

# WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE VILLAGE OF STOCKBRIDGE

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 two groundwater wells located within the Village. The Village of Stockbridge has been awarded a grant to start a Wellhead Protection Program to locate and make steps to protect the source water supply for the Village water users.

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. Immune-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 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.

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 establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which provide the same protection for public health.

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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** means the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MDLG):** 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

**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.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.087	N/A	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.42	N/A	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.32	N/A	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	10	N/A	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	2.0	N/A	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	<b>MRDL</b>	<b>MRDL</b>	0.96	0.09-0.96	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	L	G					
<b>Radioactive Contaminant</b>							
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	2 pCi/l	N/A	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant **</b>			<b>Average Level Detected</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>	
Sodium (ppm)			16	N/A	2019	Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Contaminant Subject to AL</b>	<b>Action Level</b>		<b>90% of Samples ≤ This Level</b>		<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Number of Samples Above AL</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Lead (ppb)	15		0	N/A	2019	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3		0.58	N/A	2019	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

**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. The Village of Stockbridge 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>.

Sodium is an unregulated contaminant; unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

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	N	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	N	Human and animal fecal waste

Violation

TT (Treatment Technique) violation: Phosphate overfeeding. Phosphate is used to aid in corrosion control in distribution piping.

TT (Treatment Technique) violation: Water Quality Parameter testing sample missed for fourth quarter 2019. System was back in compliance beginning first quarter 2020. Beginning July 2019 water systems adding corrosion control (phosphate) to mitigate lead and copper issues are required to take chloride, sulfate, pH, and temperature reading bi-weekly and chloride, sulfate, pH, temp and alkalinity quarterly in the distribution.

We inadvertently missed collecting a raw well sample after a total coliform-positive sample on September 28, 2016. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. We collected a follow-up sample on October 19, 2016, which indicated that our raw sample met health standards for total coliform. We are continuing to work hard to provide our customers with clean, reliable drinking water, and are making every effort to assure it will not happen again.

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 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, if they happen.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. Village Council meetings are held at 7:00 p.m. on the first Monday of every month.

For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact David DeGrand at 517-242-2313. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/). Copies of this report will be available at the Village Office.