

2007 Quality Water Report

City of Leslie

6/23/08

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform residents about the quality water and services The City of Leslie delivers every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is groundwater drawn from an aquifer formed from glacial material. The State of Michigan performed an assessment of our source water in 2003 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential for contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a six-tiered scale from "very low" to "high" based primarily on geological sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our source is "moderately Low".

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets or exceeds federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Martha Owen at 517-589-5115. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00pm at the City Hall.

The City of Leslie routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2007. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Not-Detected (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

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

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. All of the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old. The table below represents the most current testing information available.

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------|-------|---|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit of Measure | Average /Range | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Violati on Y/N | Level Detected | Unit of Measure | Average /Range | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 4. Beta/photon emitters | N | <4 | pCi/l | | 0 | 50 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| 5. Alpha emitters | N | <3 | pCi/l | | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 0.08 | ppm | | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 0.29 | ppm | | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| 73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 0.001 | ppb | | N/a | 100 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAA5 | N | 0.003 | ppm | | | 0.060 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where these contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

| Unregulated Contaminants | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Contaminant | Average of level detected | Range of level detected | Unit of measure | |
| Chloroform | 0.0005 | | ppb | |
| Sodium | 8 | | ppm | |
| Sulfate | 231 | | ppm | |

Lead & Copper Distribution Monitoring Results

| Contaminant | Date Tested | Number of Sites Tested | 90 th Percentile | # of Sites over Action Level | Action level/ units of Measurement | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Lead | 9/05 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 15ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | 9/05 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1.3ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

| Total Chlorine Residual | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Bacteriological sample site #1 | .5 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .2 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .2 | .3 |
| Bacteriological sample site #2 | .5 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .2 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .2 | .3 |
| Bacteriological sample site #3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Average of all measurements taken in month | .70 | .57 | .53 | .63 | .60 | .53 | .50 | .57 | .57 | .57 | .50 | .77 |
| Running Average(last 12 months) | .53 | .53 | .45 | .46 | .45 | .45 | .46 | .45 | .47 | .56 | .56 | .58 |

What does this mean?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We are required to sample at 2 locations in the system as a precaution we also monitor the Water Treatment Plant. In July and September of 2007 we had samples test positive for Coliform Organisms at the Water Treatment Plant sampling site. As required by the Michigan DEQ we re-sampled within 24 hrs of receiving the results of the positive sample. Each re-test was negative for Coliform Organisms.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do this time. This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water at this time.

What happened? What is being done? The positive results were likely due an error in the sampling procedure. Corrections were made to the procedure and samples taken since then show that all results met acceptable limits.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the City of Leslie.

CERTIFICATION

WSSN: 03840

I certify that this water supply has fully complied with the public notification regulations in the Michigan safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, and the administrative rules.

Signature _____ Title: DPW Director Date Distributed: 6-25-08
 Martha Owen

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. All 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected in our rate structure. Thank you for understanding.

Please call our office if you have questions.

We at the City of Leslie work around the clock to provide quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, and impact our quality of life and our children's future.

This report will not be mailed to individual residences. Copies of this report are available at City Hall.