

WATER QUALITY TABLE

Terms and abbreviations used below

Action Level: (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant that if exceeded, triggers treatment or other Requirements, which a water system must follow.

Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL):

means the highest level of a disinfectant allows in drinking water based on a (RRA) Running Annual Average.

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.

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 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.

N/A: Not applicable.

ND: Not detectable at testing limit.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

90th Percentile: 90% of the samples collected do not exceed this level

pCi/L: Pico curies per liter

WATER QUALITY TABLE

Contaminants	Highest Allowed (MCL)	EPA Goal (MCLG)	Our Water (MCLG)	Range of Water Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Likely Sources of Contaminant
Nitrite (ppm)	10	0	N/A	N/A	5/21/2016	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	N/A	N/A	9/21/2016	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.05	N/A	5/21/2016	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Distribution Monitoring							
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	9.3 - 20	10-20	9/19/2016	No	By product of chlorine used for disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	60	N/A	3	2 - 3	9/19/2016	No	By product of chlorine used for disinfection
Lead/Copper	AL	AL	90th Percentile	No. of sites found above the AL	Sample Date	Likely Sources of Contaminant	
Copper (ppb)	1300	1300	970	0	9/30/2015	Corrosion of household plumbing	
Contaminants	MRDL	MRDLG	RAA	Range of Detection	Likely Sources of Contaminant		
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.29	0.1 to 0.4	Water additive for disinfection		
Special Monitoring							
Substance	Highest Allowed (MCL)	Our Water	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Likely Sources of Contaminant	
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	5	N/A	9/21/2016	N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits	

LEAD

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 City of Gatesburg 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 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 materials, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Contaminants	Highest Allowed (MCL)	EPA Goal (MCLG)	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation	Likely Sources of Contaminant
Gross Alpha	15	0	7.3	1.5 - 6.5	10-6-2016	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium	30	0	0.69	N/A	1-8-2016	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations? The state and EPA requires us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety.

During the monitoring period from August 1 to August 31, 2016 we did not take the required number of routine samples for total trihalomethane and haloacetic acids (disinfection by-products). This violation did not pose a threat to the quality of the drinking water. We did collect a follow up sample on September 19, 2016, to verify water quality was acceptable, and will also sample in the next compliance period of August 2017.

We are committed to providing you safe, reliable and healthy water. We are pleased to provide you with this information to keep you fully informed about your water. We will be updating this report annually, and will also keep you informed on any other problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen.

A DRINK FOR
YOUR HEALTH

2016

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY
REPORTS FROM YOUR
COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY



200 EAST MICHIGAN AVENUE
GALESBURG, MICHIGAN 49053-0218

This report covers the drinking water quality for the City of Galesburg for the calendar year of 2016. 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 groundwater wells. The well water is treated with chlorine (to kill viruses and bacteria), and phosphate (to keep dissolved iron in solution thus to prevent rusty water). The city monitors chemical dosages daily and provides monthly operation reports to the state.

CONTAMINANT'S AND THEIR PRESENCE IN WATER

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminant's. The presence of contaminant's does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided the same protection for public health. More information about contaminant's and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the United States environmental protection agency's safe drinking water **Hotline 1.800.426.4791.**

VULNERABILITY OF SUB-POPULATIONS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminant's 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 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 microbial contaminant's are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, and wells. Your water comes from two groundwater 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.

The state performed an assessment of our water in 2014 to determine the susceptibility rating on a six-tier scale from "very low" to "high" based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our water is moderate. A copy of the fall report can be obtained by contacting Robert Wilson at 269-665-7000, 200 E. Michigan Galesburg, MI 49053.

CONTAMINANT'S THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE

Microbial contaminant's — such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminant's — such as slats 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.

Radioactive contaminant's — which are naturally occurring.

Pesticides and herbicide — which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses..

Organic chemical contaminant's — 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.

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

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected. The detected concentration can be either below or above the state/federal safe drinking water standard (also known as the Maximum Contamination Level). If the detected concentration is above the safe drinking water standard a violation has occurred and "YES" in bold will be indicated in the violation column. EPA requires water supplies to report the most recent sampling results within a five-year period from 2008 to 2016. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrates of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

City meetings the first Monday of each month, 7:00 p.m. at the city hall.

For more information about our water, or the contents of this report, contact Mr. Robert Wilson at 269-665-7000.