

2025 Annual Drinking Water Report

East Bay Water Works

Violations: = 0

East Bay Water Works performs bacteriological and water chemistry sampling every month or as required by the (EPA) Environmental Protection Agency. The water chemistry samples are taken to SOS Laboratory in Traverse City, MI for analysis. The bacteriological water samples are taken to the Traverse City water treatment plant for testing. Reports are sent to the East Bay Water Works for review and then sent to the EPA for monthly compliance.

For more information contact:

East Bay Water Works

Mike Skrzypczak

231-534-7496

Mike.Skrzypczak@gtb-nsn.gov

Is my water safe?

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

During 2025, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drinking water safety standards. The East Bay Water Works community water system routinely monitors contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2025.**

Where does my water come from?

Your water supply is groundwater from the Jacobsville Aquifer. Our community water system consists of five wells, ranging in depth from 115 feet to over 300 feet deep, that provide water for our system. These wells produce between 315 to 475 gallons/minute.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring, or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

Source water assessment

We have a **source water protection delineation and plan** available at the Tribal Water Utilities office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. Mike Skrzypczak can be contacted at 231-534-7496 for information on the source water protection plan.

Water Quality Data Table

In the following table you will find terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions. The Safe Drinking Water Act identifies several chemicals and microorganisms that are found in drinking water supplies. These substances can be classified in the following groups:

Inorganic Contaminants: This group is composed mainly of heavy metals such as lead, copper, arsenic etc. They can enter the water supply naturally, from some mining runoff or industrial discharges.

Organic Contaminants: These contaminants are grouped into two categories Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs). They include such compounds as Benzene, Styrene etc. They include herbicides and insecticides that are used in agriculture solvents in industrial and other compounds. There are 21 regulated VOCs and 30 SOCs that are required to be analyzed.

Radioactive Contaminants: Most of these substances occur naturally in ground water but can also come from nuclear power plants and some mining areas.

Microbial Contaminants: Include bacteria and viruses which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Terms and abbreviations associated with water samples

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Million Fibers per Liter (mfl)

No Detect (ND)

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking 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 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 or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

90th percentile - Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.

TEST RESULTS FOR THE EAST BAY WATER WORKS SYSTEM 2025							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliforms	N	Not present	Positive / Negative	0	0	Eight monthly	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
TTHM	N	2.7	ppb	80	80	8/4/25	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	<1	ppb	60	60	8/14/25	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Sodium	N	28.6	ppm	N/A	N/A	8/14/24	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	34	ppm	N/A	N/A	8/14/24	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	N	1.6	ppm	N/A	N/A	8/14/24	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.82	ppm	4	4	8/14/24	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N	0.78	ppm	10	10	5/19/25	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos	N	ND	mfl	7	7	12/12/22	The major sources of asbestos in drinking water are decay of asbestos cement water mains; and erosion of natural deposits.
Contaminant	Action Level	MCLG	Your Water (90th percentile)	Range of Results	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Typical Source
*Lead (ppb)	15	0	4	0 - 5	9/20/23	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.11	0 – 0.13	9/20/23	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Organic Contaminants							
SOCs	N	ND	ppb			8/19/25	Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) are carbon-based compounds of man-made origin that can get into water through runoff from croplands or discharge from factories.
VOCs	N	ND	ppb			8/6/24	VOCs are found in a variety of commercial, industrial, and residential products, including gasoline, solvents, cleaners and degreasers, paints, inks and dyes, and pesticides.
IOCs	N	ND	ppm			8/6/24	Inorganic Chemicals (IOCs) consist of salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha	N	ND	pCi/l	0	15	8/29/25	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Uranium	N	ND	ppb	0	30	7/23/25	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	N	ND	pCi/l	0	5	8/29/25	Erosion of natural deposits

The East Bay Water Works prepared a service line inventory in May 2025 and distributed it by Tribal newsletter and billings, hard copy information available in water system office. The inventory is accessible by contacting us at Mike.Skrzypczak@gtb-nsn.gov (231) 534-7496. The system inventory does not include lead service lines.

A combination of evidence-based records, methods, and/or techniques was used for this determination.

*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. East Bay Water Works is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact East Bay Water Works (Public Water system ID: 055293603) by calling (231) 534-7496 or emailing Mike.Skrzypczak@gtb-nsn.gov. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

What does this mean?

The table shows that our system has some minor contaminants in the water. The potential adverse health effects are shown in the above explanation. We are continuing to monitor the water for any changes in these parameters and will notify the community if the levels significantly increase.

If you have any questions, please call Mike Skrzypczak at: 231-534-7496.

Or the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

