

# 2017 Water Quality Report for Sanilac Township

This report covers the drinking water quality for Sanilac Township for the 2017 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2017. 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 the Village of Lexington water filtration plant. The source water is the 51,737 square mile water shed basin commonly known as Lake Huron. 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, water chemistry and contamination sources. The Village of Lexington and Sanilac Township water system is categorized as having a moderately high susceptibility to potential contaminant sources. A copy of the source water assessment is available at the Sanilac Township offices.

There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply. We are making efforts to protect our sources.

If you would like to know more about the report, please contact Bill Noelke, Township Supervisor, at the Sanilac Township hall.

- **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 storm water 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 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 2017 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, 2017. 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): 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 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 (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, 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 Source of Contaminant
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	9		2017	no	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND		2017	no	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.90		2017	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	ND		2017	no	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>							
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	69	44-99	2017	no	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	18	14-20	2017	no	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine <sup>2</sup> (ppm)	4	4	0.87	0.10-1.2	2017	no	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Gross Alpha	15	0	<2.6		2016	no	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.78		2016	no	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							

Total Coliform (total number or % of positive samples/month)	TT	N/A	0	N/A			Naturally present in the environment.
<i>E. coli</i> in the distribution system (positive samples)	See <i>E. coli</i> <sup>3</sup> note below	0	0	N/A			Human and animal fecal waste.
<b>Inorganic Contaminant Subject to AL</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Your Water<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>Year Sampled</b>	<b># of Samples Above AL</b>	<b>Does System Exceed AL? Yes / No</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Lead (ppb)	15	0	9.0	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.7	2017	0	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

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

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

<sup>3</sup> *E. coli* MCL violation occurs if: (1) routine and repeat samples total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive, or (2) supply fails to take all required repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample, or (3) supply fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

<sup>4</sup> 90 percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

**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. Sanilac Township 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>.

*[Lead]* 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.

*[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.

Monitoring and Reporting to the DEQ Requirements: The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2017.

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 Sanilac Township hall and on the township's website ([Sanilactownship.org](http://Sanilactownship.org)). This report will not be sent to you.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The Sanilac Township board meetings are the first and third Wednesday of every month. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact the Sanilac township hall. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).





MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
 OFFICE OF DRINKING WATER AND MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE  
**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY**

**CERTIFICATE OF DISTRIBUTION**

Issued under authority of 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: <b>Sanilac Township</b>	County: <b>Sanilac</b>	WSSN: <b>5925</b>
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 Environmental Quality (DEQ). **Return the certification to the appropriate DEQ district office by October 1.** For addresses, visit [www.michigan.gov/deq](http://www.michigan.gov/deq), click on Locations.

**Method of delivery to DEQ**  
 Mail  Email  Hand Delivery  Other \_\_\_\_\_ Date delivered: 6/18/18

**Method of delivery to Local Health Department**  
 Mail  Email  Hand Delivery  Other fax \_\_\_\_\_ Date delivered: 6/18/18

**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: \_\_\_\_\_  
 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 the DEQ 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: 2012 Drinking Water Quality Report Available.  
 Message: Your annual report on the source and quality of your drinking water is available on the Web at [www.anytown.gov/waterqualityreport](http://www.anytown.gov/waterqualityreport). To have a copy mailed to you, contact Anytown at 555-111-1111 or [water@anytown.gov](mailto: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 DEQ 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: \_\_\_\_\_

Send to the DEQ 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 DEQ 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 DEQ within 10 days of delivering the CCR to customers to meet the public notification requirements.

Name/Title: **Beth Eldridge/water superintendent**

Signature: Beth Eldridge Date: **6/18/2018**

See reverse side for U.S. EPA Expectations for Electronic Delivery of CCR