

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2007

MICHIANA, MICHIGAN WATER AUTHORITY

The Michiana Water Authority purchases its water from the Department of Water Works, Michigan City, Indiana.

It comes to Michiana, Michigan already treated through a 12" transmission line, into a 500,000 gallon storage tank. It is then reboosted to a distribution system, to Michiana Shores, Indiana; the Village of Michiana, Michigan; Michigan Shores, Country Club Subdivision, and in bulk to the Village of Grand Beach, Michigan.

In addition, Lead and Copper samples are taken; and drinking water Coliform samples are also taken once a month, from Michiana Shores, Indiana; Village of Michiana, Michigan; and the Booster Station.

Water Source and Treatment

The greater area of Michigan City receives its drinking water directly from Lake Michigan, a surface water source. It is treated through a conventional treatment process that includes Flocculation-Sedimentation (the mixing of Alum into the water to create "Floc" which allows large particulate matter to settle out of the water) and Filtration (to remove fine particulate matter and microorganisms from the water.) Chemical additions are also required which includes Chlorine (for bacteriological removal), Alum (to remove large particulate matter), Fluoride (to prevent dental decay), and Chloramines (the mixture of chlorine and ammonia which allows for longer disinfectant levels in the water distribution system and to remove the chlorine odor from the water.)

Monitoring & Measuring Contaminants

The Michigan City Department of Water Works routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The Table on the back shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st. 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 (800) 426-4791.

It is important to know that 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 and 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 are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

OTHER RELATED DATA

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:

1. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural, livestock operations, and wildlife.
2. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
3. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
4. Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
5. Radioactive materials, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas productions and mining activities.

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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2007 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 1st – December 31st, 2007. 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 representative of the water quality, but some is 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. **N/D:** Not detectable at testing limit. **ppb:** Part per billion or micrograms per liter. **ppm:** Parts per million or milligrams per liter. **pCV:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation.)

| | MCL | MCLG | OUR WATER | RANGE OF DETECTIONS | SAMPLE DATA (IF NOT 1999) | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT |
|--------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------|---|
| LEAD | 0.015 MG/L | 0 | 0.006 MG/L | =90th Percentile 0 of Ten Samples Exceeded the Action Level of 0.015 MG/L | 08/16/2006 | None | Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| COPPER | 1.3 MG/L | 1.3 MG/L | 0.39 MG/L | =90th Percentile 0 of Ten Samples Exceeded the Action Level of 1.3 MG/L | 08/16/2006 | None | Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems Deposits & Leaching From Wood Deposits Leaching from Wood Preservatives |

| MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS | MCL | MCLG | DETECTIONS | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS |
|---------------------------|-----|------|------------|-----------|---|
| Total Coliform 3/Month | 0 | 0 | ND | NONE | Naturally Present in the Environment |

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations?

The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We completed all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2007.

We are committed to providing you safe, reliable, and healthy water. We are pleased to provide you with this information to keep you fully informed about your water. We will be updating this report annually, and will also keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen.

For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Rick Reitz at (269) 469-1967.