

## 2025 Water Quality Report for the Village of Holly

This report covers the drinking water quality for the Village of Holly 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 four (4) wells located on the West side of town. Wells are approximately 210 feet deep and are embedded into sandstone (Marshall Formation). The State performed an assessment of our source water in 2003. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very-low" to "very-high" based on geologic sensitivity, well construction, and water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source is moderately high.

Several existing sources of contamination exist in the Holly Wellhead Protection area:

Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) sites are located at Adelphian Academy, 820 Academy Road; Village of Holly, 201 Elm Street; Holly Area Schools, 800 Elm Street; Fresh Air Society, 4236 Grange Hall Road; Holly Volunteer Ambulance, 504 Maple Street; Mobil Oil, 15241 North Holly Road; Muffler Man of Holly, 503 North Saginaw; Williard's Auto Repair, 402 North Saginaw; Mabel O. Barnes Trust, 1125 North Saginaw Street; Holly Gas Company Inc., 114 North Saginaw; Beacon & Bridge Market, 820 North Saginaw; and Larry Winklemann, 220 Elm Street.

Four Part 201 sites of environmental contamination include Delta Tube and Fabrication Corporation, 4149 Grange Hall Road; Carl Spencer, 422 North Saginaw Street; Larry Winklemann, 220 Elm Street; and E and S Trucking, 15391 Fish Lake Road.

Potential sources of contamination include Underground Storage Tank (UST) sites, Aboveground Storage Tank (AST) sites, and groundwater discharge permit sites. Abandoned wells provide a direct conduit for surface run-off and contaminants to easily reach the groundwater and may pose a potential problem. To ensure that these wells are not a potential threat, they should be searched and properly plugged.

We are making efforts to protect our sources by participating in the Wellhead Protection Program.

If you would like to know more about the SWAP report, please contact Danny Rathsburg at 248-634-2202, or via email [drathsburg@hollyvillage.org](mailto:drathsburg@hollyvillage.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. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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:
    - T **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
    - T **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
    - T **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
    - T **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
    - T **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban storm water 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 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):** 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
*Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	7	5.1-9.7	Quarterly	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.14	.01-2	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	.05	.05	ND	.001-.05	2019	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.52	.15 - 4	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes (ppm)	80	N/A	9.15	2.7-16	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppm)	.06	N/A	ND	ND	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	<b>MRDL</b>	<b>MRDLG</b>	0.28	.25-.32	Monthly	No	Water additive used to control microbes
	4	4					

Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant **			Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Sodium (ppm)			77	5 and up	2024	Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels (AL)	Action Level	MCLG	Your Water	Range of Individual Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
***Lead (ppb)	12	0	4	0 ppb – 6 ppb	2025	0	Lead service lines, Corrosion of household plumbing including Fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.0 ppm – 1.8 ppm	2025	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

The Village of Holly tested 22 PFOS and PFOA compounds in July 2025. All results were below the regulated level.

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Radioactive Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
0Beta emitters (pCi/L)	50 *	0	N/D	N/D	2014	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	4.78	0-7	2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	4.19	1.34-2.86	2023	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

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

\* 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.

\*\* 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 Holly 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/lead>.

Lead can cause serious health effect 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 Holly is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing of 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, or 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 lead service line. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact The Village of Holly DPW (248) 634-2202 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>.

#### **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water**

Below are recommended actions you may take, separately or in combination, to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water.

Consider using a lead-reducing filter. The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) recommends Michigan households use a certified lead-reducing drinking water filter if your home has or if you are uncertain if it has a source of lead, such as one of the following:

- A lead service line, or galvanized previously connected to lead service line, carrying water from the street to your residence.
- Lead or galvanized plumbing
- Copper plumbing with lead solder before 1988
- Old faucets and fittings that were sold before 2014.
- Use the filter until you are able to remove sources of household lead plumbing, such as:
  - Replace pre-2014 faucets.
  - Get a lead inspection and replace needed plumbing.
- Look for filters that are tested and certified to NSF/ANSI Standard 53 for lead reduction and NSF/ANSI Standard 42 for particle reduction (Class I).
- For Filters to work properly, follow the manufacturer's instructions.

**Run your water to flush out lead-containing water.** The more time water has been sitting in your home's pipes, the more lead it may contain. Therefore, if our has not been used for several hours, run the water before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes. Homes with a lead service line, or galvanized service line that was previously connected to lead, should run the water for at least five minutes to flush water from your home or building's plumbing and the lead service line.

