2019 CCR Saginaw Chippewa Utilities

Is my water safe?

During 2019, SCIT tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drinking water standards. Your Tribal employees vigilantly safeguard your water supply 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. 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (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 groundwater is that it's 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. Well #6 is located north of Ogemaw.

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 contamination and determining the susceptibility of the wells to contamination. The assessment also gives us information, we as the 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. It was updated in 2009.

Why are there contaminants in my 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; 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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order 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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you would like to become involved with your water safety, please call 989-775-5141.

Description of Water Treatment Process

The water softening plant was put into operation on April 5, 2000. Please consider not using your home water softener because 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 residue. 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.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.

- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

During 2017-2019 we did not monitor and/or test for Inorganic Contaminants. The sample has since been collected and analyzed. A public notice regarding this violation was previously distributed to our consumers and is available from the Water Department.

Additional Information for 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. Saginaw Chippewa Utilities 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.

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			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.5	NA	NA	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	12	12	23	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.02	NA	NA	2019	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
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.056	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
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**
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

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
	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

Trace Analytical Laboratories, Inc.
2241 Black Creek Road
Muskegon, MI 49444-2673

TRACE ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.

231-773-5998 Phone
888-879-4469 Fax
www.trace-labs.com

State of Michigan Laboratory ID: 8001

May 19, 2020

Mr. Joe Johnson
Saginaw Chippewa Utilities Authority
7377 E. Tomah Rd.
Mt. Pleasant, Mi 48858

PROJECT: IOC Samples

TRACE ID: 20E0217-01

Sample Point Description	*Collected*	*Collected By*	*Received at Laboratory*
Lab Tap Water	5/7/20 8:39	aj	5/7/20 8:58

Metals, Total	RESULT	* MCL	PREPARED	ANALYZED	BY	METHOD
Mercury	<0.00020 mg/L	0.0020	5/11/20 9:06	5/11/20 11:13	rl	EPA 245.1 Rev. 3.0
Antimony	<0.0020 mg/L	0.0060	5/11/20 9:53	5/11/20 13:28	ckd	EPA 200.8 Rev. 5.4
Arsenic	<0.0010 mg/L	0.010	5/11/20 9:53	5/11/20 13:28	ckd	EPA 200.8 Rev. 5.4
Barium	0.0056 mg/L	2.0	5/11/20 9:53	5/11/20 13:28	ckd	EPA 200.8 Rev. 5.4
Beryllium	<0.0010 mg/L	0.0040	5/11/20 9:53	5/11/20 13:28	ckd	EPA 200.8 Rev. 5.4
Cadmium	<0.0020 mg/L	0.0050	5/11/20 9:53	5/11/20 13:28	ckd	EPA 200.8 Rev. 5.4
Chromium	<0.010 mg/L	0.10	5/11/20 9:53	5/11/20 13:28	ckd	EPA 200.8 Rev. 5.4
Lead	<0.0010 mg/L	0.015	5/11/20 9:53	5/11/20 13:28	ckd	EPA 200.8 Rev. 5.4
Nickel	<0.010 mg/L	No MCL	5/11/20 9:53	5/11/20 13:28	ckd	EPA 200.8 Rev. 5.4
Selenium	<0.0020 mg/L	0.050	5/11/20 9:53	5/11/20 13:28	ckd	EPA 200.8 Rev. 5.4
Thallium	<0.00050 mg/L	0.0020	5/11/20 9:53	5/11/20 13:28	ckd	EPA 200.8 Rev. 5.4
Wet Chemistry	**RESULT**	*** MCL**	**PREPARED**	**ANALYZED**	**BY**	**METHOD**
Fluoride	0.22 mg/L	4.0	5/7/20 9:43	5/8/20 9:55	DC	EPA 300.0 Rev. 2.1
Cyanide (free)	<0.0050 mg/L	No MCL	5/8/20 11:02	5/8/20 13:20	DC	EPA OIA1677

*** The MCL (Maximum Contamination Limit) is the maximum concentration allowed under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. Results that are reported in bold or red have equaled or exceeded the MCL.**

TNTC = To Numerous to Count

Timothy W. Brewer

Tim Brewer
Project Manager

EMSL Analytical, Inc.

15111 Northville Rd Plymouth, MI 48170
Phone/Fax: (734) 668-6810 / (734) 668-8532
http://www.EMSL.com / annarborlab@emsl.com

EMSL Order ID:	082000881
Customer ID:	TALI55
Customer PO:	
Project ID:	

Attn: Accounts payable
Trace Analytical Laboratories Inc.
Environmental Services
2241 Black Creek Rd.
Muskegon, MI 49444

Proj:

Phone:	(231) 773-5998
Fax:	(231) 773-6537
Received:	05/07/2020
Analyzed:	05/08/2020

Test Report: Determination of Asbestos Structures >10µm in Drinking Water Performed by the 100.2 Method (EPA 600/R-94/134)

Sample ID Client / EMSL	Sample Filtration Date/Time	Original Sample Vol. Filtered (ml)	Effective Filter Area (mm^2)	Area Analyzed (mm^2)	ASBESTOS Asbestos Types	Fibers Detected	Analytical Sensitivity	Concentration	Confidence Limits
								MFL (million fibers per liter)	
	5/7/2020	90	1351	0.0792	None Detected	ND	0.19	<0.19	0.00 - 0.70
082000881-0001	03:34 PM								

Collection Date/Time: *05/07/2020 08:19 AM*

Analyst(s)
Ryan Shannon (1)

Ryan Shannon, Laboratory Manager
or Other Approved Signatory

Any questions please contact Ryan Shannon.

Initial report from: 05/08/2020 12:51:20

Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Plymouth, MI MI 9946

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Saginaw Chippewa's Mt. Pleasant Public Water System

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

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 2017-2019 we did not monitor and/or test for Inorganic Contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Inorganic Contaminants and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
IOCs	1 sample every three years	0	2017-2019	5/07/2020

What happened? What is being done?

[We have since taken the required samples, as Describe on the table. The samples showed we are meeting drinking water standards.]

For more information, please contact [Joe J. Johnson] at [989-775-5325] or [jojohnson@sagchip.org]

This notice is being sent to you by [Saginaw Chippewa Utilities]. State Water System ID#:5293201 Date:6/16/2020 _____

CERTIFICATION FORM FOR PUBLIC NOTICE

PWS Name: **Saginaw Chippewa Mt Pleasant PWS**

(public water system name)

PWSID# **055293201**
(public water system number)

For Violation: **Failure to monitor for IOCs**

(describe violation or situation)

Occurring on: **2019**
(insert date)

The public water system indicated above hereby affirms that public notice has been provided to consumers in accordance with the delivery, content, and format requirements and deadlines in **We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaiminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2017-2019 we did not monitor and/or tests for inorganic Contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.**

_____.
(regulatory citation)

Q Consultation with primacy agency (required for Tier 1 violations or situations) on _____.
(insert date)

Q Notice distributed by Sagchip Web pub on 6/16/2020
_____.
(insert method) *(insert date)*

Q Notice distributed by _____ on _____.
(insert method) *(insert date)*

Q Content B required elements.

Signature of owner or operator Date