



2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR ELK RAPIDS VILLAGE

This report covers the drinking water quality for the **Village of Elk Rapids** for the calendar year 2019. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2019. 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: 2 located at 320 River Street and one at 121 Lake Street. All wells are within the Village limits. The State performed an assessment of our source water in 2006. According to the assessment report our wells have a geologic sensitivity rating of moderate and an overall susceptibility rating of moderately high based on: • some known contamination sites in our WHPA, • well construction meets standards, • no MCL violations have occurred, and • a geologic sensitivity rating of moderate. You can obtain a copy of this assessment report by contacting The Village Manager 231-264-9274.

- **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)**.
- **Health Effects:** Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the AL 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.

- **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 amounts of certain contaminants. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2019 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, 2019. 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 the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- **Well Head Protection Plan (WHPP):** This program assists local communities using ground water for their municipal drinking water supply in protecting their water source. A WHPP minimizes the potential for contamination by identifying and protecting the area that contributes water to the water supply wells.
- **Well Head Protection Area (WHPA):** That area lying within the boundaries set by the State of Michigan approved Well Head Protection Plan for the Village of Elk Rapids.
- **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):** 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):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which

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

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 (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements: The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. Last year, as in past years, your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards. We are committed to providing you safe, reliable, and healthy water. We are pleased to provide you with this information to keep you fully informed about your water.

We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. **This report will not be mailed to our customers.** Copies of this report are available, free of charge at the Elk Rapids Government Center located at 315 Bridge Street, Elk Rapids. You may also obtain a copy of the report by visiting our web site: www.elkrapids.com.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. Stewardship of our water supply lies with the Elk Rapids Village Council which meets on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact The Village Manager at 231-264-9274. For additional information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

WATER QUALITY DATA

Inorganic Contaminates	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Limit of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminants
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.76	0.4	2019	No	Water additive that promotes strong teeth and erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Chemical Contaminants²	MCL		Our Water	Limit of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminants
Chloride (ppm)	250		79.3	2	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (ppm)	na		211.7	10	2019	na	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppm)	0.3		0.25	0.1	2019	na	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10		ND	0.1	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1		ND	0.05	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	250		10.7	1	2019	na	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	250		30	1	2018	na	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead/Copper	Action Level		Our Water	Limit of Detection	Sample Date	Number of Samples above AL	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppm) ^{1,3}	0.015		ND	0.002	2019	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3		0.101	ND - 0.45	2018 results sample not required in 2019	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

2019 Annual Drinking Water Report

Disinfection Byproducts	MRDLG	MDRL	Our Water	Limit of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminants
Free Chlorine Residual (ppm) ⁴	4	4	0.4	0.2-0.9	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	na	80 ppb	<1.0	1.0	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	na	60 ppb	1.4	1.0	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

¹ 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. Elk Rapids Village 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

² 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.

³ 75 percent of the samples collected were ND. No sample exceeded the action level of .015 ppm.

⁴ The MRDL and MRDLG are effective January 1, 2004. Compliance is based on an annual average.

Note: Other contaminants are tested/monitored for but are not detected. These contaminants are not listed in the table.