2016 Water Quality Report for the Village of Port Sanilac

This report covers the drinking water quality for the Village of Port Sanilac for the 2016 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2016. 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 three groundwater wells, each over 60 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 participation in next year's Wellhead Protection Program.

If you would like to know more about the report, please contact Larry O'Keefe 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 **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

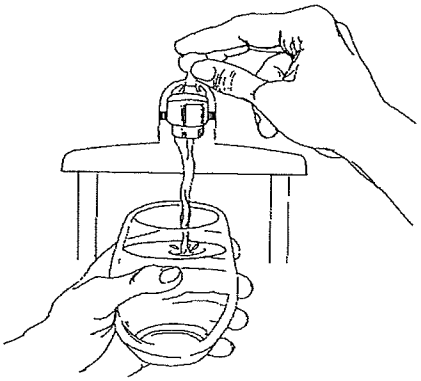
- **Vulnerability of sub-populations:** Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune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

Village Council meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 PM in Room 3 of the Bark Shanty Community Center located at 135 Church Street, Port Sanilac, MI 48469.



Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2016 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, 2016 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 of 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	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Sampled	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.31	N/A	3/7/2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
TTHM – Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0.080	N/A	0.0011	N/A	7/19/2016	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	0.060	N/A	Did not sample	N/A	Did not sample	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Barium (ppm)	2	N/A	0.10	N/A	2011	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Selenium (ppb)	0.050	N/A	0.001	1	2011	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radioactive Contaminant*	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range**	**Date Sampled**	**Violation Yes / No**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
RA226 RA228 combined (pCi/L)	5	0	0.9 0.9 1.8	N/A	5/20/2016 5/20/2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant Subject to AL	**Action Level**	**MCLG**	**90% of Samples ≤ This Level**		**Date Sampled**	**Number of Samples Above AL**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb) **	15	0	3.0		6/6/2016	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	1.3	1.3	0.530		6/6/2016	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant *	Average Level Detected	RL (mg/L)	Date Sampled	Comments
Sodium (ppm)	61	5	3/7/2016	Typical source is erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	145	4	3/7/2016	Typical source is erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	62	10	3/7/2016	Typical source is erosion of natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3	416	20	3/7/2016	Typical source is erosion of natural deposits

* 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. [NAME OF UTILITY] 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.

Microbial Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Number Detected	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	>1 positive monthly sample (>5.0% of monthly samples positive)	0	ND	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	Routine and repeat sample total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or *E. coli* positive	0	ND	No	Human and animal fecal waste

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 of Port Sanilac Municipal Office located at 56 North Ridge Street. ***And finally, for those residents that have water softeners the water hardness is 416 parts per million.***

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Larry O'Keefe at the village office. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the Village of Port Sanilac

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During June 1, 2015, to September 30, 2015, we did not collect the required number of lead and copper samples and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to test for this contaminant, how many samples we are supposed to collect, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow up samples were or will be taken.

Contaminants	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples will be taken
Lead/Copper	Ten (10) samples every 3 years	9	Between 6/1/2015, and 9/30/2015	Between 6/1/2016 and 9/30/2016

What happened? What is being done? Typically we monitor our drinking water system every three years for lead and copper. During 2015, we did not collect one of the 10 required samples because we were unable to gain access to one of our routine sites. Nevertheless, the 90th percentile for the 9 samples that were taken was within the action limit. We sampled again in June 2016 as directed and we are now in compliance.

For more information, please contact Mr. Larry O'Keefe at 810-622-9963 OR 56 North Ridge Street, Port Sanilac, MI 48469.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Village of Port Sanilac.

CERTIFICATION: WSSN: 05500

I certify that this water supply has fully complied with the public notification regulations in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, and the administrative rules.

Signature: Jeffery R. Hunter Title: water operator Date Distributed: 30 JUN 16