

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2020

Apple Grove Estates WSSN 40664

Apple Grove Estates routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water as required by Federal and State Laws. Results are provided by independent certified laboratories including The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE lab). It is also worth mentioning that not all tests are conducted every year due to predetermined schedules set forth by EGLE. Tests may be taken quarterly, annually or every third year or more depending on the type of test and prior test results.

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants in your drinking water for the 2020 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 January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020. EGLE requires us to monitor for certain contaminants (*) less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products 2020 Test Year | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------|----------|---|-----------|---|
| Contaminants | MCLG | MCL | Detected In Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.94 | 0 | 2.2 | 2020 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppm) | NA | 0.0800 | 0.0123 | NA | NA | 2020 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Inorganic Contaminants Test Results | | | | | | | | |
| Substance | Violation Yes/No | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contaminant | | |
| *Arsenic 2016 Test Year | No | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0.01 ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards ; runoff from glass and electronics production waste | | |
| Barium 2016 Test Year | No | .26 | ppm | 2 ppm | 2 ppm | Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | | |
| Fluoride 2020 Test Year | No | .468 | ppm | 4 ppm | 4 ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories | | |
| Nitrates as N 2020 Test Year | No | <0.100 | ppm | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | Run off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits | | |
| Sodium 2020 Test Year | No | 27.5 | ppm | n/a | n/a | Erosion of natural deposits | | |
| Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt) 2020 Test Year | No | <2.0 | ppt | nd | 16 ppt | Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities. | | |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt) 2020 Test Year | No | <2.0 | ppt | nd | 8 ppt | Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments | | |

*Some people who drink water containing levels in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin cancer or problems with their circulatory system, and may have and increase risk of getting cancer. While your drinking water meet EPA standard for Arsenic. It does contain low levels of Arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of Arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing levels of Arsenic, from the drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of Arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin cancer and circulatory problems.

| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------|---------|------------------------------|
| 2016 Test Year | Violation Yes/No | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Containment |
| Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L) | No | 1.16 | pCi/l | 0 | 5 pCi/l | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Lead/Copper Contaminants 2017 Test Year | MCLG | AL | 90th Percentile | Range | | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Typical Source |
|---|------|-----|-----------------|-------|---------|-------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Copper – action level at risk consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 ppm | 0.00 | 0.1 ppm | 2020 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead – action level at risk consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 1 ppb | 0 | 4 ppb | 2020 | 0 | Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits. |

BASED ON THE 90TH PERCENTILE, 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-million chance of having the described health effect. We are proud that your drinking water currently meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected although, the EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE at these levels.

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. Apple Grove 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 at 1 800 426 4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Dear Water Customer:

The Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act of 1998 PA 56, requires a supplier of water to provide to its customers “Consumer Confidence Reports”. Every community water system, whether private or public, has the obligation to insure that their customers receive the required information about their drinking water. Therefore we are pleased to present to you this year’s Annual Quality Water Report for 2020. The purpose of this report is to show you our water quality and what it means.

Where does your water come from?

Your water source consists of 2 wells owned by the community, which pump from ground water from an aquifer consisting of glacial sediments. The wellheads are located around the well house on the property owned by the community. A copy of the full report can be obtained by contacting Ryan’s Municipal Services at 616-458-3993 who is under contract by the community to operate the water system. Ryan’s has over 20 years experience in water treatment and its water operators are licensed by the State of Michigan. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact our office and ask for Stephanie Kozal.

What is a contaminant?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably expect to contain 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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, including rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substance resulting from the presence of animals or humans.

Please note that 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 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 (800-436-4791).

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

Thank you,
Stephanie Kozal
Water Operator

Water Quality Table and Definitions

Non-Detects (ND) – Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present. 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.

Picouries per liter (pCi/l) – Is a measure of radioactivity in 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 expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant when, exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – 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.

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.