

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 the water poses a health risk

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. A list of possible contaminants has been included in this report.

Vulnerability of sub-populations: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Fecal coli forms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicate water might be contaminated with human or animal waste. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, the elderly and people with severely compromised immune systems. While the Cassopolis Water Department adds a small amount of a chlorine blend to control these bacteria we also test the water twice a month to verify there are no bacteria in it.

Monitoring and Reporting 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 2016. 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 Cassopolis Village Hall @ 117 S. Broadway St. Suite 100 and online at <http://cassopolis-mi.us/>

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.

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 Cassopolis 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 it for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water or wish to have it tested, information on lead in your 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>

Cassopolis Water Quality Report 2017

This report covers the drinking water quality in Cassopolis for the 2016 calendar year and 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 two (2) groundwater wells, each approximately 154 ft. deep. The current wells were installed in 1998 and were tested for water quality by the MDEQ. We add a blend of Phosphate to the water to control pipe corrosion and to prevent staining and odor, which are problems associated with Manganese and Iron. 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 water is moderately susceptible and has a moderate sensitivity to contamination.



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 thru 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.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Avg.	Range	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	.0012	N/A	2016	NO	Naturally occurring in some ground water
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.11	N/A	2016	NO	Naturally occurring in some ground water
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.57	N/A	2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive to build strong teeth.
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	.71	N/A	2016	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	.20	.04 to .44	2016	NO	Water additive used for disinfection
Radioactive Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.63	1.32 - 0.66	2013	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant ***			Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Sodium (ppm)			4.2	No data	2016	Naturally occurring in some ground waters	
Contaminant Subject to AL	Action Level	MCLG	90% of Samples ≤ This Level		Sample Date	Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0	11 ppb		2015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppb)	1300	1300	250 ppb		2015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. Cassopolis Council meets on the second Monday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at the Cassopolis Village Hall. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water. 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. Adding disinfectant controls microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant, 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(AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow