

**WATER QUALITY REPORT
FOR
VILLAGE OF SHERIDAN**

This report covers the drinking water quality for Sheridan for the calendar year 2009. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2009. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

SOURCE ASSESSMENT

Your water comes from 2 groundwater wells located at Jasper Avenue and Main Street. The State has performed an assessment of our source water, which was scored as moderately high. If you have any questions, please contact Superintendent Doug Lane at telephone number: 989-291-3485, ext. 1.

- **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 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 agricultural 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 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.

SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE

Phone: 1-800-426-4791

VILLAGE OF SHERIDAN WATER DEPT.

Phone: 1-989-291-3485, ext. 1

COUNCIL MEETINGS

2ND Tues. of each month

7:30 p.m. at VILLAGE HALL

115 E Evergreen St., Sheridan, MI.

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2009 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 thru December 31. 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 is more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- **Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Chlorine Residuals:** Be sure the definition of MRDL and MRDLG are on the CCR:
- “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. MRDLG’s 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. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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06/16/10

*N/A: Not applicable. ND: not detectable at testing limit. Ppb: part per billion or micrograms per liter. PPM: parts per million or milligrams per liter. Pci/l: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Required and Regulated Monitoring							
<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Yr Tested</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Source of Contamination</u>
Fluoride	2009	0.29	0.14	mg/L	4	4	Erosion of natural Deposits, water additive, Fertilizer and aluminum Factories. Waste Prod.
Gross Alpha	2002	0.46		pCi/L	15	none	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Radium 226/228)	2002	1.91		pCi/L	5	none	Erosion of natural Deposits.

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Yr Tested</u>	<u>Avg</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Source of Detected Contamination</u>
Chlorine Residual	2009	0.95 ppm	1.0	0.7	ppm	4	4	By- product of disinfection
Barium	2004	0.09			mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries.
Nickel	2004	10.			ppb	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2004	1			ppb	50	50	Discharge from Petroleum and metal Refineries. Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from mines.
Chloroform	2007	2.3			ppb	80	none	By- product of Disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2007	3.9			ppb	80		By- product of disinfection

<u>Unregulated Contaminants</u>	<u>Year Tested</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Source of Contamination</u>
Sodium	2009	27	21	mg/L	none	none	Erosion of natural deposits.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Microbial Contaminants</u>			<u>Units</u>	<u>Violations</u>	<u>Source of Contamin.</u>
		<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Range or Level Detected</u>			
Total coliform bacteria	2009	none	0	0	n/a	no	naturally Present in Environment
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	2009	none	0	0	n/a	no	human & Animal fecal waste

<u>LEAD AND COPPER</u>					
<u>Contaminant</u>	<u># of Sites Exceeding AL</u>	<u>90th % tile</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Action Level</u>	<u>Source of Contamination</u>
Lead	0	1	ppb	15	Corrosion of household Plumbing, erosion of Natural deposits, leaching From wood preservatives.
Copper	0	330	ppb	1300	Corrosion of household Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.

*Samples collected on July 22, 2008.

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 met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2009.

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 Sheridan 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>.

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. For more information about your water or contents of this report, contact Doug Lane: 989-291-3485. Copies of this report are available at the Village Office, 115 E. Evergreen Street, Sheridan, Michigan 48884.