

2022 Water Quality Report for Village of Port Sanilac

Water Supply Serial Number: 05500

This report covers the drinking water quality for Village of Port Sanilac for the 2022 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2022. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from two groundwater wells, each over sixty feet. 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 is moderately high.

There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply. We are making efforts to protect our sources by excluding development up stream that has the potential for ground water contamination.

If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: Larry O'Keefe, Village Business Manager at the village office. The phone number is 810.622.9963.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

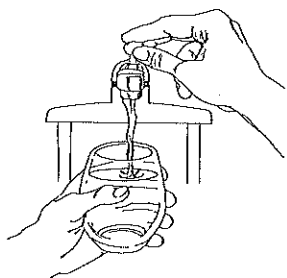
Vulnerability of sub-populations: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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. USEPA/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.



To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA 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 2022 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, 2022. 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
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Monitoring 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
Sodium ¹ (ppm)	N/A	N/A	51	N/A	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	12.5	N/A	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	80		4.2	N/A	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	80		1.3	N/A	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromomethane	80		4.6	N/A	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform	80		2.5	N/A	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	5	N/A	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromochloroacetic acid			2	N/A	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic acid			2	N/A	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic acid			2	N/A	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic acid			1	N/A	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine ² (ppm)	4	4	1.04	1.84 – 0.62	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminant Subject to ALs	AL	MCLG	Your Water ³	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0	2.0	0 – 3.0	2021	None	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	0 – 0.4	2021	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

¹ Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.

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

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

Additional Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the USEPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps the USEPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether regulation of those contaminants is needed.

Unregulated Contaminant Name	Average Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Comments
Calcium (ppm)	100	N/A	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	117	N/A	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	378	N/A	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppm)	Non detect	N/A	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	31	N/A	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	67	N/A	202	Erosion of natural deposits

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. Port Sanilac 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 have a lead service line, it is recommended that you run your water 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, 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 the Village Office, 56 North Ridge Street, Port Sanilac. This report will not be sent to you.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. Village Council meets the first and third Tuesdays of the month in Room 3 at the Bark Shanty Community Center, 135 Church Street, Port Sanilac. For more information about your water or the contents of this report, contact Larry O'Keefe at 810.622.9963. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the USEPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.