

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023

Saddle Ridge Condo Assoc. WSSN 05849

This report covers the drinking water quality for Saddle Ridge for the 2023 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2023. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and state standards. Your water comes from 2 groundwater wells, each over 270 feet deep.

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2023 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 through December 31, 2023. 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 the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detected In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	.56	0.01	1.99	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	1.48	NA	NA	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	NA	60	1.56	NA	NA	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detected In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	<1.0	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (ppm)	0	10	<0.100	NA	NA	2023	No	Run off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
*Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.35	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
*Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	10.5	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	NA	NA	0.0919	NA	NA	2021	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

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Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)								
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detected In Your Water	Range	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid [HFPO-DA] (ppt)	370	NA	<2.0	NA	NA	2023	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS] (ppt)	420	NA	<2.0	NA	NA	2023	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	51	NA	<2.0	NA	NA	2023	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorohexanoic acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	400,000	NA	<2.0	NA	NA	2023	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorononanoic acid [PFNA] (ppt)	6	NA	<2.0	NA	NA	2023	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	16	NA	<2.0	NA	NA	2023	No	Firefighting foam: Discharge from electroplating facilities; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities.
Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	8	NA	<2.0	NA	NA	2023	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments.

Some people who drink water containing levels in excess of the MCL over a lifetime could experience skin cancer or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of Arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing levels of Arsenic from the drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of Arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin cancer and circulatory problems.

Lead/Copper Contaminants 2021 Test Year	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Range		Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Copper – action level at risk consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0 ppm	0.00	0.1 ppm	2022	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead – action level at risk consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0 ppb	0	0 ppb	2022	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits.

****BASED ON THE 90TH PERCENTILE, MCL's are set at very stringent levels. We are proud that your drinking water currently meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected although, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.**

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Additional Information About 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. Saddle Ridge 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 have a lead service line it is recommended that you run your water 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, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Dear Water Customer:

The Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act of 1998 PA 56, requires a supplier of water to provide to its customers "Consumer Confidence Reports". Every community water system, whether private or public, has the obligation to ensure that their customers receive the required information about their drinking water. Therefore, we are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report for 2023. The purpose of this report is to show you our water quality and what it means.

What is a contaminant?

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. 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. In order to insure 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 Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water Quality Table and Definitions

Unit Description

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
NA	Not applicable.
ND	Not detected.
NR	Monitoring not required but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definition

Term	Definition
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.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

90th Percentile: The minimum level of contamination found in the highest 10 percent of samples collected.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Stephanie Kozal at 616-977-1000 or skozal@fv-operations.com