

# City of Petoskey

## Water Quality Report 2010

This report concerns the quality of drinking water that was produced by the City of Petoskey during the 2010 calendar year. This information is a "snapshot" of the quality of the water that the City provided its customers in 2010. Included are details about the origin of the City's water, what it contains, and how it compares with United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) standards.

The City of Petoskey's water originates from six groundwater wells located within the City of Petoskey. One has been installed within the Bayfront Park, three are within Bay Harbor area and two on the south side of town. The City conducted a detailed water source assessment project, known as a "Wellhead Protection Program". The delineation phase of this program has been completed.

- **Contaminants and their presence in water:** Drinking Water, including bottled water, might 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 **U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at: (800-426-4791)**.

**Vulnerability of sub-populations:** Some persons might be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Those who are Immune-compromised such as cancer patients who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, those 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. U.S. EPA and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines provide appropriate means to lessen risks of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants and 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. The City of Petoskey's water supply originates 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:**

- **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 stormwater 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 may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
- **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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. 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 provide the same protection for public health.

## Water System Information

The City of Petoskey's water source is six groundwater wells; all located within the Petoskey area. At any given time, all six wells are ready to serve. These wells range in depth from 258 to 565 feet. Water is stored in two above-ground and one below-ground storage tanks. Operation of the water system is computerized. The water system is monitored with an alarm system that notifies the City's Department of Public Work staff of any potential problems; generally before City consumers are inconvenienced. The City's goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The City performs all water quality testing that is required by both the United States Environmental Protection Agency and Michigan Department of Environmental Quality.

As a prevention the City of Petoskey has replaced two wells located near Bay Harbor. While there are no indication of contamination include in our water supply; the City has relocated two wells to the south end of town and to the east of town to better serve our residents. These improvements in the water system allow for a more efficient operation and save energy. The City samples it's drinking water per the requirements of the Safe Drinking Act 399. The frequency of sampling is determined by both the EPA and MDEQ. The City voluntarily increases the sampling of some parameters to insure a safe drinking water is being delivered to its customers.

### Water Quality Data

The table that follows lists all the drinking-water contaminants detected within the City of Petoskey's water supply during the 2010 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 originate from testing that was completed between January 1 – December 31, 2010. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality allows the City to monitor for certain contaminants less frequently 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.

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 ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).

Action Level: (AL) The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements: The MDEQ and U.S. EPA require the City to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. The City of Petoskey met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2010.

| Regulated Contaminants | MCL   | MCLG  | Highest Level Detected | Range mgL  | Sample Date  | Violation Yes / No | Typical Source of Contaminant   |
|------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|---|
| Arsenic (ppb)          | 10    | 0     | ND                     | ND         | JAN-Dec 2010 | N                  | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.   |
| Barium (ppm)           | 2     | 2     | 0.1                    | ND TO 0.1  | JAN-Dec 2010 | N                  | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.                 |
| Chromium (ppm)         | 100   | 100   | ND                     | ND         | JAN-Dec 2010 | N                  | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.   |
| Fluoride (ppm)         | 4     | 4     | 1.4                    | 0.9 to 1.4 | JAN-Dec 2010 | N                  | Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.                            |
| Nitrate (ppm)          | 10    | 10    | ND                     | ND to 0.56 | JAN-Dec 2010 | N                  | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from Run off from run off from fertilizer and septic tanks.        |
| Mercury PPM            | 0.002 | 0.002 | ND                     | ND         | JAN-Dec 2010 | N                  | Erosion of natural Deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands |
| Selenium PPM           | 0.05  | 0.05  | ND                     | ND         | JAN-Dec 2010 | N                  | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from petroleum refineries; discharge from mines                    |
| Lead PPM               |       |       | ND                     | ND to .004 | JAN-Dec 2010 | N                  | Erosion of natural deposits   |

