2025 Water Quality Report for The Village of Lawrence

Water Supply Serial Number: 03820

This report covers the drinking water quality for the Village of Lawrence 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from 3 groundwater wells, each over 74ft 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 was determined to have a moderate susceptibility to contamination.

There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply. We are making efforts to protect our sources following EGLE required water sampling on all 3 wells, along with samples from the Distribution System.

If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: The Lawrence Village Hall.

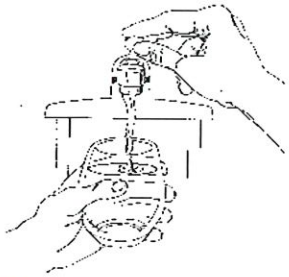
Contaminants and their presence in water: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. 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. U.S. EPA/Center for Disease Control 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, 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 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 through 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 the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- 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): 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 risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- 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 that 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.

1Monitoring Data for Regulated Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	4.2	0-4.2	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.15	.0-.15	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND	ND	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	ND	ND	ND	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium[1] (ppm)	N/A	N/A	15	12 – 17	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	16	0-16	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	ND	ND	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine[2] (ppm)	4	4	.55	.3 - .68	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform (total number or % of positive samples/month)	TT	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli in the distribution system (positive samples)	See E. coli note[3]	0	ND	N/A	2025	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicator – E. coli at the source (positive samples)	TT	N/A	ND	N/A	2025	No	Human and animal fecal waste

Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.

2 The chlorine "Level Detected" was calculated using a running annual average.

3 *E. coli* MCL violation occurs if: (1) routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive, or (2) the supply fails to take all required repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample, or (3) the supply fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Notice of Violations for Water Quality Parameter Sampling 2024:

During the monitoring period from April 13, 2025 to April 26, 2025, we did not take the required number of routine samples for W.Q.P. This violation did not pose a threat to the quality of the drinking water.

During the monitoring period from January 1 2025 to September 30, 2025, we did not take the required number of routine samples for PFAS for Well #4. This violation did not pose a threat to the quality of the drinking water.

In July 2019 the State of Michigan implemented a Water Quality Parameters Testing Program for systems using Corrosion Control Treatment. (Treating Potable Water with Phosphate). During that time, EGLE collected sampling data from these WQP samples to set Acceptable Operating Ranges for the Village. During this time, the Village had difficulty keeping Phosphate Residual Levels at the EGLE required parameters (considerably below). The Village worked with EGLE and Elhorn Engineering to improve the Phosphate Treatment process. This process included a Phosphate Chemical change late in December of 2023. During this time, EGLE Implemented the Required Phosphate Residual Parameters (beginning January 1, 2024), anything outside of set parameters would be a Violation. PO4 residual had to be at least above 1.5 ppm and PH was to be above 7.0. The Village asked for an extension of the set parameters since we were in the process of changing Phosphate chemicals (previous test and data collected showed the Village would reach the Required Parameters of PO4). EGLE denied our request for an extension. During the time frame of the old Phosphate residual leaving the system, and the new Phosphate taking over, the Village was below the required PO4 residual, which resulted in a Treatment Technique Violation the 1st 2 weeks of January. Since the new PO4 chemical is in place, the Village has "Met & Maintained" all required Phosphate Residual Parameters.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (ppt)	370	N/A	ND	ND x 3 wells	2025	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	420	N/A	ND	ND x 3 wells	2025	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	51	N/A	ND	ND x 3 wells	2025	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	400,000	N/A	ND	ND x 3 wells	2025	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	6	N/A	ND	ND x 3 wells	2025	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	16	N/A	ND	ND x 3 wells	2025	No	Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	8	N/A	ND	ND x 3 wells	2025	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels (AL)	Action Level	MCLG	Your Water[4]	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	12	0	3 ppb	0-7 ppb	1/25 - 6/30/25	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3 ppm	0-0.4ppm	7/25-12/31/25	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	12	0	0 ppb	0-18ppb	7/1/25 - 12/31/25	1	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

4 Ninety (90) percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

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 Lawrence 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 Lawrence and CONTACT Brian Johnson 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*

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

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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.

Our water supply has 383 service lines of unknown material.

Copper (ppm)	1.3	13	0.4 ppm	0-0.6pp m	7/25 - 12/31/25	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Monitoring and Reporting to the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) Requirements: The State of Michigan and the U.S. 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 Village Hall. This report will not be sent to you.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality to Monthly meeting held on the First Wednesday of each month at 6pm. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact The Village of Lawrence. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at http://www.epa.gov/safewater.