

Village of Otisville

2017 Water Quality Report

This report covers the drinking water quality for the Village of Otisville 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 three (3) groundwater wells drilled to depths of 415 ft., 350 ft. and 177 ft. respectively. 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 well 1. & well 2. is moderately vulnerable to fuel petroleum compounds (VOCs) and pesticides & herbicides (SOCs). Well 3. is adequately protected from major sources of potential contamination.

There are no significant sources of contamination to our water supply. We make efforts to protect our water sources by routinely monitoring the groundwater for any possible contaminants.

If you would like to know more about the report, please contact Robert Jennings, DPW Superintendent at 810-631-4680.

- **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.

"QUALITY ON TAP"



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:

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.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	2	0 to 12	2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.785	0.47 to 1.1	2017	NO	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	77	N/A	2017	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	2	N/A	2017	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.58	0.72 to 1.58	2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	1.64	1.35 to 1.64	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.49	N/A	2016	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine * (ppm)	MRDL	MRDLG	0.23	0.15 to 0.33	2017	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
	4	4					
Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant **			Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Sodium (ppm)			55.5	25 to 86	2017	Erosion of natural deposits	
Contaminant Subject to AL	Action Level	MCLG	90% of Samples Above This Level		Sample Date	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) ***	15	0	2		2015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) ***	1.3	1.3	0.18		2015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

* Chlorine is calculated using a running annual average.

** 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.

*** This was calculated using a 90th percentile.

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 and circulatory problems.

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 Otisville 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>.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the Village of Otisville

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 exceeds the maximum contaminant level (MCL). During the 2nd Quarter (June) 2017, we did not monitor for Complete Metals and therefore cannot be sure the quality of our 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.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When all Samples should have been taken	Date additional Samples were taken
TTHM	1 sample every 1 year	1	June 2017	July 27, 2017
HAA5	1 sample every 1 year	1	June 2017	July 27, 2017

What happened? What is being done? Due to staff operation oversight, the routine sample did not meet thermal requirements. Samples taken since then show that all results met acceptable limits.

For more information, please contact Mr. Robert Jennings, Superintendent of Public Works, Village of Otisville, 300 East St., P.O. Box 6, Otisville, MI 48463 or at 810-631-4680.

•The Village's two main wells currently meet the new arsenic standards while a third backup well does not. Officials from the village and state are assessing options for this well. 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 the Village Administrative Offices located at 300 East Street, Otisville, Michigan 48463. A copy will also be posted on the Village's web site at www.otisvillemi.com.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The Village Council meets the first and third Mondays of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Village Administration Building located at 300 East Street. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Robert Jennings, DPW Superintendent at 810-631-4680. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater