

2017 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE VILLAGE OF BANCROFT

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 from January 1 to 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 data is representative of the water quality, but some is 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):** 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 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 | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Year Sampled | Violations | Typical Sources of Contaminants |
|---|---------------------|--------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| Arsenic (ppb)* | 10 | 0 | 9 | 07/09/18 | 2017 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from refineries & Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.18 | N/A | 2014 | No | Discharge from refineries & Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.87 | N/A | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| TTHM – Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 80 | N/A | Not detected | N/A | 2017 | Sample collected at unapproved address | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine (ppm)* | MRDL | MRDLG | 0.27 | 0.01 – 0.27 | 2017 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| | 4 | 4 | | | | | |
| Contaminant Subject to AL | Action Level | MCLG | 90% of Samples <_ This Level | | Year Sampled | No. of Samples Above AL | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
| Lead (ppb)** | 15 | 0 | 1 | | 2015 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Copper (ppm)** | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.23 | | 2015 | 1 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant | | | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Year Sampled | Violations | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Sodium (ppm)*** | | | 31 | N/A | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

* Chlorine was calculated using the running annual average.

** 90 percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

*** 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.

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. Village of Bancroft is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot

This report covers the drinking water quality for the Village of Bancroft, for the calendar year 2017. 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 two groundwater wells each over 90 feet deep. The State performed an assessment of our source water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The rating is on a six-tiered scale from "very-low" to "high" based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our source is **moderately low**.

- **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 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 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 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, 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 storm 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 established limits for contaminants in bottled water, which provide the same protection for public health.

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

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.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations? 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 2017

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 be updating this report annually, and will also keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. Regular Village Council meetings are held at the Bancroft DPW building, the second Wednesday of each month, beginning at 7:00 p.m. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact the Village of Bancroft at 989-634-5375. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater/.