

# Revised 2016 Water Quality/Consumers Confidence Report for CRYSTAL FALLS TOWNSHIP – LIND & TOWNLIN

This report covers the drinking water quality for the Lind and Townline systems operated by Crystal Falls Township, for the calendar year 2016. The Lind system had a violation due to late SOC samples collected after the due date. This causes no threat to public health.

Lind water system has 3 groundwater wells. Two of the wells are located two miles west of highway 141 on the Lind Road; the second well is located on Kuivila Road one-half mile north of the main well. The Townline water system has two wells housed in one building and are located on Townline Road one-quarter mile east of Highway 141.

The State performed an assessment of our Lind source water in 2003 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination.

For more information about the contents of this report, contact the Dept. of Public Works Foreman Terry Alexa (875-3290).

- **Contaminants and their presence in water:** 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 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 (800-426-4791)**.
- **Vulnerability of sub-populations:** 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 systems 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 (800-426-4791).
- **Sources of drinking water:** The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from 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:
  - T **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
  - T **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
  - T **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
  - T **Radioactive contaminants**, which are naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
  - T **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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

**STATEMENT ABOUT LEAD:** Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the AL could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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. Crystal Falls Township 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>.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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 provide the same protection for public health.

## Lind Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2016 calendar year. 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, 2016. 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.

### Terms and abbreviations used below:

- **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.
- **N/A:** Not applicable **ND:** not detectable at testing limit **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
- **Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sampled	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride	4	4	0.058 mg/L	8/25/2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	1	0	ND	8/25/2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Hardness (ppm)	N/A	N/A	151	9/22/2015	N/A	Satisfactory results; natural deposits.
<b>Radiological Contaminant</b>						
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	Well 2 – 2.43 Well 5 – 6.19	8/25/2016 8/25/2016	No No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Ra226/228 (pCi/L)	5	0	Well 2 – 4.13 Well 5 – 1.09	8/25/2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Unregulated Contaminants*</b>						
Sodium			2.0 mg/L	8/25/2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate			ND	9/22/2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Contaminant Subject to AL</b>	<b>Action Level</b>	<b>90% ≤ This Level</b>				
Lead (ppb)	15	2.29 ppb		8/26/16	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppb)	1300	189 ppb		8/26/16	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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

For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact the Dept. of Public Works Foreman/Water Superintendent Terry Alexa (875-3290).

For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).

This report will not be individually mailed. Copies are available at the Township Clerks office.

## Townline Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2016 calendar year. 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, 2016. 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.

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Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sampled	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride	4	4	0.056 mg/L	8/26/2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite	1	0	ND	8/26/2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Hardness	NA	NA	236	2009		
<b>Radiological Contaminant</b>						
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	8.43 pCi/L	8/26/2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Ra226/228 (pCi/L)	5	0	-1.91 pCi/L	8/26/2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Unregulated Contaminants*</b>						
Sodium			7.2 mg/L	8/26/2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Contaminant Subject to AL</b>	<b>Action Level</b>	<b>90% ≤ This Level</b>				
Lead (ppb)	15	12.6 ppb		8/27/2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppb)	1300	594 ppb		8/27/2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
<b>1 high level lead sample collected</b>	15	17.8 ppb		8/27/2016	NA	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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