

2015 Water Quality Report for Village of Elberta

WSSN: 02080

This report covers the drinking water quality for The Village of Elberta for the calendar year 2015. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2015. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from 3 groundwater wells located Well # 1 251 George M ST. Well #2 252 George M ST. and well #3 at 417 First ST. The State performed an assessment of our source water in 2003. Copies of the reports are available from [list individual]. Our wells were determined to have moderately high susceptibility to contamination.

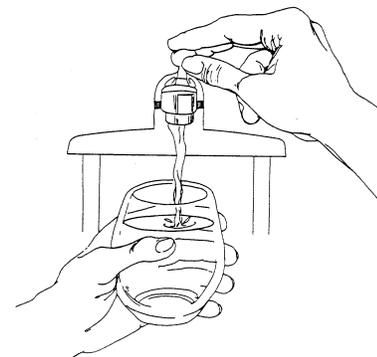
Well head protection program: The Village of Elberta along with the engineering firm Flies & Vandenbrink implemented a well head protection program in 2002. The program is to help protect our ground water aquifers and drinking water from potential contaminates. This is a voluntary program that provides certain local control over our ground water management. The Village is involved with this program to better understand our ground water resource, to help cut cost and clean contaminated water when found. For more information contact Ken Bonney at (231) 352-4071

- **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 **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. 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 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, 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, EPA prescribes regulations that 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.



Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2015 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 – December 31, 2015. 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 of the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

Water Supplier: Define only the terms you use in the table below. Delete any you don't use.

- **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.
- **N/A:** not applicable **ND:** not detectable at testing limit **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
RAA: running annual average
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Samples Collected at the Wellhouse:

| Regulated Chemical Contaminants | MCL | MCLG | Our Water | Sample Date | Violation Yes / No | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|---------------------------------|-----|------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|---|
| Arsenic (ppb) ¹ | 10 | .10 | ND | 8/12/15 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | ND | 8/12/15 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | 8/12/15 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | ND, | 8/12/15 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

¹ These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL is 50 ppb and there is no MCLG.

| Radioactive Contaminants | MCL | MCLG | Our Water | Sample Date | Violation Yes / No | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 15 | 0 | 2.3 | 8/18/2010 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined radium 226 / 228 (pCi/L) | 5 | 0 | Non detected to 1.56 | 8/18/2010 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Unregulated Chemical Contaminants ² | Our Water | Sample Date | Violation Yes / No | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|--|-----------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sodium (ppm) | 8.1 9.0 | 8/12/15 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 15 23 | 8/12/15 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

² Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

Samples Collected in the Distribution System:

| Contaminants Subject to an Action Level | Action Level, MCL, or MRDL | Our Water | Sample Date | Number of Samples Above AL | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|--|----------------------------|---|-------------|----------------------------|--|
| Lead (ppb) ³ | AL = 15 | 4 | 9/30/2013 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) ³ | AL = 1.3 | 0.33 | 9/30/2013 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | MCL = 80 | .ND | 8/12/15 | 0 | Disinfection byproduct |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | MCL = 60 | ND | 8/12/15 | 0 | Disinfection byproducts |
| Free (or Total) Chlorine Residual (ppm) ⁴ | MRDL = 4.0 MRDLG = 4 | .3 to .7 RAA Range 0.12 0.03-0.30 | Monthly | 0 | Disinfectant added to control microbes |

³ 90 percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

⁴ The MRDL and MRDLG are effective January 1, 2004. Compliance is based on an annual average.

| Microbial Contaminants | MCL | MCLG | Positive Samples | Violation Yes / No | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|-----------------------------------|--|------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 1 positive monthly sample (5% of monthly samples positive) | 0 | 0 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i> | Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or <i>E. coli</i> positive | 0 | 0 | No | Human and animal fecal waste |

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements: The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to 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 The Village Office located at 151 Pearson Elberta Mich. You may contact Ken Bonney at (231) 352 -4071 This report will not be sent to you.

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. The Village of Elberta 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 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. Village council meetings are held at 401 First street on the third Thursday of every month. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Ken Bonney at (231)352-4071 or dpw@villageofelberta.com For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater/.