

Village of Deckerville Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2015

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is three wells located at Mills and Thayer roads. Our wells draw from the Marshall Sandstone Aquifer, which underlies most of the thumb. These wells depths are 130 feet. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets or exceeds federal and state requirements.

The State of Michigan has produced a Source Water Assessment for the Village's wells. This Assessment reports the susceptibility of our water supply sources to contamination. The susceptibility score is broken down into 7 categories; Very Low, Low, Moderately Low, Moderate, Moderately High and Very High. The score given by the State for the Village Wells are Moderately Low. The complete Source Water Assessment is available by contacting the Water Department.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Tracy Hoff at 810-376-8591 or at the DPW Building at 3550 Range Line Rd.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Council Meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at the **Village Council Chambers located at 2521 Black River St.**

The Village of Deckerville routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2015.** The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the land or underground, 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 or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TABLES BELOW

Not-Detected (ND) -laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (Ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Tritium Unit (TU)

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" is 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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" is 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 Residual Disinfection Level-(MRDL) is the highest level of free chlorine allowed in the distribution system.

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. The table below represents the most current testing information available.

Radioactive Contaminants in Water at Wells								
Contaminant	Year Of Test	Viola-tion Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters	2014	N	2.22	pCi/l	2.22	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	2014	N	.51	pCi/l	.07-.51	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants in Water at Wells								
Contaminant	Year of Test	Viola-tion Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2011	N	ND	ppb	ND	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2015	N	.79	ppm	.79	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Lead by ICPIMS	2015	N	2	ppb	ND	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2008	N	.002	ppb	.002	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits
Stage 2 Disinfectant By Products								
Contaminant	Year of Test	Viola-tion Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 (Total Haloacetic Acids)	2015	N	ND	ppb	ND	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	2015	N	.0025	ppb	.0025	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromomethane	2015	N	.0006	ppb	.0006	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	2015	N	.0019	ppb	.0019	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Chlorine Residuals from Distribution System							
Contaminant	Year Tested	Average level detected	Range detected	Violation Yes/No	MRDL	Optimum Level of Chlorination	Likely Source of Contamination
Free Chlorine Residuals	2015	1.16 ppm	.37 ppm to 1.99 ppm	No	4ppm	.5ppm to 1.5 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead & Copper Distribution Monitoring Results						
Contaminant	Date Tested	Number of Sites Tested	90th Percentile	# of Sites over Action Level	Action level/ units of Measurement	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2015	10	0.0ppb	0	15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2015	10	330 ppb	0	1300 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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

Unregulated Contaminants in Water at Wells					
Contaminant	Year of Test	Unit of Measure	Average of level detected from wells	Range of level detected from wells	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	2015	ppm	173	173	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	2015	ppm	72	72	Erosion of natural deposits
Tritium	2013	TU	.3	.3	Manmade radioactive Compound from nuclear weapons testing

Radioactive Contaminants:

Alpha emitters - Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Combined Radium 226/228 - Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Inorganic Contaminants:

Arsenic - Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Copper - Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

Fluoride - Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

Lead - 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.

Chlorine - Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Volatile Organic Contaminants:

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] - Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EP A has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be:

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 storm water 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 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet strict limits for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations section:

We are required to collect repeat bacteriological samples at pre-approved locations and number whenever a routine bacteriological sample is positive for total coliform. Results of repeat monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2012, there were no positive samples.

Microbial Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Number Detected	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	> 1 positive monthly sample (>5.0 of monthly samples positive)	0	0	No	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	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

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 Deckerville 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.

(1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 system 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 has guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please call our office if you have questions.

Village of Deckerville (810) 376-9505

Individual copies will not be mailed.

Copies of this report are available at:

Village of Deckerville Municipal Building

2521 Black River St.

Deckerville, MI 48427