



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
 OFFICE OF DRINKING WATER AND MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE
**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY
 CERTIFICATE OF DISTRIBUTION**

Issued under authority of 1976 PA 399 and Administrative Rules, as amended.
 Failure to submit certification is a violation of the Act and may subject the water supply to enforcement penalties.

Supply Name: Codgewith Farms County: Clinton WSSN: 40599
 Population: 500 or fewer people 501 – 9,999 people 10,000 or more people

Community water supplies must confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) and any enclosed Public Notices (PN) or notices of CCR availability, have been distributed to customers by July 1 as required under administrative rules R 325.10415 and R 325.10404(4)(c). Supplies must also certify that the information contained in the CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). **Return the certification to the appropriate DEQ district office by October 1.** For addresses, visit www.michigan.gov/deq, click on Locations.

Method of delivery to DEQ
 Mail Email Hand Delivery Other _____ Date delivered: _____

Method of delivery to Local Health Department
 Mail Email Hand Delivery Other _____ Date delivered: _____

Method or combination of methods to directly deliver CCR to each bill paying customer. Check all that apply.
 Mail or hand deliver a paper copy of CCR. Date(s) mailed or hand delivered: _____
 Mail or hand deliver notification that the CCR is available at a direct URL. Date(s) delivered to customers: July 10, 2017
 Email notification that CCR is available at direct URL: Date(s) emailed: _____
 Email notification that CCR is attached to the email. Date(s) emailed: _____
 Email notification that CCR is embedded in the email. Date(s) emailed: _____

- If using notification of CCR availability:
1. Mail a paper CCR to customers who request it and to customers known to be incapable of receiving electronically.
 2. Include a copy of the notification to the DEQ district office with this certification form.
 3. Explain the nature of the notification, prominently display the direct URL, include statement how to request a paper copy.

Example of Notification of CCR Availability Subject Line: 2012 Drinking Water Quality Report Available.
 Message: Your annual report on the source and quality of your drinking water is available on the Web at www.anytown.gov/waterqualityreport. To have a copy mailed to you, contact Anytown at 555-111-1111 or water@anytown.gov.

Option for supplies serving fewer than 10,000 persons: Publish entire report in newspaper, and notify customers via newspaper(s) in which CCR published, mail, email or hand delivery that individual copies will not be mailed, and include statement how to request a paper copy.
 Date(s) of publication: _____

Option for supplies serving 500 or fewer persons: Notify customers via mail, email, hand delivery or, with DEQ approval, posting in public places, that a copy of the report is available from the water supply on request.
 Date(s) of notification: June 20, 2017

Post on Internet (required for supplies serving >100,000, optional for others)
 Internet address: Codgewithfarms.info/resident-info- Date accessible: June 20, 2017

"Good Faith" efforts to reach non-bill-paying consumers (in addition to the method(s) above). Check all that apply.

Mail the report to all postal patrons. Zip codes and dates mailed: _____
 Mail to each service connection physical address. Date(s) mailed: _____
 Advertise the availability of the report in the newspapers, on TV, and on the radio.
 Publish the report in a local newspaper.
 Post the report in public places such as cafeterias in public buildings, libraries, churches, and schools. Clubhouse
 Deliver multiple copies for distribution by single-bill customers, e.g., apartments or private employers.
 Deliver the report to community organizations.
 Other: _____

Send to the DEQ a copy of the news articles, a list of channels broadcast and dates, and a list of locations/organizations reports delivered to and dates.

A Tier 3 Public Notice is Distributed with this CCR

This CCR is being used to deliver a Tier 3 Public Notice for one or more violations. To use this Tier 3 delivery option, the CCR must be directly delivered to each bill paying customer or, with DEQ approval, continuously posted, and must be issued within 12 months of learning of the violation. A copy of this form must be delivered to the DEQ within 10 days of delivering the CCR to customers to meet the public notification requirements.

Name/Title: Glenna Adams / water operator
 Signature: _____ Date: June 14, 2017

See reverse side for U.S. EPA Expectations for Electronic Delivery of CCR



2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System: Cadgewith Farms WSSN: 40599 District: Lansing

Dear Cadgewith Resident,

We are pleased to present this year's annual water quality report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Federal and State of Michigan Safe Drinking Water Acts (SDMA). This report discussed the source of your tap water, the results of tests that we regularly conduct to assure the quality of your water and additional information that you may wish to know about your drinking water. This report is from the year prior.

