

# 2025 Water Quality Report for the Village of Sparta

Water Supply Serial Number: 06200

The Village of Sparta provides drinking water from groundwater wells located within the community. The water is treated at the Village's water treatment plant to address naturally occurring constituents such as iron and hardness, and is disinfected prior to distribution. The Village routinely monitors drinking water quality in accordance with state and federal requirements to ensure that it meets all applicable standards.

During 2025, the Village continued to improve the operation and reliability of the water system. Upgrades to the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system were implemented to improve system monitoring, data collection, and operational control. These improvements allow operators to manage treatment processes more effectively and respond to system conditions.

The Village also continued implementation of recommendations from its Water Reliability Study to evaluate system capacity and maintain adequate supply. Improvements to wellhouse piping and associated infrastructure are being completed to restore and maintain the availability of existing wells and to support long-term system reliability and redundancy.

In addition, the Village is undertaking improvements to water quality monitoring and treatment processes. This includes replacing the chlorine analyzer at the water treatment plant to improve the accuracy of disinfection monitoring. The Village also continues routine maintenance and replacement of water system components, including water service lines and distribution infrastructure, to support system integrity and water quality, and is working to identify and replace lead service lines in accordance with Michigan's Lead and Copper Rule requirements.

**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 the water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, please

call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

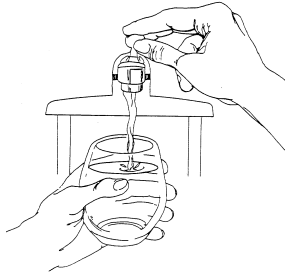
**Vulnerability of subpopulations: Some individuals may be more susceptible** to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should consult their healthcare providers for advice on drinking water. U.S. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

**Sources of drinking water:** Tap and bottled water, as well as rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from wells. As water travels over the land's surface or through the ground, it naturally dissolves minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activities.

**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 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.



To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the levels of specific contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits on contaminants in bottled water, providing the same level of public health protection.

## Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants 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 from January 1 through December 31, 2025. The State allows us to monitor for specific contaminants fewer than once per year because their concentrations are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. All the data represent the water quality, but some are over 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 adding a disinfectant is necessary to control 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 using 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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.89	.21 to.89	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	N/A	N/A	114	N/A	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	39.2	0.0145-0.0392	2025	No	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine <sup>2</sup> (ppm)	4	4	.793	0.22-1.52	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	9.6	0.00778-0.00960	2025	No	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	ND	N/A	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	ND	N/A	2025	No	Natural occurring uranium-bearing minerals in geologic formations
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0204	N/A	2024	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND	N/A	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	0.1	0	0.00436	N/A	2024	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	0.828	N/A	2025	No	Naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) in geologic formations.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	2.90	N/a	2025	No	Naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) in geologic formations.
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	420	N/A	3.8	2.3-6.7	2025	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	400,000	N/A	ND	N/A	2025	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	51	N/A	ND	N/A	2025	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities

Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (ppt)	370	N/A	ND	N/A	2025	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	6	N/A	ND	N/A	2025	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds

Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels (AL)	Action Level	MCLG	Your Water <sup>3</sup>	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	12	0	2.0	0-9	2023	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing, including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.4	0-0.7	2023	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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<sup>1</sup> Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.

<sup>2</sup> The free chlorine "Level Detected" was calculated using a running annual average.

<sup>3</sup> Ninety (90) percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

**Lead information:** *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 Sparta 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 William Hunter at 616-887-0854. 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 distribution system comprises 1,591 total service lines, 1,569 of which are made of copper or other approved materials on the homeowner's side. There are only 22 galvanized services left within the Villages water system.

You can find a copy of the Village of Sparta's Distribution System Material Inventory on our website at [https://spartami.org/documents/DSMI\\_02032026\\_gLkrU.pdf](https://spartami.org/documents/DSMI_02032026_gLkrU.pdf) or request a paper copy by calling (616) 887-0854.

Improvements to your water system may be necessary as part of our ongoing efforts to maintain a safe and reliable water supply. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure, and rate adjustments may be necessary to address these improvements.

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