

# 2013 Water Quality Report for Village of Eau Claire

This report covers the drinking water quality for Village of Eau Claire for the calendar year 2013. 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 3 groundwater wells located at 7440 Hickory. The State has performed an assessment of our source water. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scaled from "very-low" to "very-high" based primarily on a geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source is low. A copy of these results are available at the Eau Claire Village Hall 6625 E. Main St, Eau Claire, MI. The Village of Eau Claire has also completed a Wellhead Protection Program.

- **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 storm water 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 or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
  - 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 storm water 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. 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 Eau Claire Village Hall.

"Maximum residual disinfectant level, or 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, or 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."

## Water Quality Data

The table on the reverse side 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 on the reverse side of this paper:

- **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 radioactivity).
- **Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **RAA:** Running annual average

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date (If not in '00)	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	N/A	.005	09	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.12	09	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.18	13	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	.080		.0099	10	No	Bi-Product of chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	.06		.003	13	No	
<b>Radioactive Contaminant</b>						
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	<3			Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	<1	03	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant **</b>			<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Sample Date (If not in '00)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>	
Sodium (ppm)			17	12	Erosion of natural deposits	
MRDL (RAA)			1.00 lowest	1.86 highest		
<b>Contaminant Subject to AL</b>	<b>Action Level</b>	<b>90% of Samples ≤ This Level</b>	<b>Sample Date (If not in '00)</b>	<b>Number of Samples Above AL</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>	
Lead (ppb)	15	0	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

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 Eau Claire 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>.

\* These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2007. 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.

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	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

\*Monitoring and reporting requirements: The state and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2013.

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 Village Hall.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The Eau Claire Village Council meets every third Monday of each month. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Mike Keesler at 461-6173. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).