

Contaminants and their presence in 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 the water poses a health risk

Sources of drinking water: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from 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. A list of possible contaminants has been included in this report.

Vulnerability of sub-populations: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Fecal coli forms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicate water might be contaminated with human or animal waste. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, the elderly and people with severely compromised immune systems. While the Cassopolis Water Department adds a small amount of a chlorine blend to control these bacteria we also test the water twice a month to verify there are no bacteria in it.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements: The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. Not all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2021 were met. * See Attached. We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Copies are available at the Cassopolis Village Hall @ 121 N. Disbrow St. and online at <http://cassopolis-mi.us/>

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 regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which provide the same protection.

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 Cassopolis Water Department 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 it for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water or wish to have it tested, information on lead in your 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>

Cassopolis Water Quality Report 2021

This report covers the drinking water quality in Cassopolis for the 2021 calendar year and is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2021. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from two (2) groundwater wells, each approximately 154 ft. deep. The current wells were installed in 1998 and were tested for water quality by the MDEQ. We add a blend of Phosphate to the water to control pipe corrosion and to prevent staining and odor, which are problems associated with Manganese and Iron. The State performed an assessment of our source water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very-low" to "very-high" based on geologic sensitivity, well construction, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source water is moderately susceptible and has a moderate sensitivity to contamination.



Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2021 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 2021 thru December 31, 2021. The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. All of the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. Cassopolis Council meets on the second Monday of every month at 6:30 p.m. at the Cassopolis Village Hall. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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 and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, which are 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.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Result	Range	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	Not Detected	N/A	2019	NO	Naturally occurring in some ground water
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	N/A	2019	NO	Naturally occurring in some ground water
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.44	0 - .44	2021	NO	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive to build strong teeth.
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	.0047	N/A	2020	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloride (ppm)	4	4	7	7 - 9	2021	NO	Water additive used for disinfection
Radioactive Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.87	1.88 - 0.92	2019	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant ***			Result	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Sodium (ppm)			2.6	2.6-7.5	2021	Naturally occurring in some ground waters	
Contaminant Subject to AL	Action Level	MCLG	90% of Samples ≤ This Level		Sample Date	Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0	5 ppb		2018	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppb)	1300	1300	500 ppb		2018	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water. There is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Adding disinfectant controls microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant, 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.

N/A: Not applicable **ND:** not detectable at testing limit **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Village of Cassopolis

Village of Cassopolis is 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 September 1, 2021, to September 30, 2021, we did not complete all monitoring for total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (HAA5) and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. The violation **does not** pose a threat to the quality of the supply's water.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water at this time. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct the situation.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date we will collect follow-up samples.

Contaminants	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	Date samples should have been collected	Date samples will be collected
TTHM	1 sample every year	0	09/01/2021-09/30/2021	09/01/2022-09/30/2022
HAA5	1 sample every year	0	09/01/2021-09/30/2021	09/01/2022-09/30/2022

What happened? What is being done? We sampled HAA5 on September 30, 2021, but did not provide the required site code and sample collection address on the chain of custody; therefore, the samples were not accepted for compliance monitoring. In addition, a TTHM sample was not reported to EGLE. We will collect the required follow-up samples during September 2022. Our staff is making every effort to assure this does not happen again.

For more information, please contact Ben Anderson at 269-445-8648.

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 Village of Cassopolis.

CERTIFICATION:

WSSN: 01250

I certify that this water supply has fully complied with the public notification regulations in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, and the administrative rules.

Signature: Benjamin H. Anderson Title: Superintendent Date Distributed: June 2022

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Cassopolis

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 June 1 to September 30, 2021, we did not monitor correctly for lead and copper 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. This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water at this time. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct the situation.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date we will collect follow-up samples.

Contaminants	Required sampling frequency	Number of sites sampled	When samples should have been collected	Date additional samples will be collected
Lead and Copper	1 st and 5 th liter samples at 10 sites every 3 years	1 st liter samples at 10 sites	June 1, 2021 to September 30, 2021	January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022

What happened? What is being done? Cassopolis has homes served by lead service lines. Michigan's Revised Lead and Copper Rules now require first- and fifth-liter samples be collected from sites with lead service lines. Cassopolis collected first-liter samples from these locations but did not collect the fifth-liter sample required by the new rules. We are making every effort to ensure this does not happen again.

For more information, please contact please contact Mr. Benjamin Anderson, Operator, Cassopolis, Michigan 269-445-8648.

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This notice is being sent to you by the village of Cassopolis.

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WSSN: 01250

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Signature: Benjamin H. Anderson Title: Superintendent Date Distributed: June 2022

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Reporting Requirements Not Met for Cassopolis

We are required to report the results of your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. While we collected our monthly total coliform sample on time, we did not report the results to the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) by the October 10, 2021, deadline for the September 1 to September 30, 2021, compliance period.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water at this time. The results of the sample were negative for bacteria. Even though public health was not impacted, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

What happened? What is being done?

While we collected the sample on time, delivered it to EGLE on time, and the lab found it negative of any bacteria, EGLE did not accept the laboratory document because the lab made an error on it. We are required to monitor total coliform by collecting two samples per month. We collected the required samples on September 23, 2021 and delivered them to EGLE on October 6, 2021 but, EGLE did not accept the results because the lab made an error on the document. EGLE alerted us and we had the lab correct their mistake. We sent the corrected document to EGLE on November 16, 2021. EGLE informed us that we returned to compliance on November 30, 2021 and we had already taken the necessary steps to ensure this did not happen again.

For more information, please contact: Ben Anderson at 269-445-8648

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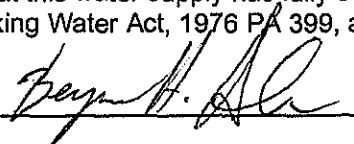
This notice is being sent to you by Ben Anderson, DPW Superintendent of Cassopolis.

CERTIFICATION:

WSSN: 01250

I certify that this water supply has fully complied with the public notification regulations in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, and the administrative rules.

Signature:



Title:

DPW Superintendent

Date Distributed:

11-1-22