



## SCIT Utility Authority Consumer Confidence Report and annual Drinking Water Report

*(Editor's Note: The following report was submitted by Water Operator Supervisor Joe Johnson.)*

**Is My Water Safe?** During 2018, SCIT tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drinking water safety standards. Your Tribal employees vigilantly safeguard your water and supplies, and we are proud to report that your water system had no violations of maximum contaminant levels or any other drinking water quality standards this past year. This report will give you even more information about the safety of your water supply. Please read on for additional information. Informed customers are our best allies.

**Do I need to take special precautions?** Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised 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. The EPA/Centers of Disease Control (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 (1-800-426-4791).

**Where does my water come from?** Water for consumer use can come from a variety of sources including rivers, lakes and other surface waters. Your Tribal supply comes from underground aquifers as groundwater to your wells. A benefit of ground water is it is naturally filtered through rocks and soil. Our Tribe has four wells. Well #3 is located off of Little Elk

Road. Well #4 is located west of Shepherd Road. Well #5 is located north of Remus Road, and Well #6 is located north of Ogemaw. The water softening plant was put into operation on April 5, 2000. Please consider not using your home water softener for the following reasons: your water will have an increase in the sodium (salt) content, and your water could become corrosive. The plant was designed and is operated to provide the Tribal homes and businesses with water that is balanced and softened. Re-softening can create a tinny taste and cause you to use extra water to remove soap residues. The water plant does add fluoride to the water. If you have an aquarium with tropical fish, check with your local pet store for proper treatment of the water to avoid harmful effects to your fish.

**Source water assessment and its availability:** The Tribe has worked with the U.S. EPA to conduct a source water assessment. This assessment consists of identifying the area(s) around the well(s), that need to be protected from contaminations identifying potential sources of contamination, and determining the susceptibility of the wells to contamination. The assessment also gives us information we need as a Tribal community to make sure our drinking water is safe now and in the future. We have a copy available at the water plant for review for anyone who wishes to read it. This was updated in 2009.

**Vulnerability Study and Emergency Response Plan:** We are required to do a vulnerability study and file it with the EPA. This has been completed as well as the Emergency Response Plan. These are available for review at the water plant.

**Why are contaminants in drinking 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by a public water system.

**How to identify Utility staff employees:** All Employees of the Utility Department of the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe wear shirts that have the tribal logo on them, have a Tribal employee badge and should be arriving at a residence in a company vehicle.

If you ever have a question

about someone being at your residence and you are not sure if they are an employee, please call **989-775-5141** to verify.

How can I become involved in the safety of my drinking water? If you would like to become involved with your water safety, please call **989-775-5141**.

### Official Laboratory Report

Sample ID: 2710 Makwa Road		Date collected: 8/30/2018 11:10		
Lab ID: KEJ-0038-01		Matrix: Drinking Water		
Parameters	Result	Dilution Factor	Reporting Limit	Analyzed
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)</b> Analytical Method: EPA 552.2				
Chloroacetic acid (MCAA)	<2.0 µg/L	1	1.0	9/6/2018 15:44
Bromoacetic acid (BCAA)	<1.0 µg/L	1	1.0	9/6/2018 15:44
Dichloroacetic acid (DCAA)	<1.0 µg/L	1	1.0	9/6/2018 15:44
Trichloroacetic acid (TCAA)	<1.0 µg/L	1	1.0	9/6/2018 15:44
Dibromoacetic acid (DBAA)	2 µg/L	1	1.0	9/6/2018 15:44
Haloacetic Acids, Total (HAA5)	2 µg/L	1	1.0	9/6/2018 15:44
<b>Sample Preparation</b> Analytical Method: EPA 552.2				
Liquid-Liquid Extraction, HAAs	Complete	1		9/4/2018 10:30
<b>Volatiles</b> Analytical Method: EPA 524.4				
Bromodichloromethane	5.8 µg/L	1	0.50	9/12/2018 19:38
Bromoform	30 µg/L	1	0.50	9/12/2018 19:38
Chloroform	1.7 µg/L	1	0.50	9/12/2018 19:38
Chlorodibromomethane	19 µg/L	1	0.50	9/12/2018 19:38
Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHM)	57 µg/L	1	0.50	9/12/2018 19:38

Sample ID: 3010 Leaton Road		Date collected: 8/30/2018 11:25		
Lab ID: KEJ-0038-02		Matrix: Drinking Water		
Parameters	Result Units	Dilution Factor	Reporting Limit	Result Qualifier Maximum
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)</b> Analytical Method: EPA 552.2				
Chloroacetic acid (MCAA)	<2.0 µg/L	1	1.0	9/6/2018 16:25
Bromoacetic acid (MBAA)	<1.0 µg/L	1	1.0	9/6/2018 16:25
Dichloroacetic acid (DCAA)	<1.0 µg/L	1	1.0	9/6/2018 16:25
Trichloroacetic acid (TCAA)	<1.0 µg/L	1	1.0	9/6/2018 16:25
Dibromoacetic acid (DBAA)	2.5 µg/L	1	1.0	9/6/2018 16:25
Haloacetic Acids, Total (HAA5)	2.5 µg/L	1	1.0	9/6/2018 16:25
<b>Sample Preparation</b> Analytical Method: EPA 552.2				
Liquid-Liquid Extraction, HAAs	Complete	1		9/4/2018 10:30
<b>Volatiles</b> Analytical Method: EPA 524.4				
Bromodichloromethane	2.5 µg/L	1	0.50	9/12/2018 19:57
Bromoform	9 µg/L	1	0.50	9/12/2018 19:57
Chloroform	0.9 µg/L	1	0.50	9/12/2018 19:57
Chlorodibromomethane	5.9 µg/L	1	0.50	9/12/2018 19:57
Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHM)	18 µg/L	1	0.50	9/12/2018 19:57

