

# Water Quality Report for Village of Elsie

This report covers the drinking water quality for the Village of Elsie for the 2017 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2017. 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 located at 123 W. Main St. & 329 Meadowlane groundwater wells, each over 210' deep.

There are no Significant sources of contamination include in our water supply.

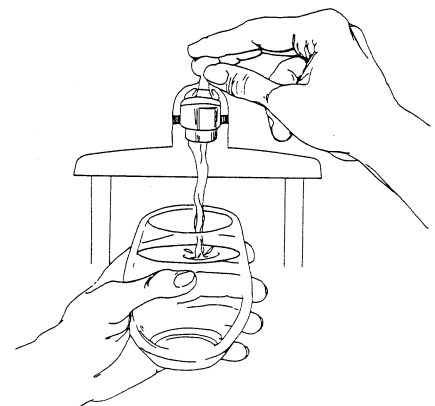
If you would like to know more about the report please contact Michael Townsend or the Village office at 989-862-5193 or by using the Village website [elsie.org](http://elsie.org).

- **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:
  - T **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
  - T **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.
  - T **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
  - T **Radioactive contaminants**, which are naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
  - T **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 2017 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, 2017. 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): means 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): means 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).
- Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

*Water Supplier: Fill out the table with only detected contaminants. Delete rows that don't apply. Add rows if needed. See more instructions next page.*

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic* (ppb)	10	0	.0024	.001-.0024	8-18-13	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.04	.039-.135	8-13-10	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Bromodichloromethane (ppb) Bromoform Chloroform Dibromochloromethane			1.2 ug/L 1.5 ug/L 0.71 ug/L 2.3 ug/L		9-18-17		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.38	.38 - .39	9-18-17	NO	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) Bromoform	80	N/A	14 ug/L 0.67 ug/L		9-18-17	yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb) Dibromoacetic Acid	60 N/A	N/A	2.6 ug/L 2.6 ug/L		9-18-17	yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection By product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	<b>MRDL</b> 4	<b>MRDLG</b> 4					Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.4 5	O – 1.45	12-4-17	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Radioactive Contaminant</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Your Water</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Yes / No</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Beta emitters (pCi/L)	50 **	0	N/A				Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	6.38+/- 4.91		9-10-12	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	2.9+- 0.6		6-12-16		Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant ***</b>			<b>Your Water</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>	
Sodium (ppm)			77 mg/l	67 - 77	9-18-17	Erosion of natural deposits	
Chloride			120 mg/l				
Hardness			350	310 – 350			
Iron			.65	.24 - .65			
Sulfate			49	46 - 49			
<b>Contaminant Subject to AL</b>	<b>Action Level</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	90% of Samples ≤ This Level		<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Number of Samples Above AL</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Lead (ppb)	15	0	1.1 ppb		7-14-15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.088 ppm		7-30-15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

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

\*\* EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

\*\*\* 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.

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

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

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development.

Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level or relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal physician.

### Important information about your drinking water Monitoring requirements not met for the Village of Elsie

We are required to monitor for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During September 1, 2016 to September 2016, we did not monitor trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetics (five) (HAA5). They were done June 12, 2017 but can not be used to meet our monitoring requirements. We cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. This is not an emergency. YOU DO NOT NEED TO BOIL WATER or use an alternative source of water at this time. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct the situation.

The following list of contaminants we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to be sample for these contaminants, how many samples supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the dates we will collect

TTHM 1 sample every year. 0 samples taken. 1 sample required every year during September 1 thru September 31. Additional samples will be collected September 1 – September 30, 2017. The same is required for HAA5. What happened? What is being Done?

We inadvertently collected sample during the wrong time of year. We are making every effort to make sure this doesn't happen again. We will be doing follow up sample

For More Info. Please contact Michael Townsend, the operator in charge, at 989-292-0282

Please share this info with all other people who drink this water especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example people in apartments nursing homes, schools, and businesses)

This notice is being sent to you by the Village of Elsie.

Lead & Copper results was given to consumers that was taken from after receiving from the lab but the Consumer Notice forms was sent late. This in no way changed the safety in the drinking water.

### Information about lead:

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 Elsie 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, or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements: The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2017.

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 Elsie Village Office / website [elsie.org](http://elsie.org) This report will not be sent to you.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The Village of Elsie Council Meetings are the second Tuesday of each month. Village Office Hours are Monday thru Friday 8:30 – 5:30. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).