

# 2001 Water Quality Report for the Village of Byron

This report covers the drinking water quality for the Village of Byron for the calendar year 2001. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2001. 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 2 groundwater wells located at 150 Warren St.. The State will be performing an assessment of our source water by 2003. We will inform you on how to get a copy of the assessment report when it becomes available.

- **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:
  - 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 are 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.

## Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2000 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, 2001. 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 (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	Level Detected	Sample Date (by year)	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	50	0.0263,	'99,	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	0.223	'99,	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	0.003	'99,	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	1.0,0.8,0.8,0.9	'01,'99,'98,'97	No,No,No,No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Unregulated Contaminant **	Level Detected	Sample Date (by year)	Typical Source of Contaminant		
Sulfate (ppm)	33,34,32	'01,'99,'98	Erosion of natural deposits		
Contaminant Subject to AL	90% of Samples ≤ This Level	Sample Date (by year)	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Lead (ppb)	0,0,0	'00,'97,'96	0,0,0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper (ppm)	150,N/A,400	'00,'97,'96	0,N/A,0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	

\* EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

\*\* 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.

Microbial Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Number Detected	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 positive monthly sample (5% 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

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 2001.

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 121 N. Saginaw St.. This report will not be sent to you.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. Regular Village Council meetings are held on the second Monday of each Month. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Mike Granger DPW Supervisor at (810) 266-6160. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).