This report covers the drinking water quality for White Lake Twp., for the calendar year 2018. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2018. 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 eleven (11) groundwater wells, each over eighty (80) feet deep. The State performed an assessment of the water source in 2003 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 for our wells is HIGH.

There are no known significant sources of contamination in our water supply. We are making efforts to protect our sources by participating in a Wellhead Protection Program, signage, fencing, site plan reviews, periodic water analysis and other water management programs.

For more information about your water, additional copies of this report, or to participate on issues that affect your water quality contact Aaron Potter, DPS Director (certified operator D-1, S-1) at (248) 698-3300 Ext. 166. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. Information can be found online at www.whitelaketwp.com or www.miwaterstewardship.org.

- 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 that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

- Vulnerability of sub-populations: 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 immunity or expected risk to health.

- 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.

- 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 discharge, 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 runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations established limits for contaminants in bottled water, which provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2018 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 from January 1 to December 31, 2018. 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 data is representative of the water quality, but some is more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** 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.
- **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. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** means 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.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **N/A:** Not applicable
- **ND:** not detectable at testing limit
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Level 1 Assessment:** A study of the water supply to identify potential problems and determine if possible why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
  - ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.
  - ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.
Arsenic (1) 0.010 ppm ND ND .002 to .010 ppm 9/10/2018 No Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Barium 2 2 0.16 mg/L N/A 9/10/2018 No Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride 2 ppm 2 ppm 0.24 ppm Avg. 0.18 to 0.29 ppm 06/06/2018 No Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries & Erosion of natural deposits

Sodium * (2) N/A N/A 49 ppm Avg. 7 - 49 ppm 6/06/2018 No Erosion of natural deposits

**Disinfection By-Products**

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) 0.080 ppm N/A 0.0037 ppm 0.0005 to 0.080 ppm 6/12/2018 No Byproduct of water disinfection

**Lead:** Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level 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.

**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.

**Coliforms:** Coliforms are a type of bacteria that is naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. White Lake Twp. collects (7) samples per month for routine monitoring.

**Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations?** The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We have met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2018. For more information about your water, additional copies of this report, the contents of this report or to participate on issues that affect your water quality, contact Aaron D. Potter, Director, Department of Public Services (certified operator D-1, S-1) at 248-698-3300 ext. 166.