2025 Water Quality Report for the Village of Millington

This report covers the drinking water quality for the Village of Millington for the 2025 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2025. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from 2 groundwater wells, each 390 feet deep from the Marshall Aquifer. 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 source. The susceptibility of our source is low according to the report.

There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply. We have completed phase 1 & 2 of our wellhead protection program.

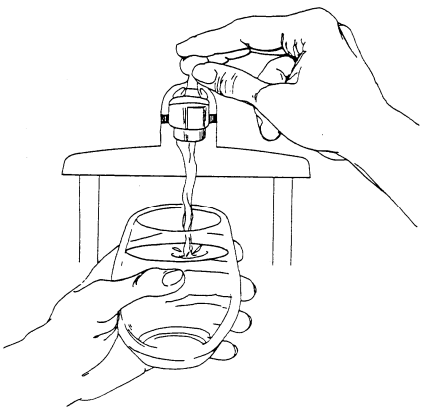
If you would like to know more about the report please contact Garth Ratza or Michael Schiefer at 989-871-2701 or e-mail at vom_dpw@millingtonvillage.org

- **Contaminants and their presence in water:** 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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 (800-426-4791).

- **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.

- 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 wildlife.
  - **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.
  - **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
  - **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
  - **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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.



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

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2025 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, 2025. 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.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

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- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. 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): means 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): means the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- N/A: Not applicable ND: not detectable at testing limit ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
- Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.60	0.60		2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	0	0		2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.12	0.12		2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	34	34		2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	8	8		2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	0.64	0.56-0.77		2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
	4	4						
	The running annual average for chlorine 0.64 PPM							
Radioactive Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Your Water**	**Range**		**Sample Date**	**Violation Yes / No**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	0	0		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0	0		2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant **			**Your Water**	**Range**		**Sample Date**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**	
Sulfate (ppm)			52	52		2025	Erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium (ppm)			24	24		2025	Erosion of natural deposits	

Iron (ppm)	0	0		2025	Erosion of natural deposits	
Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	324	324		2025	Erosion of natural deposits	
Chloride (ppm)	28	28		2025	Erosion of natural deposits	
Bromoform (ppb)	3	3		2025	Drinking water chlorination	
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	12	12		2025	Drinking water chlorination	
Chloroform (ppb)	8	8		2025	Drinking water chlorination	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	11	11		2025	Drinking water chlorination	

Contaminant Subject to AL	**MCL**	**MCLG**	90% of Samples ≤ This Level	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Number of Samples Above AL**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	12	0	2	0-3	2023	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	0-0.9	2023	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

* EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

** Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

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. The Village of Millington 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Microbial Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Number Detected**	**Violation Yes / No**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Total Coliform Bacteria	>1 positive monthly sample (>5% of monthly samples positive)	0	0	No	Naturally present in the 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 waste

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements: The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2025.

We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Copies are available at the Village of Millington office, 8569 State Street. This report will not be sent to you.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. Council meetings are held the 2nd Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at 8569 State Street at the Village Office. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Garth Ratza at 989-871-2701 or e-mail at vom_dpw@millingtonvillage.org You can view this report at www.millingtonvillage.org For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

The Village of Millington currently has a wellhead protection program to ensure the safety of your drinking water into the future.

We at the Village of Millington work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us to protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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 Millington 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 lead 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 Village of Millington and Garth Ratza] 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*

Our water supply has 0 lead service lines and 250 service lines of unknown material out of a total of 478 service lines. If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: Garth Ratza DPW Superintendent at (989) 871-2701 or vom_dpw@millingtonvillage.org
The 2024 Village of Millington CCR was missing the sample table of results for both lead and copper. The sample table for The Village of Millington 2025 CCR is corrected and the results from the most recent monitoring ranged from 0-3 ppb for lead and 0-0.9 ppm for copper.

Copies of this report are available at the Village of Millington Office.

Submitted by Garth Ratza
Superintendent of Public Works