WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE VILLAGE OF ELSIE-2014

This report covers the drinking water quality for Village of Elsie for the calendar year 2014. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2014. 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., and 329 Meadow Lane; each well is over 210' deep.

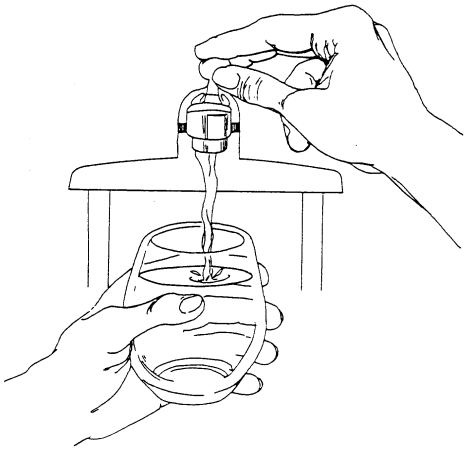
There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply

If you would like to know more about the report, please contact Michael Townsend or the Village of Elsie office at 989-862-4273, or by using the Village website at 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:
  - **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 are naturally occurring.
  - **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 2014 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, 2014 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.
- 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, which a water system must follow.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation Y / N	Typical Source of Contaminant
*Arsenic (ppb)	10	N/A	.0024	.001-.0024	8-18-13	NO	Erosion of Natural Deposits. Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2.0	2.0	.04	.039-0.135	8-13-10	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	N/A				Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.39		2-20-14	NO	Erosion of Natural Deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
TTHM-Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	13 ug/L		9-11-14	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	2.4 ug/L	1.2-3.0	9-11-14	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines	**MRDL** 4	**MRDLG** 4					Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	2.01	0-2.01	2-19-14	NO	Water additive used to control microbes

Radioactive Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation Y / N	Typical Source of Contaminant
Beta emitters (pCi/L)	50**	0	N/A	43-78			Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	6.38 +/- 4.91	43-78	9-10-12	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	4.5	43-78	8-18-13		Erosion of natural deposits

Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant***	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	82	46-81		
Chloride	255	123-255		
Hardness	402	327-402	2-20-14	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Iron	.7			
Sulfate	93	48-93		

Contaminant Subject to AI	Action Level	MCLG	90% of Samples ≤ this level	Sample Date	Number of Samples Above AL.	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0	2.0 ppb			Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.080 ppm.			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.

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

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

It is possible that lead levels in 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.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements: The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We have met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2014.

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 Elsie Village Office / website 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 held on the second Tuesday of each month. The Village of Elsie office hours are 8:30 am to 5:00 pm, Monday thru Friday. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater/.