

## **Village of DeTour Annual Water Quality Report for 2020**

During 2020, as in past years, drinking water from the DeTour Village Waterworks met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state health standards. This report explains the source and treatment of water from the municipal system, and lists any contaminants detected.

In November 2003, the MDEQ and USGS performed a Source Water Assessment for DeTour's water supply. The source is the St. Mary's River, with an intake about 300 feet from shore and about 30 feet deep. The Report, which is available at the treatment plant, categorizes this source as having a high degree of sensitivity to potential contaminants. The water is pumped to the treatment plant; chlorine is added to kill bacteria and it is filtered using micro filtration.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

These include:

- \* Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock and wildlife.
- \* Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be natural occurring or may result from storm runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- \* Pesticides and herbicides from agriculture, storm runoff, or residential uses.
- \* Organic chemicals, including volatile and synthetic organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, storm runoff, and septic systems.
- \* Radioactive contaminants, which may be natural or the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

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 systems.

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).

## Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because of the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of water quality, may be 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 technology.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (MRDLG):** 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.
- **N/A:** not applicable **N/D:** not detected 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.
- **Ntu:** nephelometric turbidity units-a measure of the cloudiness of water
- **RAA:** running annual average

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppm)	10	0	ND	8/18	No	Naturally occurring
Barium (ppb)	2000	2000	10	8/18	No	Naturally occurring
TTHM-Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	57 (25.6-62.2)	08/20	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5-Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	41 (17-44)	08/20	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine-Distribution	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	(0.8 – 1.0) 0.8 AVG	Monthly	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	Jan Feb	Mar Apr	May Jun	Jul Aug	Sep Oct	Nov Dec
Site 1 RAA- quarterly Fluoride	1.0 1.0 - - 4.0	1.0 1.0 1.0 - 2.0	0.9 1.0 - 1.0 ND	1.0 1.0 - - 08/18	1.0 1.0 1.0 - No	1.0 1.0 - 1.0 Erosion of natural deposits
Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant (1)	Level Detected		Sample Date		Typical Source of Contaminant	
Sodium (ppm)	2.0		8/20		Erosion of natural deposits	
Chloride	ND		8/20		Erosion of	

Complete Metals		ND		7/06		natural deposits
Contaminant Subject to AL	Action Level		90% of samples < or = this level	Sample Date	Number of Samples above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15		3ppb (0-3ppb)	08/20	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppb)	1300		170 ppb (0-210 ppb)	08/20	0	Distribution piping and fixtures
Nitrate (ppm)	10 MRDL	10 MRDLG	ND	Sample date: 8/20	Violation: No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic systems; erosion of natural deposits

- (1) 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.

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. DeTour Village Waterworks 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 have a lead service line, it is recommended that you run your water for at least 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line. 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.

Microbial Contaminants

Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

NTU	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
	0.3 NTU in 95% of Samples	N/A	.05 average (.03-.06)	Daily	No	Soil runoff