



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY
DRINKING WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY
CERTIFICATE OF DISTRIBUTION**

Issued under authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 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: Village Of Lawton	County: Van Buren	WSSN: 3830
Population: <input type="checkbox"/> 500 or fewer people	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 501 – 9,999 people	<input type="checkbox"/> 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 Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE). **Return the certification to the appropriate EGLE district office by October 1.** For addresses, visit Michigan.gov/CommunityWater, then click on District Offices Map and Contact Information.

Method of delivery to EGLE

Mail Email Hand Delivery Other _____ Date delivered: _____ 6-29-2020

Method of delivery to Local Health Department

Mail Email Hand Delivery Other _____ Date delivered: _____ 6-29-2020

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: _____ 6-29-2020

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 EGLE 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: 2018 Drinking Water Quality Report Available.
Message: Your annual report on the source and quality of your drinking water is available online 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 EGLE approval, posting in public places, that a copy of the report is available from the water supply on request.
Date(s) of notification: _____

Post on Internet (required for supplies serving ≥100,000, optional for others)

Internet address: _____ Date accessible: _____

"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.

Deliver multiple copies for distribution by single-bill customers, e.g., apartments or private employers.

Deliver the report to community organizations.

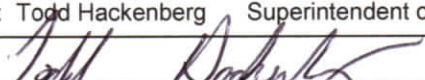
Other: Facebook page

Send to EGLE 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 EGLE 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 EGLE within ten days of delivering the CCR to customers to meet the public notification requirements.

Name/Title: **Todd Hackenberg Superintendent of Public Works**

Signature:  Date: **6-29-2020**

VILLAGE OF LAWTON 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

We here at the Village of Lawton work hard to provide top quality drinking water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us to protect our groundwater supply so that we may continue to provide Lawton with excellent drinking water now and in the future.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 system 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 infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Source water assessment and its availability

As required by the 1996 Amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) the state performed an assessment of Lawton's water source in 2015. The purpose of this assessment is to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination of our drinking water source. The susceptibility rating is on a seven tiered scale from very- low to very – high based

primarily on well log and location, geological sensitivity, well construction, water chemistry and isotope data and isolation from sources of contamination. Lawton's source changed in 2010 from 2 different well fields to 1 well head protection area. All village wells are now located in Lewis Park. this wellhead protection area according to the state assessment posses a Moderatly high susceptibility.

There does not appear to be any significant source of contamination in the wellhead protection area, however several potential sources of contamination exist within the wellhead protection area . We have been making efforts to protect our water source through the wellhead protection program and proper site plan reviews for new construction and reconstruction within the village.

In 2015, Lawton conducted an updated water reliability study which will help us in future efforts to upgrade water mains, pumping needs, storage capacity and new well locations. This study was completed in December of 2015 and is now available. You may obtain a full copy of the existing Source water assessment report and review the wellhead protection program or the 2015 water reliability study either at the Lawton Village Clerks office or the Department of public works.

Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminates The presence of contaminates does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminates and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA'S SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE (800-426-4791).

Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, 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 the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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, urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public

water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Lawton's Water Source

The Village has an excellent water source consisting of a 500,000 gallon elevated storage tank, 4 groundwater wells and approximately 11 miles of distribution water main. Our water is pumped fresh from these wells and no treatment is utilized at this time. Wells #4, #8, #9, and #10 are all located south of town in Lewis Park. These wells vary in depth from 110 ft. to 155 ft. and are situated in a sandy till to poorly bedded cobbly - sand formation, known as the Kalamazoo Moraine. In 2019 these wells pumped 165,866,000 gallons of water for Lawton's residents, businesses, and industries.

Additional Information for 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. Village Of Lawton 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>.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. 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.

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, the 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 concentrations 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	5	NA	5	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.11	.08	.11	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Copper - source water (ppm)	NA	1300 ppb	1.3	NA	1.3	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.11	.099	.11	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead - source water (ppb)	0	15 ppb	2.7	NA	2.7	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.070	.1	.071	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		6.8	6.34	7.43	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Microbiological Contaminants								
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system (positive samples)	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli - positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli.	0	NA	NA	2019	No	Human and animal fecal waste

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Fecal Indicator - E. coli at the source (positive samples)	0	0	0	NA	NA	2019	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform (RTCR) (% positive samples/month)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2019	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform (TCR) (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA	NA	2019	No	Naturally present in the environment

- ***0 Lead and 0 Copper samples were found to be above the respective action levels***

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Chloride	250 mg/l	12.2 mg/l	No	2019
Iron	.3 mg/l	.36 mg/l	No	2019

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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