

YOUR WATER

Village of Lakeview 2014 Consumer Confidence Report

A CLOSER LOOK AT THE QUALITY OF THE WATER YOU DRINK

The quality of water has been the primary commitment of the Village Water Department.

* Committed to providing safe, reliable drinking water. The Village believes the best way to assure you that your drinking water is safe is to provide accurate facts. Informed customers are our best allies. This Consumer Confidence Report will explain where your water comes from and the limited treatment process. It is the intention of this report to show you that any and all contaminants contained in your drinking water are within the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines and state standards.

Last year, as in past years your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards.

* The Village of Lakeview vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and we are proud to announce that our system never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard for this reporting period.

* Your water comes from two, twelve inch, ground water wells located in the south east corner of the Village. Currently the Village has a firm capacity of 400 Gallons per minute. The State performed an assessment of our water in 2003 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven tiered scale from "very-low" to "very-high" based on geological sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of well #3 and #4 is moderate. A copy of the full report can be obtained at the Village Office, 315 S. Lincoln Ave. or by calling 989-352-6322.

* In its effort to supply you with the safest possible product, The Village chlorinates the water supply for disinfection of viruses and bacteria. During 2014 the water wells pumped 35,476,000 gallons of water and 267 gallons of chlorine were added for disinfection purposes.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminant 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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, 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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

* Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture 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, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

* Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic compounds, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic tanks.

* 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 public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

VILLAGE OF LAKEVIEW WATER QUALITY DATA

During the year of 2014 the Water Department conducted more than 85 tests for numerous contaminants. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2014. The state requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. The Water Department conducted 36 routine tests for coliform bacteria. The test results are reflected as negative, or positive (bacteria exists in test sample). The results indicated that all 36 tests were negative for coliform bacteria.

Terms and abbreviations used:

* **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 Goal (MCLG):** 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.

* **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 feasible using the best available treatment technology.

* **Trace:** Compounds reported as trace were detected at levels above the detection limits, but were at levels too low to quantitate.

* **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

* **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health, MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

* **n/a:** not applicable * **nd:** not detectable at testing limit * **mg/l (ppm):** milligrams per liter or parts per million; parts of contaminant per million parts of water * **ug/l (ppb):** micrograms per liter or parts per billion; parts of contaminant per billion parts of water

REGULATED CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED	SAMPLE DATE (If not in '09)	VIOLATION YES/NO	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	2.0	Not Detected	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic * (ppb)	10.0	0	Not Detected	2013	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.03	2010	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50.0	50.0	0.001	2010	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.4	2014	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminant						
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	5	0	0.1	2002	NO	Erosions of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	0.7	2002	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Special Monitoring and/or Unregulated Substances **			LEVEL DETECTED	SAMPLE DATE (IF NOT IN '08)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	
Sodium (ppm) ***	20		7.0	2014	NO	Salt, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm) >		250	15.0	2014	NO	Salt, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Iron (ppm) >		300	0.5	2014	NO	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness CaCO ₃ >		100 - 500	304	2014	NO	Natural Occurring Minerals

* These arsenic values became effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL was 50 ppb and there was no MCLG.

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

> National Secondary Drinking Regulations: Guidance for Nuisance Controls

Contaminant Subject to AL	Action Level	90% of Samples ≤ This Level	SAMPLE DATE (IF NOT IN '09)	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppb)****	1300	425	2013	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leach from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) ****	15	6.5	2013	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**** Action Level (AL)– 90th percentile of Lead and Copper samples must be below this level.

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINATES

Chlorine	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Highest Quarterly Running Annual Average= 0.7 Range from 0.43 to 0.7 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
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(No violation occurred)

	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED	SAMPLE DATE (If not in '09)	VIOLATION YES/NO	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
HAA5 (haloacetic Acids) ppb	60		Not Detected	2014	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM ppb (Total Trihalomethanes)	80		.023	2014	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANT

Total Coliform Bacteria	MCL = 1 positive monthly sample (5% of monthly samples positive)	0 Detected 2011	NO	Naturally present in the environment
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WATER SYSTEM FACTS

481 water customers
 Total gallons pumped 35,476,000
 Average pumped per day 97,000 gallons
 Maximum day pumped 204,000 gallons
 Minimum day pumped 44,000 gallons
 Combined pump run time 996.5 hours
 Kilowatt hours used 58,481 KWH
 267 gallons of chlorine were used
 132 main line valves
 85 fire hydrants
 64,558 lineal feet of water main
 100,000 gallon water tower

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND CONTACTS

"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 Lakeview 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 Hot-line or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

A complete listing of test results is available at the Village Office. If you would like to receive a complete list of results of the water tests taken, please make your request at the Village Office.

You may also contact the Village Water Department at 989-352-7473 with your comments.

Emergencies: Cell Phone 989-854-2492

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Village of Lakeview
P.O. Box 30
Lakeview, MI 48850

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