

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
2016

Breitung Township Water Department  
Quinnesec Water System

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water 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 Quinnesec is supplied by two deep wells. Well No. 3 has a capacity of 350 gpm (gallons per minute). Well No. 4 has a capacity of 325 gpm.

**Source Water Assessment Program.**

In 2003, the Michigan Dept. Of Environmental Quality performed a source water assessment of the Breitung Township 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. Breitung Township wells received a score of Moderate.

**Is my water safe?**

**YES, I am 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	Test Result			Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
	MCLG	MCL	Our Water			
<b>Inorganic</b>						
Nitrate (ppm)	0	10	2.6 – 3.8	03/14/16	No	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks. erosion
Fluoride (ppm)	0	4.0	ND	03/14/16	No	Natural Occurring <span style="float: right;">Sel</span>
<b>Radiological</b>						
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	0	15	2.12	5/15	No	Decay of Natural and manmade products
Gross Beta (pCi/l)	0	50	1.32	5/15	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226	0	5.0	.20	5/15	No	
Radium-228	0	combined	.20	5/15	No	
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>						
Total Coli form (Positive Samples)	0	0	6	2016	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Lead/Copper at Consumer Tap</b>						
		<b>AL</b>				
Lead (ppb)	0	15.0	6	2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppb)	0	1300	70	2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

**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 Charter Township of Breitung 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 or at <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 2016 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 am to 3:30 pm

A copy of this report may be obtained at the Breitung Township Hall, 3851 Menominee Ave. Quinnesec, MI

Regular meetings of the Breitung Township Water Board, are held the first Thursday of the month, at the Breitung Township Hall , 3851 Menominee Ave, Quinnesec, MI, or on line at [www.breitungtwp.org](http://www.breitungtwp.org).