Sample ID: 7377 Tomah Road		Date collected: 8/15/2018 12:05		
Lab ID: 2251200001		Matrix: Drinking Water (Potable)		
Parameters	Result Units	Dilution Factor	Reporting Limit	Result Qualifier Maximum
<b>Individual Parameters</b> Analytical Method: EPA 300.0 Analyzed: 8/16/2018 09:31 By: RAR				
Nitrate Nitrogen, as N (NO3-N)	0.066 mg/L	1	0.050	10

### Lead & Copper - 90th Percentile 2018

Copper (1.3 mg/l AL 90th %)		Lead (0.015 mg/l AL 90th %)		
1	ND	7201 Tomah Rd	ND	7459 Tomah Rd
2	ND	2991 Leaton Rd	ND	7201 Tomah Rd
3	0.002	3495 Leaton Rd	ND	7065 Tomah Rd
4	0.003	2160 Otto Dr	ND	7305 Tomah Rd
5	0.0086	7065 Tomah Rd	ND	3587 Tomah Rd
6	0.01	7459 Tomah Rd	ND	3691 Leaton Rd
7	0.012	3857 Leaton Rd	ND	2991 Leaton Rd
8	0.012	Tribal Operations	ND	3495 Leaton Rd
9	0.014	7305 Tomah Rd	ND	3940 Miigwah Ln
10	0.014	Ogemaw School	ND	3863 Miigwah Ln
11	0.020	3691 Leaton Rd	ND	3920 Miigwah Ln
12	0.022	7057 E Broadway	ND	2160 Otto Dr
13	0.027	Campground Office	ND	7057 E Broadway
14	0.028	Public Safety	ND	Planning Dept
15	0.031	Planning Dept	ND	Ogemaw School
16	0.033	2461 Sawmick Dr Apt 1	ND	Campground Office
17	0.038	Broadway School	ND	Public Safety
18	0.056	3940 Miigwah Ln	ND	Tribal Operations
19	0.056	3863 Miigwah Ln	0.0011	Broadway School
20	0.060	3920 Miigwah Ln	0.0012	2461 Sawmick Dr Apt 1

### Important Information About Your Drinking Water Monitoring/Reporting Requirements Not Met for Mt. Pleasant Community Water System

Our water system violated a drinking water requirement. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

*\*We 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 2018, we collected lead and copper samples as required, but we did not report the sampling results to the EPA as required in the Safe Drinking Water Act.*

**What should I do?** There is nothing you need to do at this time. The table below lists the contaminants that we monitored for, when they were required to be collected, how many samples we took, when sample results should have been reported and the date sample results were reported.

Contaminant: Lead <sup>1</sup> and Copper <sup>2</sup>			
When samples were required to be collected	Number of samples taken	When sampling results should have been reported	When sampling results were reported
June 1 - Sept. 30, 2018	20	Oct. 10, 2018	Oct. 23, 2018

**What is being done?** The lead and copper samples were collected during the summer of 2018, as required, but the results were not reported to EPA by Oct. 10, 2018. We are working to improve reporting of sampling results to the EPA as required. For more information, please contact Joe J. Johnson, 989-775-5235, located at 7377 E. Tomah Rd., Mt. Pleasant MI 48858.

*\*Please share this information with anyone who drinks 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 disturbing copies by hand or mail.*

This notice is being sent to you by Mt. Pleasant Community Water System. Public Water System Identification Number: 055293201

<sup>1</sup> **Lead** – Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level 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.

<sup>2</sup> **Copper** – Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

### Non-Gaming Commercial

**Flat Fee (Per Quarter):**

**5/8" Meter:** \$15      **1" Meter:** \$38.85      **2" Meter:** \$124.20

**Over 2" Meter and up to 4" Meter:** \$400

**Over 4" Meter:** As determined on an individual basis by the Authority

**Monthly Variable**

**Rate:** \$2.42 per 1,000 gallons      **Sewer Rate:** \$2.52 per 1,000 gallons  
(Gallons charged are based on 80 percent of water usage.)

**Miscellaneous Fees**

- \$15 to tag for a shutoff
- \$15 for non-emergency shutoff
- \$30 for non-payment shutoff
- \$25 for meter removal (snowbird)
- \$25 to reinstall meter (snowbird)
- \$50 for reconnection after shutoff

# 2018 CCR Saginaw Chippewa Utilities

## Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2.5	2	2.5	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	57	18	57	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.066	NA	NA	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.056	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

### Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
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Unit Descriptions	
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Joe J. Johnson  
Address: 7377 E. Tomah Rd.  
Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858  
Phone: 989 775-5235