2024 Water Quality Report for the Village of Baraga

This report covers the drinking water quality for the Village of Baraga for the calendar year 2024. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2024. 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 Keweenaw Bay. We are a complete treatment plant that performs several steps to provide clean and safe drinking water. We add fluoride to help prevent tooth decay, soda ash to control corrosion in piping and a chlorine disinfectant to kill harmful bacteria. During the plant operating hours, the water plant staff is constantly monitoring the treatment process to assure a supply of safe, potable water.

The State performed an assessment of our source water in 2003. The susceptibility for surface water sources ranges from very high for inland rivers to moderately low for deep lake intakes. Our source has been rated as highly susceptible.

- **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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 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 Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Hotline**.
- **Sources of drinking water:** The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and 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 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 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

STATEMENT ABOUT LEAD: Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people infants(both formula-fed and breastfed) ,and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and plumbing. Village of Baraga is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials use in plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials with in your home plumbing and take steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certified to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for at least 5 minutes from both your home plumbing and your lead service line. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have

your water tested, contact the Village of Baraga at (906) 353-6795, for available resources. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps to take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before and during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease , high blood pressure , kidney, or nervous system problems.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2024 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 – December 31, 2024. 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.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

Water Supplier: Define only the terms you use in the table below. Delete any you don't use.

- 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): means 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 (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.
- 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: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Samples Range	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.73	0.6 – 0.8	5-30-24	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.31	0.31	5-30-24	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	250	250	9.3	9.3	5-30-24	No	
Chloride (ppm)	250	250	4.3	4.3	5-30-24	No	
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.87	0.50 – 1.15	Daily 2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	60	N/A	29.70	29.70	Annually	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	45.44	45.44	Annually	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Hardness(ppm)	0	0	46	46	6-6-25	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant	Level Detected		Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm	5.9		6-6-24	Erosion of natural deposits.

Contaminant Subject to AL	MCL	MCLG	90% of Samples ≤ This Level	Sample range	Sample Date	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	2 ppb	0 – 27 ppb	Annually	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppb)	1.3ppm	1.3ppm	.4 ppm	0 -.6 ppm	Annually	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Number of Lead Service Lines	Number of Unknown Material Service Lines	Total Number of Service Lines
0	73	694

Microbiological Contaminants	TT	Average	Min/Max	Violation	Typical Source Of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU's)	1.0	.02	.02-.05	No	Soil runoff

100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3 NTU. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.05. Any measurement in excess of 1.0 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.

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 Village Office and other locations in the area. It was published in the L'Anse Sentinel. For more information, contact the Village of Baraga Water Plant, 100 Hemlock Street, Baraga, MI 49908; Attn: David K. Apger or at (906) 353-6795.between 7 am and 2 pm. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the EPA website at www.epa.gov/safewater/.