2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

The last available information for the contaminants detected in our water during the sampling cycle ending in 2024 is given in the table below. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require some contaminants to be monitored annually because their concentrations are not expected to vary. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality obtains and analyzes the samples in accordance with sampling cycles which vary according to EPA schedules. The definitions and abbreviations used in the table follow.

Definitions & Abbreviations:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminants 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 MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. This is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG): 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG): 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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Parts per million (ppm): The equivalent of milligrams per liter (mg/l) is analogous to 1 minute in 2 years.

Parts per billion (ppb): The equivalent of micrograms per liter (ug/l) is analogous to 1 minute in 32 years.

RAA: Running Annual Average.

N/A: Not Applicable. ND: Non-detectable.

Substance (Units)	MRDL	RRA	Range Detected	MRDLG	Compliance	Typical Sources
Chlorine Residuals (ppm)	4	1	0.5-0.7	4	Yes	By-product of water chlorination

Substance (Units)	Sample Date	MCL	Level Detected	Range Detected	MCLG	Compliance	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants (Regulated at the Water Plant)							
Arsenic (ppb)	11/19/2024	10	<1	-	0	Yes	Natural erosion; runoff from orchards; glass and electronic production
Fluoride (ppm)	04/28/2022	4	1.2	-	4	Yes	Natural Deposits: Additive to prevent tooth decay
Unregulated Contaminants							
Sodium (ppm)	04/21/2022	N/A	59	-	N/A	Yes	Natural Erosion
Haloacetic Acids							
Total Haloacetic Acid (ug/l)	09/05/24	60	5.51	-	N/A	Yes	By-product of water chlorination
Trihalomethanes							
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/l)	09/05/24	80	41	-	N/A	Yes	By-product of water chlorination
PFAS and PFOS	**4/19/2024**	**70ppt**	**ND**			**Yes**	

Lead and Copper (Regulated at the Customer's Plumbing)

Substance (Units)	Sample Date	90th Percentile Value	EPA Action Level	# of Results Above Action Level	MCLG	Compliance	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	06/04/2024	2 ppb	15 ppb	0	0 ppb	Yes	Corrosion of customer plumbing
Copper (ppb)	06/04/2024	400 ppb	1300 ppb	0	0 ppb	Yes	Corrosion of customer plumbing

Range of results for lead (ppb) 0-4 Copper (ppm) 0.1-0.6

Next testing cycle summer 2027

No MCL's were exceeded. Levels detected were below MCL's.

Village of Quincy
2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

DEAR CUSTOMER:
This report has been prepared to inform our customers of the quality of their drinking water.

Your drinking water complied with all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Michigan drinking water health standards for the last sampling period.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The Village of Quincy water comes from two (2) groundwater wells. The state performed an assessment of our source water in 2003 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a six-tier scale from "very low" to "high" based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our source is moderately high.

Copies of the susceptibility study may be obtained by contacting Bill Poole at the phone number listed at the end of this page.

Ground water (also called well water) is protected from many of the sources of contamination described below, such as microbes like cryptosporidium. In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) may 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, in some cases, radioactive material. Source water can also be contaminated by substances resulting from animal or human activity.

Contaminants include anything found in water. They are generally not harmful at low levels. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive and in nearly all cases would not provide greater protection of health. Examples of contaminants that may be present in source water in general include: 1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. 2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. 3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. 4) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from runoff and septic systems. 5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or the mining process. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water system.

The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water (bottled or tap) may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The contaminants in our drinking water are primarily geological materials that dissolved while still in the aquifer. 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).

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Village of Quincy is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact Village of Quincy and Bill Poole for available resources. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The total number of identified lead service lines is zero (0), the total number of unknown service lines is forty five (45), the total number of Galvanized requiring replacement are fifty(50) Total service lines are eight hundred twenty-three (823).

Public input concerning the Village of Quincy water system may be made at regularly scheduled Council Meetings, held every 3rd Tuesday of each month. You may also contact Bill Poole at the Utility Department (517) 639-2532.