

## Sebewaing Light & Water Department Water Quality Report 2025

We are pleased to provide this report to keep you fully informed. This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. The water pumped from the ground wells contains hard water and therefore, we do recommend a water softener, although it is not required. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the EPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.

We update this report annually and will identify any problems/issues that may have occurred throughout the year. For more information about your water or the contents of this report, please contact: Sebewaing Light and Water 110 W. Main St., Sebewaing, MI 48759 Phone: 989.883.2700 Website: [www.slandw.com](http://www.slandw.com) E-Mail: [inquiry@slandw.com](mailto:inquiry@slandw.com)

### **Water Safety:**

The State of Michigan and the EPA require Sebewaing Light and Water to test the water for specific contaminants on a regular basis to ensure its safety. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Our water meets all of the requirements.

### **Obtain a Copy:**

Please call our office, at 989.883.2700, if you would like a copy mailed to you. Otherwise, you may also pick up a copy of this report at Sebewaing Light and Water's Office 110 W Main St, Sebewaing, or the Village Office 222 N Center St, Sebewaing. It will also be posted on our website at [www.slandw.com](http://www.slandw.com) under the water reports section or by using the following url: [www.slandw.com/images/ccr2025.pdf](http://www.slandw.com/images/ccr2025.pdf).

### **Special Considerations:**

While we do not have any significant sources of contamination in our well water supply, some people may be more vulnerable to 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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline 800.426.4791.

### **Water Source:**

We have 3 groundwater wells, located within the Village. Well #1 has a depth of 300 feet, Well #3 has a depth of 250 feet, and Well #4 has a depth of 220 feet along with an iron removal filtration system to pretreat water before entering the system. Approximately 5.48 miles of Sebewaing's distribution system was installed in the 1930's. Today, the oldest water mains date back to the 1950's. We currently maintain 17.8 miles of underground water mains and utilize 2 elevated storage tanks.

In 2025, Sebewaing Light and Water provided over 80.3 million gallons of groundwater.

In 2024, the excavation and inspection of 20% of the community's water service lines were completed to ensure the absence of lead service lines. These inspections confirmed that our system remains free of lead components, supporting our commitment to public health and regulatory compliance.

### **System Projects/Maintenance Activities:**

In 2025, as part of our annual maintenance, for our two elevated storage tanks, we completed an exterior comprehensive inspection and a partial interior roof inspection through the hatch of our 75,000-gallon tank. Additionally, we drained, cleaned, disinfected, according to industry standards, and returned the 300,000-gallon tank to service. We also had well & pump maintenance tests performed on all three of our wells. Well #3 received upgrades of new piping, a new gate valve, and a new water meter. Hydrant and Valve replacements continued to be completed throughout the year. We flushed hydrants twice during the year and exercised the valves to ensure proper working condition. The valves allow us to isolate water mains should there be an issue on the system.

Sebewaing Light and Water remains committed to making improvements to the water system and delivering the best water quality possible.

### Source Water Assessment and Its Susceptibility:

Michigan Department of Environmental, Great Lakes, & Energy (EGLE) performed an assessment of our source water in 2018, to determine the susceptibility of the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from “very-low” to “high”, based primarily on geological sensitivity, well construction, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source water for Well # 1 is moderately low, Well # 3 is moderate and Well #4 is moderate. You may obtain a copy of this report at our Sebewaing Light and Water office.

### Water Quality:

Sebewaing Light and Water monitors the quality of your drinking water and maintains strict adherence to the State’s requirements. 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 800.426.4791. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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:

- **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, urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### Questions:

Should you have any questions or concerns, please consider attending our Public Meetings:

Public Meetings:			
Entity	Address	Typically Meets	Phone Number
Sebewaing Light and Water Committee Meeting	222 N Center St Sebewaing, MI	1st Monday of the Month 5:30pm	989.883.2700
Village Of Sebewaing Council Meeting	222 N Center St Sebewaing, MI	3 <sup>rd</sup> Monday of the Month 7:00pm	989.883.2150

### Water Quality Testing Data:

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. The Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2025 calendar year. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional values at low levels. The State allows us to monitor 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. Results of monitoring are available upon request.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a 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 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
pCi/L	picocuries per Liter is a measure of radioactivity
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
mg/L	milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
RAA	Running Annual Average
Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that must be followed

**Note:** The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Next is the list of the detected contaminant results found in your water. For a complete list, contact the Sebawaing Light and Water Department.

Inorganic Contaminants						
Regulated Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Range of Results	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (mg/L)	2.0	2.0	0.03 – 0.04	0.04	2021 & 2022	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge of metal refineries
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.0 – 5.0	5.0	2021 & 2022	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from petroleum refineries; discharge from mines
Fluoride (mg/L)	4.0	4.0	0.69 – 0.75	0.75	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Sodium <sup>1</sup> (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	170 – 390	390	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
<sup>1</sup> Sodium is not a regulated contaminant						

**Barium Health Effects:** Some people who drink water containing barium, in excess, of the MCL, over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

**Selenium Health Effects:** Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium, in excess, of the MCL, over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.

**Fluoride Health Effects:** Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children’s teeth, usually in children less than 9 years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining or pitting of the teeth, or both, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

**Sodium---**High levels of salt intake may be associated with hypertension in some individuals.

Disinfection Byproducts					
Regulated Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES <sup>2</sup> (ppb)	80	N/A	1.0	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS <sup>2</sup> (ppb)	60	N/A	0.5	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

<sup>2</sup>System collection site was 41 N Beck St. With these test levels no action was required.

Disinfectants						
Regulated Contaminants	MRDL	MRDLG	Range of Results	RAA	Year Tested	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.17 – 1.25	0.62	2025	Water additive used to control microbes

**Chlorine Health Effects:** Eye/nose irritation; stomach discomfort.

Radionuclides							
Regulated Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Range of Results	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	15	0	0.0 – 0.0	ND	2021, 2024 & 2025	Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.0 – 1.4	1.4	2019, 2024 & 2025	Erosion of natural deposits	

**Alpha Particles & Combined Radium Health Effects:** Increased risk of cancer.

Inorganic Contaminants Subject to Action Level (AL)							
Inorganic Contaminants Subject to Action Level	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Your Water <sup>3</sup>	Range of Results	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Year Tested	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	12	0	14	0.0 – 23	2	2023	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing, including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits;
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.0 – 0.5	0	2023	corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

<sup>3</sup>Ninety (90) percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

**Lead Health Effects:** 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 in home plumbing. Sebewaing Light & Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the 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 within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family’s risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier 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 requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for at least 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Sebewaing Light and Water for available resources. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can 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 or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risk of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems

**Copper Health Effects:** 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 and kidney damage. People with Wilson’s Disease should consult their personal doctor.

### Additional Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps the U.S. EPA to determine where these contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>	<b>Average Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Results</b>	<b>Year Tested</b>
Chloride (mg/L)	422	241 – 726	2025
Iron (automated) (ppb)	387	310 – 510	2025
Sulfate (mg/L)	148	71 – 296	2025
Hardness as Calcium Carbonate (mg/L)	369	240 – 594	2025
Calcium (mg/L)	106	68 – 170	2025
Magnesium (mg/L)	25	17 – 41	2025
Ammonia as N (ppb)	407	280 – 560	2023