

STATEMENT ABOUT 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 Lake Linden 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>.

Village of Lake Linden 2011 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

REGULATION BACKGROUND:

Following new federal regulations, the State of Michigan in 1993 enacted a requirement that all Public Water Suppliers must issue an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to their customers about the quality of their drinking water. The Village of Lake Linden 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 and the treatment it receives before it reaches your tap. The report also lists all of the contaminants detected in your water and an explanation of all violations in the past year.

VILLAGE OF LAKE LINDEN WATER SYSTEM:

Your drinking water comes from three wells that are 213 feet deep located on the East end of Aspen Drive in Sibilsky Acres. The water is pumped from the wells to the 300,000-gallon storage tanks located on West Tenth Street in the Village. The wells are flowing artesian wells and therefore enjoy an extra level of protection. The Village has the capability to add chlorine for disinfection. Chlorine is added only on an emergency basis or during major construction and repair projects.

GENERAL DRINKING WATER EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION (AS REQUIRED BY THE EPA):

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes and 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, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from activity. More information about the contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 800 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general populations. 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 the infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1 800 426-4791) or EPA's Web Site @ www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html.

As water travels 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 or may result from storm runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production and farming.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

If you would like more information about your water, please call the Lake Linden Village Water Department at 296-9911.

WATER QUALITY DATA:

Each year the Village is required to sample the drinking water for various contaminants. In 2003, the Village conducted tests on over 100 contaminants. The table below lists all contaminants that were detected in 2010. 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. No violations were reported during the past year.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	4	4	0.13mg/l	-	5/10	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Arsenic	50	50	2.0		5/10	No	“
Barium	2000		40		5/10	No	“
Selenium	50	50	2		5/10	No	“
Cyanide			None		4/09	No	“
Unregulated Contaminants							
Sodium (ppm)			18		3/09	No	“
Organic Contaminants							
ND							
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters	15pci/1		4pci/1	-	8/03	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Ra226/228	5pci/1		.21pci/1	-	8/03	No	“
Voluntary Monitoring Results							
			90% ≤ this level		Samples Above AL		
Lead	15ppb		63		8/08	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	1300ppb		1.4		8/08	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Lead and Copper results list the number of samples that exceeded the action level, rather than the range detected. Sulfate is an unregulated contaminant and thus there is no MCL associated with it. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine whether there is a need to regulate that contaminant.

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS:

- 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 possible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- PC/1 – picocuries per liter
- ND – not detected
- TT – treatment technique (a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- Ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter
- Ppb – parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- N/A – not applicable

Copies of this report and of all test results are available at the Village Clerk’s Office. For more information contact Jude Kalcich, Director of Public Works @ (906) 296-9911. The Village of Lake Linden is committed to providing the best quality water and water information to our valued customers.

VILLAGE OF LAKE LINDEN:

Edward R. Fisher, President

Jude Kalcich, Director Of Public Works