

Kinross Charter Township
 Water and Sewer Department
 4884 W Curtis Street
 Kincheloe, MI 49788-1519

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This is your 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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***Kinross Charter Township Water and Sewer Department WSSN 3630
 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report***

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water comes from deep wells; two located near the 500,000-gallon water tower and three wells located near the 250,000-gallon water tower. All of our public water wells are 12 inches in diameter and are drilled to depths between 175 and 212 feet. Our two newest wells were installed by the Corps of Engineers and brought on line in April of 2001. We took one well off-line because of sand issues and had a new well drilled. Water is pumped from these wells directly into the distribution system. Chlorine is added to the water to kill harmful bacteria.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Superintendent of the Water and Sewer Department. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Township Board meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Kinross Township Hall, 4884 W. Curtis Street in Kincheloe.

Kinross Charter Township Water and Sewer Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.	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.	Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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 the 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.
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.

Lead and Copper—Regulated at Customer Tap--Most recent testing, 20 Samples taken July 2025 Sampling is required every 36 months							
Contaminant Subject to Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	90% of Samples ≤ this level	Year Sampled	Range of all results	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)**	No	12	0	0 ppb	2025	ND to 8 ppb	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	No	1.3	1.3	0 ppm	2025	0 to .041 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**Ninety (90) percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Substance	MCL	MCGL/MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.1	0.51 to 1.1	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	0	ND	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	0	ND	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	420	N/A	<2.0	<2.0	2025	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	10	N/A	3.3	2.3 to 3.3	2025	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Chlorine ² (ppm)	4	4	0.23	0.10 to 0.30	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes

² The Chlorine "Level Detected" was calculated using a running annual average, beginning April 2024

Unregulated Contaminants			
Substance	Unit of Measure	Range of level detected	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloroform	ppm	ND to 1.3	Disinfection by-product
Sodium	ppm	2.1 to 3.1	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA determine where these contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be: **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Information about lead: 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. Kinross Charter Township Water and Sewer Dept. 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 Kinross Charter Township Water and Sewer Dept. at 906-495-5134. 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>.

The State of Michigan performed an assessment of our source water in 2003 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The rating is on a 6-tiered scale from "very low" to "high" based on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our source is "high" for all of our well sites. If you would like to know more about the report, please contact the Water Superintendent of Kinross Township Water and Sewer Department at 906-495-5134. Please call our office at 906-495-5134 if you have any questions. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.