

# *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*

2010

## Breitung Township Water Department East Kingsford Water system

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

### **Where does my water come from?**

Our water in East Kingsford is purchased from the City of Kingsford. City of Kingsford operates five deep wells. Our water is received at the intersection of Breitung Ave. and Woodbine St.

We began purchasing water from City of Kingsford in 1996

### **Source Water Assessment Program.**

In 2003, the Michigan Dept. Of Environmental Quality performed a source water assessment of the City of Kingsford wells. Under the provisions of the 1996 amendments of the Safe Water Drinking Act, the State of Michigan is required to develop and Implement an assessment of all public water supplies. City of Kingsford wells received a score of Moderately High.

### **Is my water safe?**

**YES , I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.**

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

### **Drinking Water in General**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain some small amounts of 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 Water Drinking Water Hot Line 1-800-426-4791

### **General Sources of Drinking Water**

The sources of drinking water, both bottled and tap, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves natural 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 water before it is treated**

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, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water run off, 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 use.
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 gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
5. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring, or be the result of oil and gas production and 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 the public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.**

### **Do I need to take special precautions?**

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 micro biological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hot line (800-426-4791).

**Terms and Abbreviation**

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

*Pico curies per liter (pCi/L)* - Pico curies per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

*Maximum Contaminant Level* - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

Contaminants Source	Test Result					Date	Violation	Typical
	MCLG	MCL	Water	Low	High			
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>								
Gross Alpha (pCi/l) manmade deposits	0	15	1.0	0.0	2.5	07/09/01	No	Decay of natural and
Gross Beta (pCi/l)	0	50	2.0	0.5	3.5	07/09/01	No	Erosion of
Radium 226	0	5.0	0.08	0.04	0.12	07/16/03	No	natural deposits
Radium 228	0	combined	0.3	0.0	1.0	07/21/03	No	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate (ppm)	0	10	1.2	0.4	1.2	06/21/10	No	Fertilizer Runoff and natural Arsenic
Arsenic ppm)	0.002	0.01	0.002	n/d	0.002	06/21/10	No	Natural.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	n/d	n/d	0.1	06/21/10	No	Natural.
Barium (ppm)	2.0	2.0	0.04	n/d	0.04	06/21/10	No	Natural
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Total Coliform (Positive samples in 2008) present in the	0	0		n/d	n/d		NO	Naturally  environment.
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Sodium	NR	NR	5.0	5.0	5.0	06/21/10	NO	natural deposits.
<b>Lead/Copper at Consumer Tap</b>								
	AL	MCLG	Your Water	Samples>AL #95%ile				
Lead (ppb) Plumbing systems.	15.0	0	3.0	0		06/10	No	Corrosion of household
Copper (ppm) Plumbing systems	1.3	0	.85	0		06/10	No	Corrosion of household

**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. Breitung Township 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. For information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the safe water drinking hot line or at [Http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels. All 2010 testing meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Guy Forstrom at Breitung Township Water Dept. 779-2052 Mon.- Fri. 7:30 am to 3:30 pm

Regular meetings of the Breitung Township Water Board, are held the first Thursday of EVERY OTHER the month, at the Breitung Township Hall, 3851 Menominee st. Quinnesec, MI

A copy of this report may be obtained at the Breitung Township Hall, 3851 Menominee st. Quinnesec, MI OR On line at [www.breitungtwp.org](http://www.breitungtwp.org)