2025 Water Quality Report for Village of Baroda

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Water Supply Serial number 00420

This report covers the drinking water quality for Village of Baroda for the 2025 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2025. 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.

Where does the water come from?

Your water comes Lake Michigan and is provided by Lake Charter Township's water treatment plant (LCTWTP). The water is pumped from LCTWTP into the village's 75,000 gallon water storage tank. The water is then distributed through the distribution system via pipes of varying sizes ranging from 6" to 12". The water is tested and monitored based on the requirements from the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy office.

Source water assessment and its availability

Susceptibility identifies factors within the community's source water area that may pose a risk to the water supply. The susceptibility determination provides information with respect to the purpose of the Source Water Assessment is to analyze the sensitivity and determine susceptibility of a community's source of drinking water to potential sources of contamination. In 2021 the Michigan Rural Water Association conducted a source water assessment for Lake Charter Township Water System. Sensitivity is determined from the natural setting of the source water (raw water to the water treatment plant), and indicates natural protection afforded the source water. Using procedures established in the Great Lakes Protocol, Michigan Source Water Assessment Program, the somewhat shallow, offshore intake for the Lake Charter Township Water Treatment Plant has a moderate degree of sensitivity to potential contaminants. When the effects of winds, lake currents, and the influence of Tanner Creek are considered, the Lake Charter Township intake is categorized as moderately sensitive. listed facilities and land areas within the source water area that should be given greater priority and oversight in implementing a source water protection program.

- The source water area for the Lake Charter Township intake includes 13 potential contaminant sources, one listed potential contaminant source holding two permits within the susceptible area, plus urban and agricultural runoff from Bridgman and surrounding communities into Tanner Creek.
- The potential contaminant sources, in combination with the moderately sensitive intake, indicate that the Lake Charter Township source water has moderately high susceptibility to potential contamination. Source Water Assessment Analysis: The Lake Charter Township source water is categorized with moderately high susceptibility, given land uses and potential contaminant sources within the source water area. However, it is noted that historically, the Lake Charter Township Water Treatment Plant has effectively treated this source of water to meet drinking water standards. Lake Charter Township has instituted pollution prevention programs but should be cognizant of additional potential threats to its source of drinking water that are identified

in this report. This report explains the background and basis for these determinations.

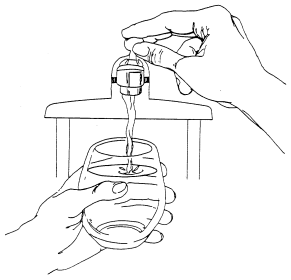
Contaminants and their presence in water: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Vulnerability of sub-populations: 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 systems 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. U.S. EPA/ Center for Disease Control 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).

Sources of drinking water: 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 include:

- **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 and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants***,* which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **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.



In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2025 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, 2025. 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.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- 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.
- 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- 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
- ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
- pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water supply to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or	Level Detecte	Range	Year Sample	Violation Yes/	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	74	58-97	2025	no	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids	60	N/A	38.2	22-69	2025	no	Byproduct of drinking water
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.75	1.3-2	2025	no	Water additive used to control
E. coli in the distribution system (positive samples)	See E. coli	0	0	N/A	2025	no	Human and animal fecal waste

Monitoring and Reporting to the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) Requirements: The State of Michigan and the U.S. EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2025.

We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Copies are available online and at the Village office. This report will not be sent to you.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The village of Baroda holds public meetings at the village hall on the 1st Monday of every month at 6:30 For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, please visit our village website https://barodavillage.org. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at http://www.epa.gov/safewater.