Samples Collected at the Wellhouse:

| Contaminant Subject to AL | Action Level | MCLG | 90% of Samples ≤ This Level | Sample Date | Number of Samples Above AL | Typical Source of Contaminant  |
|---------------------------|--------------|------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--|
| Lead (ppb) **             | 15           | 0    | 3.0                         | Sept 2010   | NONE                       | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits                                   |
| Copper (ppm)              | 1.3          | 1.3  | 0.59                        | Sept 2010   | NONE                       | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |

\*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. Information about lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problem, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

City of Petoskey 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>

| Radioactive Contaminants          | MCL | MCLG | Our Water Range | Sample Date | Violation Yes / No | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L)            | 15  | 0    | ND              | 2010        | No                 | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Combined Radium 226 / 228 (pCi/L) | 5   | 0    | ND              | 2010        | No                 | Erosion of natural deposits   |

| Unregulated Chemical Contaminants 2 | Our Water range | Sample Date | Violation Yes / No | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sodium (ppm)                        | 4 to 26         | 2010        | N/A                | Erosion of natural deposits    |
| Sulfate (ppm)                       | 5 to 347        | 2010        | N/A                | Erosion of natural deposits    |
| Iron PPM                            | ND to 0.52      | 2010        | NA                 | Erosion of natural deposits    |
| Hardness PPM                        | 120 to 486      | 2010        | NA                 | Erosion of natural deposits    |

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

#### Samples Collected in the Distribution System:

| Disinfection Byproducts                   | Action Level                   | Our Water Range | Sample Date | Number of Samples Above AL | Typical Source of Contaminants          |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------------------|---|
| Free Chlorine Residual (ppm) <sup>4</sup> | MRDL = 4.0 ppm<br>MRDLG = 4ppm | 0.4-1.6         | Daily 2010  | 0                          | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Trihalomomethane ppb                      | 80 ppb                         | ND to 3.3 ppb   | 2007        | 0                          | Disinfection byproducts                 |
| HAA5 ppb                                  | 60 ppb                         | 60 ppb          | 2007        | 0                          | Disinfection byproducts                 |

4 The MRDL and MRDLG are effective January 1, 2004. Compliance is based on an annual average.

| Microbial Contaminants     | MCL   | MCLG | Positive Samples | Sample Date  | Violation Yes / No | Typical Source of Contaminants       |
|----------------------------|---|------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria    | 1 positive monthly sample (5% of monthly samples positive)  | 0    | 0                | JAN-DEC 2010 | No                 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform and E. coli | Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or E. coli positive | 0    | None             | JAN-DEC 2010 | No                 | Human and animal fecal waste         |

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The City of Petoskey drinking water is not over the action level for this parameter.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. The City of Petoskey drinking water is not over the action level for this parameter.

The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality has performed an assessment of the City of Petoskey source water in 2007. A determination of sensitivity and susceptibility to contamination was by made by reviewing our source water geology, well construction, water chemistry, and potential contaminant sources nearby the wells, The Department of Environmental Quality has determined that the City's wells have low to moderate geologic sensitivity with an overall very low to moderate susceptibility to contamination. You can obtain a copy of the State report by contacting City Hall. This report will not be sent in the mail. The City of Petoskey is committed to providing its residents and customers safe, reliable, and healthy water. The City is water-supply system. This report will be updated annually, and City water customers will be informed about any problems that might occur throughout the year, when such problems are experienced. Copies of this report can be obtained by calling City Hall. Copies of the annual water reports (CCR) will not be sent.

The City of Petoskey invites public participation in decisions that affect drinking-water quality. For more information about the City of Petoskey drinking water, or the contents of this report, contact the City Manager at, 101 East Lake Street, Petoskey, Michigan 49770 or telephone 231-347-2500 or by \_email at [waterquality@petoskey.us](mailto:waterquality@petoskey.us)

For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater) or the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality website at [www.michigan.gov./deq](http://www.michigan.gov./deq).