

General Information

The Hillsdale BPU is committed to providing our customers with quality drinking water on tap. Hillsdale BPU's water meets state and federal standards for both appearance and safety. This annual "Consumer Confidence Report" required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, informs you where your water comes from and what our tests show about the quality of the water you are drinking. If you have any questions, concerns, or would like copies of this report or the Source Water Assessment, please contact the BPU at 437-3387 or Bill Briggs at (517) 437-3648. The BPU Board meets at 7:00 p.m. on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the BPU office at 45 Monroe Street. Please feel free to come and participate.

Important Health Information

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 of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Hillsdale BPU Water Sources and Supply

The Hillsdale BPU's water supply comes from the Beebe and Bean Creek Watershed located in Fayette and Hillsdale Township. The groundwater from six wells is pumped to a water treatment plant before being stored in two elevated tanks. The BPU has established a Wellhead Protection Program to help protect our drinking water sources well into the future.

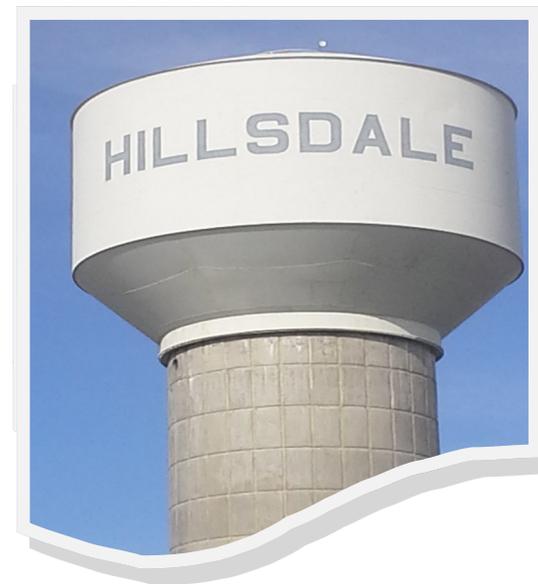
The State of Michigan performed an assessment of the BPU's source water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very low" to "high" based primarily on geological sensitivity, water chemistry, and contaminate sources. The susceptibility of our ground water wells is moderately high.

2016 Annual Consumer Confidence Report

Why are there contaminants in drinking 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Types of Water Contaminants In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection. 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 before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;



The Hillsdale BPU is pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; **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 water runoff, and septic systems; **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. **Lead and Copper** 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 Hillsdale BPU 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 drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Glossary of Terms Used in This Report

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

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA Not applicable

pCi/l (Picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity

ppb (Parts per billion): micrograms per liter (ug/L); 1 ppb or 1 ug/L is equal to a single penny in \$10,000,000.

ppm (Parts per million): milligrams per liter (mg/L); 1 ppm or 1 mg/L is equal to a single penny in \$10,000.

Hillsdale BPU Water Quality Data Tables WSSN 3170

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range Detected	Sample	Viola-	Typical source of contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.74	0.71-0.77	7-19-16 10-5-16	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth: discharge from fertilizer factories
Hardness (ppm)	NA	NA	390	NA	7-19-16	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	23	NA	7-19-16	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts	MCL	MCLG	Locational Running Annual Average	Range Detected	Sample Dates	Violation	Typical source of contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	NA	19	13-22	7-19-16 10-5-16	No	Byproduct of chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	NA	52	29-92*	7-19-16 10-5-16	Yes	Byproduct of chlorination
Disinfectant Residual			Highest	Range			Typical source of contaminant
Chlorine Annual Avg (ppm)	4.0	4	1.37	0.01 - 1.37	2016	No	Added to water for disinfection disinfect water
Regulated Monitoring at Customer's Tap	Action Level	MCLG	90% of Samples ≤ This Level	No. of Samples Above AL	Year Sampled	Violation	Typical source of contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0	2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
**Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.58 ppm	1	2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

**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.

*92 result triggered additional quarterly sampling.

Copies of the CCR/Water Quality report are available at the BPU office, 45 Monroe Street, Hillsdale, MI 49242 or on our website at www.hillsdalebpu.com. For more information please contact Bill Briggs at 517-437-3648, or the DEQ at 1-800-662-9278. Hillsdale BPU WSSN 3170.