

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2020 for the Hannahville Indian Community and its Enterprises

Hannahville Water Operations ♦ 906.723.2200 ♦ N14911 B-1 Road, Wilson MI, 49896

“Delivering high-quality drinking water to our consumers is a job we take seriously and ensure the water is safe for all members of our community.” - Dan Stein, Water Operations Supervisor. Water Operators: Tom Broeders, Steve Javurek, Roxanne Miller, and Kevin Moreau.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

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

Hannahville Indian Community’s Public Drinking Water System exceeded all quality standards in 2020. This report provides information where your drinking water comes from, how it’s treated, and results from quality testing. This report is issued to educate you about the quality of drinking water that Hannahville Water Operations produced in 2020. We take pride in the water we provide to our community. We are happy to report that no contaminants were detected at levels that violated federal drinking water standards during 2020.

The Water Distribution System

Hannahville’s Drinking Water System serves 221 connections of which 147 are single family homes on the following street names: Balsam Lane, Cedar Drive, Cedarview Drive, Deer Ridge, Eagle Road, Maple Drive, Oak Road, Pine Drive, Ridge Road, Ridgeview Road, Spike horn Ridge, Sunrise Lane, Tamarack Lane, and Willow Road. Includes some but not all homes on B-1 Road and 38th Road. The remaining connections include these businesses and buildings: Island Resort & Casino and its Warehouse, Island Oasis/Pharmacy, Administration Offices, old VISIONS building, Hannahville Indian School and its Bus Garage and Green Houses, Environmental Offices/Homemakers, Health Center, RV Park, Housing Office and its Construction Building, Community Center, 6 Elder’s Complexes, Well House 1 & 2, Water Treatment Plant, Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the Bus Garage for Bark River School.

Be Involved in Your Drinking Water

Meetings concerning your public water supply and its decision making on water quality can be discussed at monthly Tribal Council Meetings which are typically held the first Monday of each month at the Administration Building in the Council Chambers at N14911 B-1 Road Wilson, MI 49896. Please call the administration at 906.723.2600 for more meeting information. Up-to-date information is also posted on our Facebook page titled, “Hannahville Water Operations”. Please like and follow the page. When needed, important information is also printed out on flyers and posted at the following locations: Island Oasis, Administration Building, Health Center, Hannahville School, and Elder’s Buildings (near mailboxes). Our website is: <http://www.hannahville.net/services/hannahville-water-wastewater-department/>

Where Your Water Comes From

Your source water supply originates as water beneath the surface of the Earth, called Groundwater. It is naturally filtered as it travels through soil and rocks. Hannahville’s water system has two wells, Well 3 and 5; located near the Island Resort & Casino that pump groundwater, also known as well water, to the Water Treatment Plant. Our Source Water Protection and Well Head Protection Program is an assessment that

consists of identifying the area around the wells, which need to be protected from contamination, and determining the susceptibility of the wells to contamination. Because the water we drink comes from underground wells, we need to be careful how we dispose of harmful contaminants. An assessment provides us with the information we need, as a community to make sure our drinking water is safe now and in the future. This report is at Hannahville Environmental Offices 906.723.2296.

Source Water Possible Contaminates

The sources of all drinking water, both tap and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and 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 and or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial Contaminants: viruses & bacteria; may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic Contaminants: salts & metals; 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: may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic Chemical Contaminates: including Synthetic and Volatile Organic Chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production can also come from gas stations, urban storm runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive Contaminates: can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To protect public health, water treatment plants remove these contaminants to safe levels established by EPA regulations. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for human health.

Hannahville's Water Treatment Plant Process

Well water is first pumped through a Multi-Media Filter (MMF), which uses anthracite, sand, and garnet to remove small particles such as dirt and rust. This pre-filtered well water is further treated through a Reverse Osmosis Unit, (RO Unit), which forces water through semi-permeable membranes which remove much smaller contaminants such as ions and microbes, but allows clean water through. This treated and high-quality drinking water fills a clear well, where a small amount of chlorine is added as extra protection for continuous disinfection and the drinking water is then pumped as needed to the water tower for distribution.

