VILLAGE OF ADDISON
2020 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Village of Addison strives to produce the best quality drinking water possible. The purpose of this report is to provide you with information about your drinking water. The report explains to you where your water comes from.

Your drinking water comes from two wells. Well #1 is 10" with a depth of 107 ft. Well #3 is 10" with a depth of 116 ft. The water from each off the wells is pumped to an aeration system after being disinfected to kill harmful bacteria. After being aerated the water passes through media filters (3) to remove iron, then the water is pumped to the system. Our water comes from the MICHINDOH Glacial Outwash Aquifer.

The State performed an assessment of our source water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very low" to "very high" based on geologic sensitivity, well construction, water chemistry, and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source is low. If you would like to know more about this report, please contact Bruce Clark at 517-547-4650.

Some people may be more valuable to contaminates in drinking water then the general populations. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV\AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants who can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium or other microbial contaminates are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-436-4791).

Addison's water supply comes from groundwater. As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. These include:

> Microbial contaminates, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock, and wildlife.
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> Inorganic contaminates, such as viruses and bacteria, which can be natural or may result from storm runoff, wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, and farming.
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> Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are products of Industrial processes and petroleum production and can also originate from gas stations, storm runoff, and septic systems.
>
> Radioactive substances, which can be naturally occurring or the result of gas and oil production and mining activities.
>
> Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

In order to ensure the tap water is safe, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminates in water provided by public water systems.

For more information about your water, please contact Bruce Clark- Village Water Dept. 517-547-4650

+WATER QUALITY DATA

Each year the Village is required to sample the drinking water for various contaminants. The table below lists all contaminants that were detected in 2016. The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than annually because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to change frequently. The most recent results of these tests are also included in the table.

Regulated contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of detections	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Mg/L	Mg/L	Mg/L	Mg/L			
Arsenic (PPB)	10*	0	**.01**	.02-.07	Monthly	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (PPB)	2	2	**0.36**	N/A	10/1/2018	No	Discharge from drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion from natural deposits
Fluoride (PPM)	4	4	**0.72**	N/A	09-15-2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chlorine (PPM)	4	4	.11	Highest and Lowest Monthly Average 0-.71	Monthly	No	Typical Source water additive used to control Microbes
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (PCI / L)	50	0	**0**	N/A	9/12/2017	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Beta	50	0	**0**	N/A	9/12/2017	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminants			**Level Detected**	**Range of detections**	**Sample Date**		**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (PPM)			**.24**	24	09-16-2020		Erosion of Natural Deposits
Contaminant Subject to AL			**Action Level**	**90% of Samples Collected**	**Sample Date**	**Number of Samples Above AL**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chloroform (PPM)	80	0	**0**	N/A	9-16-2020		
Total Haloacetic Acids	60	0	**0**	N/D	9-16-2020		
Total Trihalomethanes	80	0	**0**	N/A	9/16-2020		
Lead (PPB)			15	6	09-18-2018	1	Corrosion of Household Plumbing, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Copper (PPB)			1300	150	09-18-2018	0	Corrosion of Household Plumbing, Erosion of Natural Deposits

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. 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.
- **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.

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 Addison 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the AL could experience delays in their physical and 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.

ARSENIC

Arsenic test results: conducted in monthly. Levels detected were between 2 and 5 ppb. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for Arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

About our Water System

The Village of Addison Water plant was built in 1952, with well #3 and additional filters added in 1966.

The Village of Addison bills an availability fee for water customers to cover fixed expenses of the system, plus a per gallon usage fee. Our billing is done monthly. Property owners are responsible for unpaid water bills. All water bills 90 days delinquent as of May 1st will be added to the tax roll and become a lien against the property.

The Village of Addison Water Department installed a generator at the Water Plant to provide power to run the plant in the event of a power outage. This will allow us to provide full water service.

The Village replaced all the original water filters (3) that were installed in 1952. Water Plant controls were replaced with electronic controls after a failure of the controls installed in 1982. Cost for each filter was approximately $60,000 and $12,000 for the controls in 2016.

We invite public participation in the decisions that effect drinking water quality. The Addison Village Council meets on the first Monday of every Month (except if Holiday). For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Bruce Clark 517-547-4650 or the Department of Environmental, Great Lakes and Energy, EGLE, 517-780-7840. For information about safe drinking water visit the US Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

Charges for turning water On/Off shall be $20.00 during normal working hours.
Charges for turning water On/Off shall be $40.00 after 4pm and before 8pm.
Any other meter charges refer to ordinance 2008-1 an amendment to ordinance #45.