2023 Annual Drinking Water Report
East Bay Water Works

Violations: = 0

The East Bay Water Works performs bacteriological and water chemistry sampling every month or as required by the (EPA) Environmental Protection Agency. The water chemistry samples are taken to SOS Laboratory in Traverse City, MI for analysis. The bacteriological water samples are taken to the Traverse City water treatment plant for testing. Reports are sent to the East Bay Water Works for review and then sent to the EPA for monthly compliance.

For more information contact:
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Is my water safe?

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

During 2023, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drinking water safety standards. The East Bay Water Works community water system routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2023.**

Where does my water come from?

Your water supply is groundwater from the Jacobsville Aquifer. Our community water system consists of five wells, ranging in depth from 115 feet to over 300 feet deep, that provide water to our system. These wells produce between 315 to 475 gallons/minute.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring, or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Source water assessment

We have a **source water protection delineation and plan** available at the Tribal Water Utilities office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. Mike Skrzypczak can be contacted at 231-534-7496 for information on the source water protection plan.

Water Quality Data Table

In the following table you will find terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions. The Safe Drinking Water Act identifies several chemicals and microorganisms that are found in drinking water supplies. These substances can be classified in the following groups:

Inorganic Contaminants: This group is composed mainly of heavy metals such as lead, copper, arsenic etc. They can enter the water supply naturally, from some mining runoff or industrial discharges.

Organic Contaminants: These contaminants are grouped into two categories Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs). They include such compounds as Benzene, Styrene etc. They include herbicides and insecticides that are used in agriculture solvents in industrial and other compounds. There are 21 regulated VOCs and 30 SOCs that are required to be analyzed.

Radioactive Contaminants: Most of these substances occur naturally in ground water but can also come from nuclear power plants and some mining areas.

Microbial Contaminants: Include bacteria and viruses which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Terms and abbreviations associated with water samples

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Million Fibers per Liter (mfl)

No Detect (ND)

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

TEST RESULTS FOR THE EAST BAY WATER WORKS SYSTEM 2023							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliforms	N	Not present	Positive / Negative	0	0	Eight monthly	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
TTHM	N	1	ppb	80	80	8/2/23	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	ND	ppb	60	60	8/2/23	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Copper	N	0.13	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	9/20/23	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead*	N	5	ppb	0	AL = 15	9/20/23	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	36.6	ppm	N/A	N/A	11/1/22	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	39	ppm	N/A	N/A	11/1/22	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	N	0.52	ppm	N/A	N/A	11/1/22	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.60	ppm	4	4	11/1/22	Erosion of natural deposits Added to drinking water to prevent tooth decay
Nitrate	N	0.20	ppm	10	10	4/24/23	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos	N	ND	mfl	7	7	12/12/22	The major sources of asbestos in drinking water are decay of asbestos cement water mains; and erosion of natural deposits.
Organic Contaminants							
SOCs	N	ND	ppb			6/7/22	Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) are carbon-based compounds of man-made origin that can get into water through runoff from croplands or discharge from factories.
VOCs	N	ND	ppb			11/14/23	VOCs are found in a variety of commercial, industrial, and residential products, including gasoline, solvents, cleaners and degreasers, paints, inks and dyes, and pesticides.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha	N	-1.45	pCi/l	0	15	4/24/23	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Uranium	N	0.085	ppb	0	30	4/24/23	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	N	0.66	pCi/l	0	5	3/29/16	Erosion of natural deposits

*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 East Bay Water Works System 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.

What does this mean?

The table shows that our system has some minor contaminants in the water. The potential adverse health effects are shown in the above explanation. We are continuing to monitor the water for any changes in these parameters and will notify the community if the levels significantly increase.
If you have any questions, please call Mike Skrzypczak at: 231-534-7496.
Or the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.