CITY OF CASEVILLE
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This report covers the drinking water quality for Caseville Township for the calendar year of 2025. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State standards. Caseville Water Treatment Plant has buried intake located in Saginaw Bay.

The State performed an assessment of our source water in 2003. The source water area for the Caseville intake includes numerous listed potential contaminants sources in the Pigeon River watershed. Based on this the intake has a high degree of susceptibility to potential contaminant sources. The final assessment report is available for review at the Caseville City Hall.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot Line (1-800-426-4791).

Vulnerability of sub-populations: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised people such as individuals with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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. The 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).

Sources of Drinking Water: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our Water Treatment Plant treats surface water that comes from Saginaw Bay. 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 your water include:

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can naturally occur or result from urban storm water runoff.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Radioactive contaminants are naturally occurring.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial process and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Caseville Township is committed to providing you safe, reliable, and healthy water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. We are pleased to provide you with this information to keep you fully informed about your water quality. We will be updating this report annually, and we will also keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, or as they happen.

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health. Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations? The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We passed all the reporting and monitoring requirements for 2025.

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. Caseville Township 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 Caseville Water Treatment Plant (989)856-4407. 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.

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 or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor. City of Caseville will be conducting additional testing to acquire more information about copper concentrations in our water.

Customers with questions or concerns about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Troy Hartz, Superintendent at (989)856-4407 or (989)963-0124. 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 Council meetings. The Township Council meetings are held in the Conference room, at the City/Township Hall on the first Monday of each month at 4:00p.m.

The tables below list 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 present in this table is done January 1 through December 31, 2025. The State allows us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. All the data is representative of the water quality, but some data is more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used in the tables below:

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of 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 contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter: One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in 10,000.
- ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter: 1 part pre billion corresponds to 1 minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter: 1 part per trillion is equal to 1 second out of 31,710 years or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
- N/A: Not Applicable
- N/D: Not Detectable at testing limit
- Treatment Technique (TT): A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a specific contaminant in drinking water.
- pCi/L: picocuries per liter: A measure of radioactivity
- NTU: Turbidity is measured in Nephelometric Turbidity Units

Running Annual Average Distribution Chlorine (RAA)

Highest RAA = 0.79 ppm
Range Low = 0.31 ppm
Range High = 1.15 ppm

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	OUR WATER	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMNANT
TURBIDITY *	1 NTU	.30 NTU	.05 NTU	.03 to .05 NTU	N	Soil run off. Daily Testing
FLUORIDE	4 ppm	4 ppm	.14 ppm	N/A	N	Erosion and natural deposits: water additive which promotes strong teeth. 8/21/2025
COPPER	AL= 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.9 ppm	.2 to 1.0 ppm ***	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. 9/06/2023
LEAD	AL=12 ppb	N/A	2 ppb	0 to 3 ppb **	N	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures. Erosion of natural deposits. 9/06/2023
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE	80 ppb	0 ppb	39 ppb	23 to 39 ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination 2025 Collection dates 2/3, 5/20, 8/27, 11/5
TOTAL (5 TOTAL) HALOACETIC ACIDS	60 ppb	0 ppb	21 ppb	9 to 26 ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination 2025 Collection dates 2/3, 5/20, 8/27, 11/5
BARIUM	2000 ppb	0 ppb	20 ppb	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits. 4/27/2021
SELENIUM	50 ppb	0 ppb	1 ppb	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits. 4/27/2021
ARSENIC	10 ppb	0 ppb	ND	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits. 4/27/2021
NITRATE	10 ppm	0 ppm	ND	N/A	N	Run off from fertilizer use. 8/21/2025
RADIOLOGICAL						
URANIUM	.03 ppm	0 ppm	.0003	.0003	N	Erosion of natural deposits. 9/17/2024
GROSS ALPHA RADIUM 226 – 228	15 pCi / L	0 pCi / L	ND	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits. 4/11/2023
COMBINED	5 pCi / L	0 pCi / L	ND	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits. 4/11/2023
NOT REGULATED						
SODIUM	N/A	N/A	14 ppm	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits. 8/21/2025
MANGANESE ****	N/A	N/A	.06 ppm	.06 ppm	N	Natural, industrial, and agricultural contaminants 8/25/2025
ZINC	N/A	N/A	.01 ppm	.01 ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits. 6/11/2025
IRON	N/A	N/A	.08 ppm	.08 ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits. 6/11/2025
CHLORIDE	N/A	N/A	20 ppm	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits. 8/21/2025
SULFATE	N/A	N/A	170 ppm	N/A	N	Naturally occurring. 8/21/2025
MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS			**NONE DETECTED IN 2024**			

**** 100% OF NTU SAMPLES ANALYZED MET THE CRITERIA FOR THE MCL LEVEL***

***** TEN LEAD SAMPLES WERE TAKEN AND NO SAMPLES EXCEEDED THE ACTION LEVEL. : THE 90TH PERCENTILE RESULT WAS 2 ppb***

****** TEN COPPER SAMPLES WERE TAKEN AND NO SAMPLES EXCEEDED THE ACTION LEVEL: THE 90TH PERCENTILE RESULT WAS 0.9 ppm***

******* Manganese has a secondary MCL of .05 ppm, at this level it may cause aesthetic concerns for color, staining, odor, and taste. A health advisory of .3 ppm is recommended by the US EPA for all drinking water.***

PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of manmade chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. For decades, they have been used in many industrial applications and consumer products such as carpeting, waterproof clothing, upholstery, food paper wrappings, personal care products, fire-fighting foams, and metal plating. PFAS are prevalent and have been found in the environment all over the world.

CONTAMINANT Per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	MCL	MCLG	OUR WATER	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMNANT
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)	370 ppt	N/A	N/D	N/A	N	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process Date collected 08/21/2025
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic acid (PFBS)	420 ppt	N/A	N/D	N/A	N	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments Date collected 08/21/2025
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	51 ppt	N/A	N/D	N/A	N	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities Date collected 08/21/2025
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	400,000 ppt	N/A	N/D	N/A	N	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities Date collected 08/21/2025
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	6 ppt	N/A	N/D	N/A	N	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds Date collected 08/21/2025
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic acid (PFOS)	16 ppt	N/A	N/D	N/A	N	Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities Date collected 08/21/2025
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	8 ppt	N/A	3 ppt	N/A	N	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments Date collected 08/21/2025