

2016 Water Quality Report for The Village of Ubyly

This report covers the drinking water quality for The Village of Ubyly for the 2016 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2016. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

The Village of Ubyly currently has three wells #5, #6 and #7. The wells are located south of town on what is known as the Hoover Farm. This area was chosen to meet the required 200' setbacks by the DEQ for wellhead protection. Well #5 was drilled in 1995 and is a backup well only. The reason it is a backup well only is because it does not comply with the new 2006 arsenic standard of 10ppm. This well has tested to 19 ppm and is off line to the distribution system. Well #6 drilled in 2004 and well #7 drilled in 2007 are the production wells for the Village. The Village is using wells #6 and #7 for our potable water supply. These wells draw water from the Marshall Sandstone and upper 75' of the Coldwater Shale geology. The State performed an assessment of our source water in 2001 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility ratings are on a six-tiered scale from "very low" to "high". The susceptibility of wells #5 and #6 are "moderately low". We are making efforts to protect our water. If you would like to know more about the report, please contact Carl Weber at (989) 658-2369.

- **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 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:
 - 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 stormwater 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 can be 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 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.

Note: Due to incorrect sample dates, the Water Operator was issued a violation notice for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids. Resampling was done in the correct time frame and corrections have been addressed. This violation was not a health hazard and were within acceptable parameters for the state.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2016 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, 2016. 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.
- **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.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	ND	ND	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.52	0.52	2015	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	N/A	8	8	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.5	0.5	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
THM - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	8.1	8.1	2016	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	ND	ND	2016	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Radiological Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	6	N/A	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226-228	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	ND	N/A	2013	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	2		2014	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.160		2014	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant **			Level Detected	Year Sampled	Comments		
Sodium (ppm)			14	2016	Typical source is erosion of natural deposits		

** 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 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 Ubyly 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>.

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

The Village of Ubyly is committed to providing you safe, reliable and healthy water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. We are pleased to provide you with this information to keep you fully informed about your water quality. We will be updating this report annually, and we will also keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, or as they happen.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. If you have any questions concerning the quality of your water, contact the Ubyly Water Department at (989) 658-2369 or attend a scheduled Village Council meeting held the first Thursday of every month. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.