

2018 Water Quality Report for Berrien Springs/Oronoko Twp Water System

This report covers the drinking water quality for The Village of Berrien Springs Water Department for the 2018 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2018. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from 4 groundwater wells located in 2 well fields, one well field is over 75 feet deep and the other well field is over 174 feet deep. 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 ranked as "moderately sensitive" by the State of Michigan.

There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply. We are making efforts to protect our sources by continuing to update our Wellhead Protection Program which has been approved by the State of Michigan.

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 U.S. 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. U.S. EPA/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.

If you would like to know more about the report, please contact: Dave Kunde Village of Berrien Springs Water Superintendent at Village of Berrien Springs, PO Box 112 Berrien Springs, MI 49103. Or you can email Watersupervisor@villageofberriensprings.com you can also visit our website for more information at www.villageofberriensprings.com.

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 Village Hall 112 North Cass Street, Berrien Springs, MI 49103.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality Village Council meets the first and third Mondays of each month. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA 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.

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2018 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, 2018. 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.

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.

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.
- ND: not detectable at testing limit
- ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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. The Village of Berrien Springs Water Department 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>.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	ND		2018	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.06	0-.06	2018	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.0	0-2.0	2018	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.11	0-.11	2018	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium ⁱ (ppm)	N/A	N/A	27	6-27	2018	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	28.3	6.4-28.3	2017	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	ND		2017	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine ⁱⁱ (ppm)	4	4	.84	.29-1.82	2018	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels (AL)	Action Level	MCLG	Your Water ⁱⁱⁱ	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0	2	0-8	2017	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.02	0-.45	2017	0	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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for

The Village of Berrien Springs and Oronoko Township

Berrien Springs and Oronoko Township 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 July 1, 2018, to July 31, 2018, Berrien Springs and Oronoko Township did not complete all monitoring for trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (HAA5) and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. The violation **does not** pose a threat to the quality of the supply's water.

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. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct the situation.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date we will collect follow-up samples.

Contaminant s	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	Date samples should have been collected	Date samples will be collected
TTHM	1 sample every year	0	07/01/2018 – 07/31/2018	07/01/2019 – 07/31/2019
HAA5	1 sample every year	0	07/01/2018 – 07/31/2018	07/01/2019 – 07/31/2019

What happened? What is being done? Berrien Springs and Oronoko Township inadvertently missed taking a sample within this required sampling period. We will collect the required follow-up samples during July 2019. Our staff is making every effort to assure this does not happen again. We did collect samples in August 2018 and the results meet the Safe Drinking Water Act standards.

For more information, please contact Mr. Dave Kunde, Operator-in-Charge, at 269-473-6921.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

More information about your drinking water is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Water home page at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwinfo.htm>.

This notice is being sent to you by the Village of Berrien Springs and Oronoko Township.