 | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chlorine ² (MRDL) | 0.79 ppm | 4 ppm MRDL | 4 ppm MRDLG | 0.62 ppm - 0.79 ppm | Monthly | No | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |
| Lead ³ (ppb) | 4 ppb | 12 ppb | 0 ppb | 0 ppb - 4 ppb | 7/10/2024 | No | Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (ppm) | 0.2 ppm | 1.3 ppm | 1.3 ppm | 0.0 ppm - 0.2 ppm | 7/10/2024 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Arsenic ⁴ (ppb) | 3 ppb | 10 ppb | 0 | N/A | 11/3/2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium (ppm) | 0.12 ppm | 2 ppm | 2 ppm | N/A | 11/3/2017 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate | 0.12 ppm | 10 ppm | 0 | N/A | 8/14/2024 | No | Naturally present in the environment, can also enter water through various sources, including fertilizers, manure, and wastewater. |
| Organics | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 19 ppb | 80 ppb | N/A | N/A | 7/17/2024 | No | By-product of drinking water Chlorination. |
| Radium-226/228 (pCi/L) | 2.29 pCi/L | 5 pCi/L | 5 pCi/L | N/A | 7/11/2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 0.044 pCi/L | 15 pCi/L | 0 pCi/L | N/A | 7/11/2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |


1) Sodium is not a regulated contaminant; however, sodium levels are provided for individuals with dietary and health concerns.

2) The chlorine level detected was calculated using a running annual average. Village drinking water is tested monthly, so chlorine levels are averaged for the calendar year.

3) Information about 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. Though the Village is not aware of the presence of any lead service leads, since lead pipe was not in use in 1952 when the Village began providing drinking water, lead solder remained in use until 1986. The Village of Brooklyn is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in privately owned residential and commercial properties. When your water has not been in use for several hours, you may 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 1-800-426-4791 or at <https://www.epa.gov/lead/learn-about-lead>

4) "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."

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD



Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially 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 Brooklyn 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.

The Village of Brooklyn is committed to providing safe and reliable drinking water to all of its residents. As part of a nationwide effort to locate lead service lines for replacement, the Village undertook diligent verification efforts between June and October of 2024. We are pleased to announce that through a comprehensive physical verification process, which included interior pipe material verification and physical inspections of both public and private water service lines, we have confirmed that 110 inspected service lines are not made of lead pipe. This direct physical verification, combined with our comprehensive records of service line installations and ongoing water main replacement projects, provides us with strong assurance that the Village of Brooklyn has no lead water service lines in its distribution system. Residents can be confident that the water delivered to their homes meets State and Federal standards. If you would like to know what material your water service lines is, a copy of the Complete Distribution System Material Inventory is available at the village office or by email.

For any questions or further information, please contact Andrew Cox, Water Operator at 517-435-9332 or waterdept@villageofbrooklyn.com



The 2024 Consumer confidence report will also be available on the Village of Brooklyn's website at https://villageofbrooklyn.com/pdfs/reports/consumerconfidence/ConsumerConfidenceRpt_2024.pdf