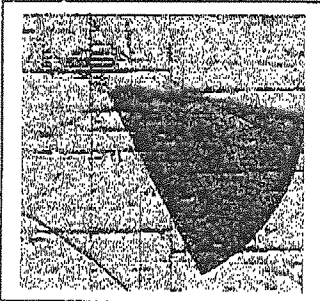


WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2013 __ Village of Elsie

This report covers the drinking water quality for Village of Elsie for the calendar year 2012. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2013. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

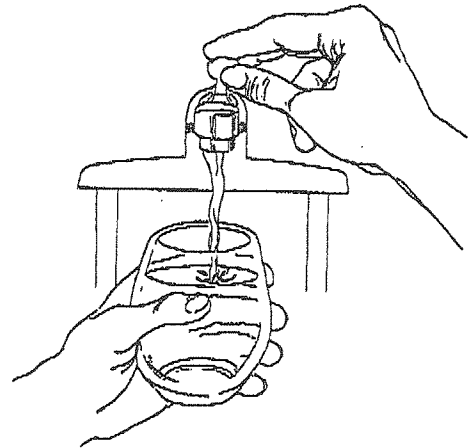
Your water comes from three groundwater wells located at 123 W. Main St., 329 Meadow Lane and the recharge area for the Village of Elsie is in the southeast corner of the village and goes through Duplain Township and into Fairfield Township. All of the wells are treated with Chlorine for disinfectant and Phosphate for Iron suppression.

Village of Elsie Wellhead Protection Area.



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.
 - 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, 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.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2013 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, 2013. 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:

- **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.
- **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 radiation).
- **Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detection's	Sample Date (if not in 06)	Violation Y / N	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride FLUORIDE-mg/l	4.0	4.0	202 0.61	90-202 .39 - .61	10-28-13	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
*ARSENIC- mg/l	0.006	N/A	0.0024	0.001 - .0024	8-18-13	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
BARIUM-mg/l	2.0	2.0	0.04	.039- 0.135	8-13-10	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
SELENIUM –mg/l	0.05	0.05	N/D	0-0.001	8-17-10	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 226 & 228 Combined	5		4.5		8-18-13		
Gross Alpha – PCi/l	15	0	6.38+/- 4.91	1.2-3.0	9-10-12	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Unregulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	OUR WATER	RANGE OF DETECTION	Sample Date (if not in 06)	Violation Y/N	Typical source of Contaminant
SODIUM- mg/l	N/A	N/A	85	45 - 85	10-28-13	N	Natural
CHLOROFORM - Mg/l	N/A	0	N/D	N/D		N	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
Sulfate			87	46 - 87	10-28-13	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness			382	327 - 402	10-28-13	N	
Contaminant	Action Level		Our Water *		Number of Samples Over Action Level	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Lead	15ppb		2.0 ppb		0	Corrosion of pipes Erosion of Natural Deposits	
Copper	1.3 ppm		0.080 ppm		0	Corrosion of pipes Erosion of Natural Deposits	

* 90 percent of samples at or below this level

- These Arsenic values in effect January 23, 2006
- MCL is 10 ppb

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

Arsenic: EPA is reviewing the drinking water standard for arsenic because of special concerns that it may not be stringent enough. Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations.

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 are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

For more information, please contact Michael Townsend ; Village of Elsie, at 989-862-5193. We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The Village of Elsie office hours are 8:30 am to 5:00 pm, Monday thru Friday. The Village of Elsie council meets second Tuesday of each month.