

Kinross Charter Township Department of Public Works 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide to you 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 comes from deep wells; two located near Kinross Correctional Facility and three wells located near R. J. Wallis Elementary School. All of our public water wells are 12 inches in diameter and are drilled to depths between 175 and 212 feet. Our two newest wells were installed by the Corps of Engineers and brought on line in April of 2001. Water is pumped from these wells directly into the distribution system.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Norman H. Perkins, Superintendent of the Department of Public Works. 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. Township Board meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Kinross Township Hall, 4884 W. Curtis Street in Kincheloe.

Kinross Charter Township Department of Public Works routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. 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 reasonably be 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. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In the following 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:

Non-Detects (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.	Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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.

TEST RESULTS						
Substance	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	1.0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper--Regulated at Customer Tap--Most recent testing, 20 Samples taken 7-2010 -- Sampling required every 36 months						
Copper	No	0.17	ppm	N/A	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	4	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants						
Substance	Unit of Measure		Range of level detected		Likely Sources	
Sodium	ppb		Not detected		Erosion of natural deposits	

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. 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.**

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

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

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.

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.

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. Kinross Charter Township Department of Public Works 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>.

*The State of Michigan performed an assessment of our source water in 2003 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The rating is on a 6 tiered scale from "very low" to "high" based on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our source is "high" for all of our well sites. If you would like to know more about the report, please contact **Superintendent Norman H. Perkins at Kinross Township DPW-- 495-5134.** Please call our office at 495-5134 if you have questions. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.*

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*This is your 2010 Annual
Drinking Water Quality Report*



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