**Use cold water for drinking and cooking.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water.

**Boiling water does not remove lead from water.** Filter cold water, then boil the filtered water as necessary.

**Clean your aerator.** The aerator on the end of your faucet is a screen that will catch debris. This debris could include particulate lead. The aerator should be removed at least every six months to rinse out any debris.

**Check for Other sources of lead.** In addition to service lines, other plumbing in your home may contain lead and could increase the levels of lead in your drinking water. These may include faucets, valves, and soldered joints. It is recommended that homeowners contact a licensed plumber and have a plumbing assessment done to determine if your in-home plumbing is a source of lead in your drinking water.

**Test your water for lead.** If you wish to get your drinking water tested, call your water supply or use a certified lab. To find a certified lab, go to [Michigan.gov/EGLElab](http://Michigan.gov/EGLElab) and click on "Certifications".

**Learn about construction in your Neighborhood.** Construction may cause more lead to be released from a lead service line or galvanized service line if present. Contact us to find out about any construction or maintenance work that may disturb your service line.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

**Information about copper:** 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

We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year as they happen. On July 1, 2026, copies of this report will be available at the Village of Holly Municipal Offices located at 504 ½ E. Maple., Holly, MI, office hours Monday through Thursday, 7:30 am to 5:30 pm. The Department of Public Works Offices can also provide copies; their office is located at 201 Elm St. Holly Mi. 48442, office hours Monday through Thursday, 6:00 am to 4:30 pm. **This report will not be sent to you.**

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. Village of Holly Council meetings are the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday of the month at the Council Chambers, at 504 ½ E. Maple. Holly MI.48442. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Danny Rathsborg at 248-634-2202, or via email at [drathsburg@HollyVillage.org](mailto:drathsburg@HollyVillage.org). For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).

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

## **Public Notice**

### **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

#### **Village of Holly failed to complete and submit a service line material inventory.**

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We were required to complete an inventory of service lines materials indicating which service lines are made of lead, galvanized previously connected to lead, unknown, or non-lead materials and report the inventory to the state by October 16, 2024. Our water supply did not complete and submit an inventory by the deadline. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

#### **What does this mean?**

**This is not an emergency.** If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours. Typically, lead enters water supplies by leaching from lead pipes, brass faucets, plumbing with leaded solder, and other plumbing components containing lead. In homes with lead pipes that connect the home to the water main, also known as lead service lines, these pipes are typically the most significant source of lead in the water. Lead pipes are more likely to be found in older cities and homes built before 1988. Service lines made of galvanized iron or steel that are (or previously) downstream of lead can also be a source of lead in drinking water. Identifying and ultimately removing lead and galvanized service lines is an important way to protect public health. Among homes without lead service lines, the most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and plumbing with lead solder.

#### **What should I do?**

The Village is working to compile a complete and accurate inventory of the Villages service lines. The Village is working to have this completed by Fall of 2026.

For more information, please contact Danny Rathsburg, Utilities Director at 248-634-2202 or email at [Drathsburg@hollyvillage.org](mailto:Drathsburg@hollyvillage.org).

#### **The Village of Holly failed to submit Lead and copper testing results by the required deadline.**

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to complete 20 lead and copper samples annually. During this testing cycle several of the sites failed to provide the samples, therefore the village had to obtain alternative sites which caused our report to the state to be late. This resulted in a reporting violation.

**What does this mean?**

**This is not an emergency.** If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours. Typically, lead enters water supplies by leaching from lead pipes, brass faucets, plumbing with leaded solder, and other plumbing components containing lead. In homes with lead pipes that connect the home to the water main, also known as lead service lines, these pipes are typically the most significant source of lead in the water. Lead pipes are more likely to be found in older cities and homes built before 1988. Service lines made of galvanized iron or steel that are (or previously) downstream of lead can also be a source of lead in drinking water. Identifying and ultimately removing lead and galvanized service lines is an important way to protect public health. Among homes without lead service lines, the most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and plumbing with lead solder.

**What should I do?**

The Village is currently updating the sampling site plan waiting to be approved by EGLE. The Village plans on beginning testing as soon as possible for the 2026 monitoring period. Therefore no action is required by users of the system. Please contact the Village of Holly if you are interesting in becoming a sampling site.

For more information please contact Danny Rathsborg, Utilities director, at (248) 634-2202 or email at [Drathsburg@hollyvillage.org](mailto:Drathsburg@hollyvillage.org).