

2017 Water Quality Report for K. I. SAWYER

This report covers the drinking water quality for the K. I. Sawyer water supply for the calendar year 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.

Our water comes from 4 wells drawing water from the Glacial Outwash Aquifer. Two of the wells 4 & 5 are located north of Voodoo Avenue. Wells 9 & 10 are located at the end of Invader Street.

The State performed an assessment of our source water in 2003 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility is moderate for well #4 & #5 and rated moderately high for #9 & #10.

For more information, contact the water department supervisor Nicholas Hautamaki at 906-346-9403.

- 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 are 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.

STATEMENT ABOUT LEAD: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the AL 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. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. K I Sawyer 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.

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.
- **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).

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sampled	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	Not Detected	5/24/17	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; natural deposits.
Fluoride	4	4	0.18 (0.0-0.72)	Average of Distribution For 2017	No	Water Additive to Promote Dental Health, Erosion of Natural Deposits, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	0.29 (0.0 – 0.68)	Average of Distribution For 2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Radiological Contaminants						
Gross alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	0.0	9/13	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Ra226/228 (pCi/L)	5	0	0.0	9/13	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminant			Level Detect	Sampled	Violation	
Sodium (ppm)			Not Detected	5/24/17	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant Subject to AL	Action Level	90% of Samples ≤ This Level		Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	2		2016	2	Distribution piping and fixtures.
Copper (ppb)	1300	88.4		2016	0	Distribution piping and fixtures.

Special Sampling	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	Not Detected	5/24/17	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	2.9	5/24/17	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Special Sampling	EPA Lifetime Health Advisory (LHA) for PFOA +PFOS Parts Per Trillion (PPT)	PFOA+PFOS Parts Per Trillion (PPT)	Total Tested PFAS	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	70	Not Detected	7.8*	9/19/16	Fire Fighting Foam, Stain Repellants, Nonstick cookware, waterproof clothing, food rappers, and many other household products.

*The EPA has not set health advisory levels for PFAS chemicals other than PFOA and PFOS. For more information on PFAS chemicals, please visit <https://www.michigan.gov/pfasresponse>

Individual copies of this consumers confidence report will not be mailed, to request a paper copy, or for more information, contact the K.I. Sawyer Water Department at 906-346-9403. Also, you can view this Consumers Confidence Report online at www.co.marquette.mi.us .

For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater/.