Saginaw Chippewa Water Utility

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because 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?

Groundwater is pumped from 4 deep wells located on the reservation. This water is then softened and disinfected at the treatment plant, then pumped to the water towers and distribution system. The tribe does not incorporate fluoride into its treatment process.

Source water assessment and its availability

To protect source water, it's important to limit pollution from various sources.
Dispose of hazardous waste properly: This includes used motor oil, paints, pesticides, and other chemicals. Do not pour them down drains or on the ground.

Limit fertilizer and pesticide use: Use only what you need and follow label instructions.
Check for leaks in water distribution pipes: Repair any leaks to prevent water waste.
Use collected rainwater for gardening or washing: This can supplement your water supply and reduce consumption.
Don't use the toilet as a wastebasket: Dispose of items like tissues, dead insects, and other non-flushable waste in a trash can instead.
Avoid using wipes: They can clog pipes and end up in the environment.
Source water assessment reports are available to the public. Contact Mark Bell at (989) 775-5141 for more information.

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). As water travels over the surface of the land it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, contaminates, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of agricultural runoff 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?

Nobody knows your community better than you do. We encourage you to take an active role in protecting the water resources in your community. The water quality standards for your community are designed to protect all waters for recreational use, wildlife, as well as growth and a balanced population of aquatic life.
For any questions or concerns contact Mark Bell at (989) 775-5141 M-F 8am - 4pm
Saginaw Chippewa Water Utility, 7377 E. Tomah Rd. Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. The water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century. Corrosion Control methods are implemented with the addition of Phosphate. Phosphate coats the interiors of pipes and prevents leaching of lead and copper from household plumbing and service line connections.

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.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Our water system violated drinking water requirements in July 2024. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customer you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct the situation.
During the month of July 2024 only 6 of the required 10 routine distribution samples were taken for total coliform and chlorine residual testing.
There in nothing you need to do at this time.
Future sampling will be done in advance of deadline dates to ensure that sampling results are available to be submitted to the EPA on time.

Additional Information for Lead

The system inventory does not include lead service lines.
In 2024 a CDMSI materials inventory was done. Using construction blueprints and visual inspections we found no lead service lines in the system.

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 CHIPPEAW UTILITY is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact SAGINAW CHIPPEAW UTILITY (Public Watersystem Id: MI0003437) by calling 989-775-5141 or emailing mabell@sagchip.org. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. Non-Lead Statement

Every service line owned by the Saginaw Chippewa Water Utility water system has been classified as non-lead. The methods used to make this determination:

1. Construction records and plumbing codes, such as local ordinances, international/national model plumbing codes, permits for replacing lead service lines
2. Water system records, such as capital improvement plans, standard operating procedures, engineering standards
3. Distribution system inspections and records, such as distribution system maps, tap cards,

service line repair/replacement records, inspection records, meter installation records
4. Construction of the system is documented after a lead installation ban was in place
5. Visual Inspections at one or more locations, achieved by the following methods:
a. Potholing, or visual inspections at the meter pit
b. Inspection during meter repair, line replacement, or main repair
c. Customer identification

Lead service line inventory reports can be accessed by the public. Please call (989) 775-5141 8am-4pm M-F for more information.

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)								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	32	20	32	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0054	NA	NA	2024	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.029	NA	0.029	1	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA) (ppb)	NA		ND	No	
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppm)	NA		ND	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead - source water (ppm)	0		ND	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO DA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA) (ppb)	NA	NA	NA
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO DA) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
lithium (mg/L)	0.00929	0.00929	0.00929
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA) (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA

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)
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Mark Bell
Saginaw Chippewa Water Utility
7377 E.Tomah Rd.
MT. PLEASANT, MI 48858
Phone: 989-775-5141

CERTIFICATION FORM FOR PUBLIC NOTICE

PWS Name: Mt. Pleasant

PWSID# 055293201

For Violation: Monitoring Violations for Revised Total Coliform Rule and Disinfection By-Products Rule (Chlorine Residual)

Occurring on: June 2024 compliance period

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 the Code of Federal Regulations for the Public Notification Rule (February 13, 2013) 40 CFR Part 141 Subpart Q.

Q Notice distributed by link Posted on Sagchip Tribal Home Page
___ on 07/24/2024.
(insert method) *(insert date)*

Q Notice distributed by Tribal Observer Newspaper August Edition
____ on 08/01/2024.
(insert method) *(insert date)*

Signature of owner or operator Date 07/22/2024

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring/Reporting Requirements Not Met for Saginaw Chippewa Tribe's Mt. Pleasant Community Water System

Our water system violated drinking water requirements in June 2024. 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 our drinking water meets health standards. During June 2024 we did not collect the correct number of samples. 10 samples are due to be collected every month and in June 2024 we only collected 6 samples.*

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly report in a timely manner, sampling frequency, and when samples should have been reported, and when samples were reported.

Contaminants	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples to be taken	Number of samples taken	When samples will be collected
Total Coliform[1]	Monthly	10	6	July 2024
Chlorine residual[2]	Monthly	10	6	July 2024

What is being done?

Sampling will be conducted well in advance of deadline dates to ensure that sampling results are available to be submitted to EPA on time.

For more information, please contact Joe J. Johnson at *989-775-5141*, *Saginaw Chippewa Tribe's Mt. Pleasant Community Water System.*

****Please share this information with all the other people who drink 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 distributing copies by hand or mail.****

This notice is being sent to you by the Mt. Pleasant public water system.

PWSID# 055293201

Date distributed: 07/23/2024

[1] Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

[2] Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data –

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for the Saginaw Chippewa Water Utility

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Mark Bell at (989)775-5141

Saginaw Chippewa Water Utility
7377 E. Tomah Rd.
Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858

This notice is being sent to you by The Saginaw Chippewa Water Utility. State Water System ID#: 5293201

Date distributed: 07/08/2025