

# 2011 Quality on Tap Report for Roscommon Village

This report covers the drinking water quality for the Village of Roscommon for the calendar year 2011. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2011. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

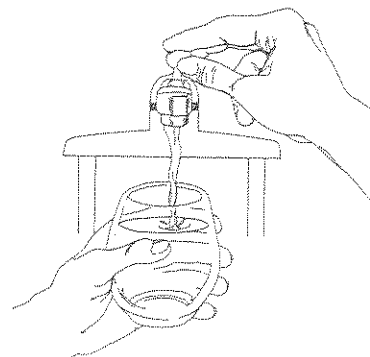
Your water comes from 3 groundwater wells located at throughout the village. The State performed an assessment of our source water in 2003. Copies of the reports are available from the village hall. Our wells were determined to have very low, moderately low and moderately high susceptibility to contamination.

- **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, 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 2011 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, 2011. 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. ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity). RAA: running annual average
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

### Samples Collected at the Wellhouse:

Regulated Chemical Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminants
Hardness			Range = 145-204	08-02-2011	No	Natural Deposits
Sulfate			Range = ND-59	08-02-2011	No	Natural Deposits

Unregulated Chemical Contaminants <sup>1</sup>	Our Water	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminants
Sodium (ppm)	Range = ND - 25 Ave = 8.33		N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

<sup>1</sup> 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.

### Samples Collected in the Distribution System:

Contaminants Subject to an Action Level	Action Level	Our Water	Sample Date	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb) <sup>2</sup>	15	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile = 3	08-11-09	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) <sup>2</sup>	1.3	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile = 0.400	08-11-09	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements: 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 2010.

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 at the Village hall located at 214 S. Main St. This report will not be sent to you.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The Village Council meets at 7 p.m. on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Mondays of the month. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact The Village of Roscommon at (989) 275-5743. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).