

# **WATER QUALITY REPORT 2018**

## **VILLAGE OF GRAND BEACH WATER DEPARTMENT**

### **Message from the Superintendent**

We are pleased to once again present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your drinking water and the services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

We are pleased to report that the Village of Grand Beach's drinking water is safe and meets all Federal & State requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact Bob Dabbs, Superintendent, Village of Grand Beach Water Department at 269-469-1270. Additional information can also be obtained by attending Village Council meetings. These meetings are scheduled for every third Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the Village Hall located at 48200 Perkins Boulevard. You are encouraged to attend these meetings, ask questions and participate in decisions that affect drinking water quality.

### **Water Source and Treatment**

The Village of Grand Beach purchases its drinking water from the Village of Michiana, who in turn receives their drinking water from the City of Michigan City, Indiana.

The City of Michigan City (PWSID#: IN5246020) obtains its drinking water from Lake Michigan, a surface water source. The water is treated through a conventional treatment process, which includes Flocculation-Sedimentation (the mixing of Alum into the water to create "floc" which causes large particulate matter to settle out of the water) and Filtration (the removal of fine particulate matter from the water).

Chemicals added to the water include: Chlorine (for bacteriological removal), Alum (for large particulate matter removal), Fluoride (for prevention of dental decay), and Chloramines (a mixture of chlorine and ammonia which removes the chlorine odor from the water and allows the water to remain disinfected for longer time periods in the distribution system).

### **Monitoring and Reporting**

The Village of Grand Beach, Michigan and the City of Michigan City, Indiana both routinely monitor your drinking water for contaminants in accordance with Federal and State laws. The tables, included in this report, provide the results of this monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018.

### **Health and Safety Information**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include all of the following:

- **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, urban storm water runoff, 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.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### **Information for Vulnerable 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 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 *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

### **Effects of Lead in Drinking Water**

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 Grand Beach 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 800-426-4791 or at <http://epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### **Water Quality Data**

The tables below list the EPA's regulated drinking water contaminants that the Village of Grand Beach detected during the monitoring period. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018.

The State of Michigan allows the Village of Grand Beach to monitor for certain contaminants at intervals less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

### Water Quality Data

SUBSTANCE	MCL (mg/L)	MCLG (mg/L)	YOUR WATER (mg/L)	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
TOTAL TRIHALO- METHANES (TTHM)	0.08	N/A	0.028	0.012 - 0.030	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	0.06	N/A	0.002	0.0 - 0.0045	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

SUBSTANCE	MRDL (mg/L)	MRDLG (mg/L)	YOUR WATER (mg/L)	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
CHLORAMINE	4.0	4.0	0.18	0.03 - 0.34	Daily	No	Water additive (disinfectant) used to control microbes

SUBSTANCE	MRDL (mg/L)	MRDLG (mg/L)	YOUR WATER (mg/L)	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
SODIUM	N/A	N/A	7.7	-	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits

SUBSTANCE	ACTION LEVEL	EPA MCLG	90% of SAMPLES ≤ THIS LEVEL	NO. SAMPLES > AL	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
COPPER	1.3 (mg/L)	1.3 (mg/L)	0.72 (mg/L)	0	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD	15 (µg/L)	0 (µg/L)	8 (µg/L)	0	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS	MCL	MCLG	DETECTIONS	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	> 1 positive sample/month (5% monthly samples positive)	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

## Definitions

Terms and abbreviations used in the tables in this report are defined as:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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 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 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.

Variations and Exemptions: EPA or State permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

N/A: Not applicable or not available.

ND: Not detectable at testing limit.

mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm).

µg/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb).

The Village of Grand Beach is committed to providing you with safe, reliable and healthy water. We are pleased to provide you with this information to keep you fully informed about your water. We will be updating this report annually, and will also keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen.

For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, please contact Bob Dabbs at 269-469-1270. For more information about drinking water, visit the Michigan Department of Environment Great Lakes and Energy (EGLE) website at [www.michigan.gov/egle](http://www.michigan.gov/egle).