

2025 Water Quality Report for CITY of BANGOR

Water Supply Serial Number: 0380

This report covers the drinking water quality for the City of Bangor 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.

Your water comes from wells 3, 7, 8, and 9 groundwater wells, each over 70 to 219 feet deep. The State performed an assessment of our source water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very-low" to "very-high" based on geologic sensitivity, well construction, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source is HIGHLY SUSCEPTIBLE.

There are significant sources of contamination including old abandon wells, old fuel tanks, and old industrial sites in our water supply. We are making efforts to protect our resources by securing money to cap off old wells, clean up old sites and we will restart THE WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM to bring them back to its full status. We have lost some members so if you are interested, please contact the city manager or the DPW director.

If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: City Manager Justin Weber 269- 427-5831 or DPW Director / Operator Steven Lowder 269-312-4298.

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).

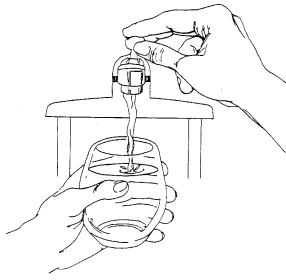
Vulnerability of sub-populations: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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. Our water comes from 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can naturally occur 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 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 are more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used 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.
- 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 contaminants 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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR THE CITY OF BANGOR WATER SYSTEM

We are required to deliver notification to customers with lead service lines, galvanized service lines previously connected to lead, or service lines of unknown lead status, and certify to the State that these notifications were sent.

Our system failed to certify to the State by July 1, 2025, that it delivered these annual notifications to affected consumers as required. Although the failure to comply with the reporting deadline does not create a risk to public health, we are required to inform you of this violation and provide additional information including what we did to correct the situation.

It is important for customers to know if the water they are receiving has been delivered through a lead, galvanized previously connected to lead, or lead status unknown service line so they can make decisions on whether and what actions to take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.

What is being done?

In the years 2024 and 2025 we received a grant to “pothole” services. 98 % of the services are now completed. They were located and recorded in the house when they could get in, they dug up on either side of the shut off valve, and a certain number were dug up at the main. This was to determine the type of piping that is located at each resident’s service. We will now start changing services at a percentage per year. While we did not deliver the certification to the State as quickly as we should have, we provided the required the required notifications to persons served on October 15,2025 with Abonmarche sending out the letters to 375 lead line services and 8 unknown services, and with that they sent the proper information to the State so we are no longer in violation. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water who may not have received this notice directly.

For more information, please contact Bangor Public Works Steven Lowder 269-312-4298

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA’s websites at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water> and <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. Additional resources can also be found <https://www.michigan.gov/mileadsafe/get-ahead-of-lead>.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	.007 ppb	.007 to 6.4	2025	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.13 ppm	.13 to .12	2025	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND	ND	2025	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.24 ppm	ND to .24 ppm	2025	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium ¹ (ppm)	N/A	N/A	13 ppm	11 to 17	2025	no	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	18 ppm	18	2025	no	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	ND	ND	2025	no	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine ² (ppm)	4	4	5.85 ppm	3.02 to 5.85	2023	no	Water additive used to control microbes
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	2.25 pCi/L	.546 to 2.25	2022	no	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	.522 pCi/L	0 to .522	2022	no	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	30	0					Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform	TT	N/A	ND	N/A	2025	no	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli in the distribution system (positive samples)	See E. coli note ³	0	0	N/A	2025	no	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicator – E. coli at the source (positive samples)	TT	N/A	0	N/A	2025	no	Human and animal fecal waste

¹ Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.

² The chlorine “Level Detected” was calculated using a running annual average.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)							
Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (ppt)	370	N/A	< 2 ppt	< 2	2025	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	420	N/A	< 2 ppt	< 2	2025	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	51	N/A	< 2 ppt	< 2	2025	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	400,000	N/A	< 2 ppt	< 2	2025	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	6	N/A	< 2 ppt	< 2	2025	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	16	N/A	< 2 ppt	< 2	2025	No	Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	8	N/A	< 2 ppt	< 2	2025	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels (AL)	Action Level	MCLG	Your Water ⁴	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	12	0	1 ppb	0 to 1	2023	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.096 ppm	0.0 to 0.4	2023	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

³ *E. coli* MCL violation occurs if: (1) routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive, or (2) the supply fails to take all required repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample, or (3) the supply fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

⁴ Ninety (90) percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

Additional Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps the U.S. EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether regulation of those contaminants is needed.

Unregulated Contaminant Name	Average Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Comments
Raw Fluoride	.27	ND to .27 ppm	2025	Natural fluoride in the ground
[Name of Unregulated Contaminant] (unit)				Results of monitoring are available upon request

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. The City of Bangor 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 formulas, 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 the City of Bangor Department of Public Works and talk to Steven Lowder the Director / Operator at 269-312-4298 for available resources. 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>.*

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of people who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

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.

While your drinking water meets the U.S. EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The U.S. EPA standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. 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 damage and circulatory problems.

Our water supply has about 700 lead service lines with 250 service lines of unknown material out of a total of 950 service lines. We also have about 400 service lines discontinued either at the stop box or the main. For the last 2 years we have had a company doing a "potholing" project for us with grant money. They were to identify the kind of piping A. inside the home, B. on each side of the shut-off valve at the property line, and C. several homes at the main. If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: Steven Lowder DPW Director / Operator 269-312-4298 or City Manager Justin Weber 269-427-5831.

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. [IF YOU MET U.S. EPA AND STATE REQUIREMENTS USE THIS SENTENCE:] 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 at City Hall 257 W. Monroe, Public Works 421 W. Arlington, and our website www.bangormi.org. This report will be posted in the South Haven Beacon. This report will not be sent to you.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The city council meets every first and third Mondays of the month at 7:00 pm in the council chambers at city hall 257 W. Monroe. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Steven Lowder DPW Director / Operator 312-4298 or Justin Weber City Manager 269-427-5831. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.

Be advised we had an elevated fluoride result in 2022. We have stopped injecting fluoride into our system and have went through several testing stages. Testing has been completed by Trace Labs. We started out by testing Faw Fluoride weekly, then we went to monthly sampling, we have now been told we can go to quarterly sampling and we will start that after our SOP's are completed. When we go back to using fluoride we will inform all of you. Be advised there is fluoride in the ground, toothpaste, and mouthwash.

Also, we have had several violations from the year 2018 to the present that we had to get completed. We, along with our engineers, outside contractors, and our employees are and have taken care of these items or have them in the planning stages with the council in the 5-to-20-year plan. Items included are:

Tank outlet different mesh screen and cleaned	replaced by Dixon Tank Co. and DPW crew
Chemical injector spacing and relocation	in the 5-to-20-year plan
Secondary / Backup power	install generators with transfer switches in the 5-year plan
Casing vents wells 3 and 7	installed by Peerless
Asset Management Plan	completed by Abonmarche
Lead & Copper sample plan	completed by ERG and will be revised
SOP's rewritten	in the approval stage with EGLE
Typo error on report	fixed by director / operator Lowder
Bacteriological Sample Site Plan	Updated by director / operator Lowder
General Plan	submitted by Abonmarche
Reliability Study	submitted by Abonmarche
Rate Study	submitted by 8/1/2024 by Abonmarche
Capital Improvement 5-year plan	submitted by 8/1/2024 by Abonmarche
Capital Improvement 20-year plan	submitted by 8/1/2024 by Abonmarche