About my water:

- Cadgewith Farms has two wells both 400 feet below ground, serving 228 homes. The source of this plentiful supply is an underground aquifer called the Saginaw Formation, which underlies much Mid-Michigan. Water from this aquifer is brought up into the well house via 2 wells and pumps, into a storage tank, and disbursed out to our customer. We have no treatment on this water.
- For more information on the Saginaw formation and safe drinking water, visit the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at www3.epa.gov.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants, at low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, that data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one-year-old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Definitions

- MCL (Maximum Contaminate Level)- The highest level of a contaminate that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- MCLG (Maximum Contaminate Level Goal)- The level of a contaminate in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)- 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.
- MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal)- The level of a drinking water disinfection 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.
- AL (Action Level)- The concentration of a contaminate which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- TT (Treatment Technique)- A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminate in drinking water.



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Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Year Sampled	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radioactive Contaminant						Typical Source of Contaminant
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.8	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant Subject to AL	Action Level	MCLG	90% of Samples ≤ This Level	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)***	15	0	0.5	2015		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2015		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant **			Level Detected	Year Sampled	Comments	
Sodium (ppm)			none	2016	Typical source is erosion of natural deposits	
Hardness as CaCO ₃			none	2016	Typical source is erosion of natural deposits	
Chloride (ppm)			none	2016	Typical source is erosion of natural deposits	
Microbial Contaminants	MCL		MCLG	Number Detected	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	>1 positive monthly sample (>5.0% of monthly samples positive)		0	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	Routine and repeat sample total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or <i>E. coli</i> positive		0	0	NO	Human and animal fecal waste

Units

- ppm (parts per million)
- pCi/L (picocuries per liter) a measure of radioactivity
- NA (not applicable)
- ND (not detected)
- NR (Monitoring not required, but recommended)

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

- Drinking water, including bottled water, may have reasonably small amounts of 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 environmental protection agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water hotline (800-426-4791).
- The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottles water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or



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- through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radio active material can pick up substances from the presence of animal or from human activity.
- Surface waters and aquifers can be contaminated by various chemicals, microbes, and radionuclides. Disinfection of drinking water has dramatically reduced the prevalence of waterborne diseases (such as typhoid, cholera, and hepatitis) in the United States. Other processes may also be used to treat drinking water depending on the characteristics of and contaminants in the source water.
 - Common sources of drinking water contaminants include:
 - **Industry and agriculture.** Organic solvents, petroleum products, and heavy metals from disposal sites or storage facilities can migrate into aquifers. Pesticides and fertilizers can be carried into lakes and streams by rainfall runoff or snowmelt, or can percolate into aquifers.
 - **Human and animal waste.** Human wastes from sewage and septic systems can carry harmful microbes into drinking water sources, as can wastes from animal feedlots and wildlife. Major contaminants include Giardia, Cryptosporidium, and E. coli.
 - **Treatment and distribution.** While treatment can remove many contaminants, it can also leave behind byproducts (such as trihalomethanes) that may themselves be harmful. Water can also become contaminated after it enters the distribution system, from a breach in the piping system or from corrosion of plumbing materials made from lead or copper.
 - **Natural sources.** Some ground water is unsuitable for drinking because the local underground conditions include high levels of certain contaminants. For example, as ground water travels through rock and soil, it can pick up naturally occurring arsenic, other heavy metals, or radionuclides.
 - 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 (FDA) regulations establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Do I need to take special precautions?

- Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/ AIDS or other immune 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/ Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the safe water drinking hotline (800-426-4791).
- 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. Cadgewith Farms is



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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>.

- Arsenic and nitrates are naturally occurring metals. It occurs in rocks, soils and waters that come in contact with these rocks and soils. If levels are present in water contact your water authority and the EPA water hotline (800-426-4791).
- Informational statements for vulnerable sub-populations on the following contaminants if detected over the level of concern: lead, copper, nitrate, fluoride, fecal coliform, or *E. coli*. See R 325.10420 (Rule 420).

How can you get involved?

- If you would like to get involved to help protect our water source check out www.epa.gov/safewater/.
- Help protect this essential resource by:
 - Conserve, saving water reduced energy costs and helps keep more water in our lakes, rivers, and ground water supply.
 - Never Flush, many items containing toxins, are bio-degradable. They clog pipes, destroy protective bacteria and wreak havoc at the waste water treatment plants.
 - Medications are NOT safe to flush. They break down in the water and wastewater treatment plants are not equipped to remove them and they end up back in our water supply.
 - Waste disposal, dispose of waste properly (gasoline's, oils, pesticides, paints, and antifreeze) are toxic substances poured/ spilled on the ground or down a drain can contaminate the water you drink.

For more information on your water please contact

- Glenna Adams (517)371-1101
- Cadgewithfarm@gmail.com
- EPA's Safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791)