

2010 REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE	YEAR SAMPLED	2010 MCL	MCLG	AMT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
FLUORIDE	2010	4	4	0.92	.44-1.14	N	Erosion of natural deposits-water additive-promoting stronger teeth-discharge from fertilizer & aluminum plants

Haloacetic acids <i>(HA5's -ppb)</i>	2010	60	NA	22	5-42	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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TTHM'S							
<i>(total Trihalomethanes)</i>							
	2010	80	0	39	1-44	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
ppb							

Dist. Chlorine	2010	4	NA	0.9	.8-1.04	N	HIGHEST RUNNING AVERAGE
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MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							MAJOR SOURCE
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	2010	>1	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment
E-COLI BACTERIA	2010	0	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste

TAP TURBIDITY MEASUREMENT DATA							
HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT <small>(CANNOT EXCEED .3 NTU)</small>	2010	LOWEST MONTHLY % MEETING .3 NTU LIMIT	AMT DETECTED	RANGE LOW/HI	VIOLATION YES/NO	MAJOR SOURCE	
	2010	NTU	98%	.015-.47	NO	Soil run-off	

SUBSTANCE	YEAR	AMT DETECTED	UNIT	RANGE LOW/HI	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
SODIUM	2010	8	mg/l	N/A		Erosion of natural deposits

SUBSTANCE	YEAR	AMT DETECTED	UNIT	RANGE LOW/HI	VIOLATION YES/NO	TYPICAL SOURCE
ARSENIC	2010	<.0010	mg/l	N/A	NO	Erosion of rocks and minerals

2008							
** LEAD & COPPER	YEAR	violation	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	DETECTED 90TH %TILE	Homes above ACTION LEVEL	TYPICAL SOURCE
LEAD**	2008	NO	15		1.4 ppb	0	Corrosion of plumbing & erosion of natural deposits
COPPER	2008	NO	1.3		280 ppb	0	

* The State of Michigan allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because, the concentrations of 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.

**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 Algonac Plant is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.