Coliforms in Drinking Water

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. EPA requires Hannahville Water Operations to sample and analyze for Total Coliforms five times a month, a least one each week from various sites throughout the distribution system. We are happy to report that all weekly samples in 2020 were absent of Total Coliforms.

Water Quality Data Table

We are pleased to report Hannahville Water Operations exceeded all drinking water regulations set by the EPA. These regulations are Primary Standards that protect public health by setting legal limits on levels of potentially harmful contaminants in drinking water. EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not frequently change. Some data reported is more than a year old but still representative. Substances that we tested for but did not find are not included in the table.

Definitions for the Water Quality Data Table:

- **MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in the water we drink. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- **ppm:** parts per million. 1 drop in 1 million gallons.
- **ppb:** parts per billion. 1 drop in 1 billion gallons.
- **AL:** Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- **RAA:** Running Annual Average. The average of four quarterly samples collected in one year.

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 system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. The developing fetus and therefore pregnant women may also be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. These people or their caregivers should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/ Centers for Disease Control (CDC)

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE			
Regulated Contaminants Found in Your Water			
CONTAMINANT, unit	LEVEL COMPARISON		MEETS STANDARD
Date Tested			
CHLORINE (free), ppm 2020 RAA	MRDL:	4.00	
	MRDLG:	4.00	✓
	YOUR WATER:	0.24	
TRIHALOMETHANES (total), ppb 08/06/2020	MCL:	80.0	
	MCLG:	NA *	✓
	YOUR WATER:	0.5	
BARIUM, ppm 03/29/2018	MCL:	2.00	
	MCLG:	2.00	✓
	YOUR WATER:	0.01	
LEAD, ppb 08/15/2018	AL:	15	
	MCLG:	0	✓
	YOUR WATER:	2	
COPPER, ppm 08/15/2018	AL:	1.30	
	MCLG:	1.30	✓
	YOUR WATER:	0.14	

* There is no collective MCLG for this group, there are individual MCLG's for some individual contaminants.

guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Water Quality Basics

Typical Values of Hannahville Tap Water in 2020:

pH: 7.18 Hardness: 29 ppm Alkalinity: 30 ppm Chlorine (Free): 0.28 ppm

Lead in Drinking Water

EPA requires Hannahville Water Operations to collect water samples from inside homes within its distribution system considered at risk for lead and copper contamination. In 2018, 20 samples were sent to Michigan's EGLE Drinking Water Laboratory for analysis. The 90th percentile Lead result is 2 ppb out of an Action Level of 15 ppb. No samples exceeded the Action Level, meaning there is no corrective action needed for Lead in our drinking water system.

Hannahville Water Operations is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Drinking water is essentially lead-free when it leaves the treatment plant, but lead can be released into the drinking water system when the water comes in contact with pipes and plumbing fixtures that contain lead, particularly homes built before 1960.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. 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 can request your water to be 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 800.426.4791 or on their website at www.epa.gov/lead.

PFAS

On August 21, 2018, a sample from the Hannahville Indian Community's Public Water System was collected and analyzed as part of Michigan's statewide per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) testing initiative. PFAS was not detected in the Hannahville Water System. For information on PFOS, PFOA, and other PFAS, including possible health outcomes, you may visit these websites:

- US EPA website including basic information, EPA actions, and links to informational resources: www.epa.gov/pfas
- State of Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (MPART) website serving as the main resource for public information on PFAS contamination in Michigan: www.michigan.gov/pfasresponse
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) website including health information, exposure, and links to additional resources: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas

Maintenance & Security of the Water System

We encourage your help to maintain and secure your drinking water supply. Please immediately notify us if you notice something you think needs prompt attention from our department. This includes hydrants, pipes, and leaks. Call our direct line: 906.723.2200. Our voicemail greeting is updated weekly and states how to contact the on-call operator.