

2019 Water Quality Report for the Village of Capac

This report covers the drinking water quality for the Village of Capac for the 2019 calendar year. 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 5 groundwater wells, ranging in depth of 50' up to 200' deep. The State performed an assessment of our source water in 2015 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, and water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source are as follows:

- Well #1 is moderate
- Well #3 is moderate
- Well #4 is moderately low
- Well #6 is moderately low
- Well #7 is moderately low

There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply. We are making efforts to protect our sources by participating in the wellhead protection program.

If you would like to know more about the report, please contact Beth Eldridge, DPW Director at the Village office 131 N. Main, Capac, MI, 48014.

- **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. Immunocompromised 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.

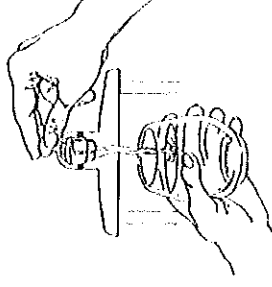
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

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.

Water Quality Data

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 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):** 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 (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Level 1 Assessment:** A study of the water supply to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment:** A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	12.0 Average 5.9	4-12	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.042	0.042	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	ND	2019	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.5	1.5	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	12.9	12.9	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	2.0	2.0	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine* (ppm)	MRDL	MRDLG	0.71	0.23-0.71	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
	4	4					
Nitrate (ppm)	10	0.4	ND	0	2019	No	Agricultural Activity or rainfall

Radioactive Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/no	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters (pCiL)	15	0	ND	0-3	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	5	0	ND		2014	no	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant Subject to AL	Action Level	MCLG	90% of Samples ≤ This Level		Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) **	15	0	0		2019	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0		2019	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant ***							
Sodium (ppm)			Level Detected		Year Sampled	Comments	
			130		2019	Typical source is erosion of natural deposits	
Hardness(ppm)			300		2019	Results of monitoring are available upon request.	

* 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.

Information about Arsenic: 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 human concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. The Village of Capac has been monitoring the arsenic levels closely and is making strides to reduce the level of arsenic in the drinking water.

Important information about your drinking water: Monitoring requirements not met for the Village of Capac. The village sampled a parameter at the wrong site. This error was corrected and the village is back in compliance with EGLE. The village has included a letter documenting this error.

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. Village of Capac 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>.

From January 1, 2016, to December 31, 2016:

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

1 *E. coli* MCL violation occurs if: (1) routine and repeat samples total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive, or (2) supply fails to take all required repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample, or (3) supply fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

RECEIVED

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Village of Capac

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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 meets health standards. During January 1, 2019, to September 30, 2019, we did not complete all monitoring for Nitrate. Therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. This violation **does not** pose a threat to the quality of the supply's water.

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. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct the situation.

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

Contaminants	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been collected	Date additional samples will be collected
Nitrate	1 sample every year	0	January 1, 2019 – September 30, 2019	October 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019

What happened? What is being done? We inadvertently failed to sample at the correct location within the required sampling period. Our staff is making every effort to assure this does not happen again.

For more information, please contact Beth Eldridge, Designated Operator in Charge, at 586-405-3773.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Village of Capac.

CERTIFICATION:

WSSN: 1110

I certify that this water supply has fully complied with the public notification regulations in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, and the administrative rules.

Signature: Beth Eldridge

Title: DPW Supervisor

Date Distributed: 6/30/2020

Monitoring and Reporting to the EGLE Requirements: The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety.

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 on the village website and in the Tri-City Times Newspaper.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. Meetings are held the first and third Monday of each month at 7 pm at the Capac American Legion Hall, 115 N. Main St., Capac, MI. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Beth Eldridge, DPW Director at (810)395-4355 from 9 am to 3 pm weekdays]. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater/.