



QUALITY ON TAP CITY OF EAST JORDAN ANNUAL WATER REPORT

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

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WHAT IS THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT?

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires all Public Water systems to issue an annual report to its customers telling them what substances and how much of each are in their water.

We invite the public to call with any questions they might have about this report.

City Hall is Open Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

City Administrator: Robert Anderson

DPW Superintendent: Larry Chew

Water Treatment Operator:

Douglas Sineway

WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT THAT OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE AND MEETS FEDERAL AND STATE REQUIREMENTS.

THIS REPORT SHOWS HOW OUR WATER SUPPLY IS KEPT SAFE AND WILL PROVIDE YOU WITH OUR MONITORING INFORMATION AND TESTING RESULTS.

WE WANT OUR VALUED CUSTOMERS TO BE INFORMED ABOUT THEIR WATER UTILITY AND ENCOURAGE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS REPORT.

QUALITY ON TAP.....

Special points of interest:

- TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT
- TEST RESULTS
- EXPLANATION OF TEST
- CITY HALL WILL BE CLOSED ON THE FOLLOWING DATES:
- JULY 4th IN OBSERVANCE OF INDEPENDENCE DAY
- SEPTEMBER 5th IN OBSERVANCE OF LABOR DAY

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Quality on Tap Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

In its effort to supply you with the safest possible product, the City of East Jordan chlorinates the water supply against potential contamination from viruses and bacteria. The level of this additive

is monitored daily to ensure proper dosages are being added. Iron is an abundant and widespread constituent of rocks and soil in Northern Michigan. At sufficient concentrations, iron can adversely affect the taste of water and beverages and can leave rust-colored stains on laundry, plumbing fixtures and porcelain.

Our water source is groundwater that is drawn from two different aquifers by three wells located in various parts of our City.

MONITORING INFORMATION

The City of East Jordan routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

The table on page 4 shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals and radioactive substances.

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).

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:

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 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 chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

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

Explanation of Test Results

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The E.P.A. has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

TOTAL COLIFORM RULE

The total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for Coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When Coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we monitor our system monthly taking samples from different locations in the distribution system. We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected 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 is from testing done January 1—December 31, 2010. 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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 radioactivity).
- Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Samples Collected at the Well house:

| Regulated Chemical Contaminants | MCL | MCLG | Our Water | Sample Date | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|---------------------------------|-----|------|-----------|-------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1 | Daily | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radioactive Contaminants | MCL | MCLG | Our Water | Sample Date | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contaminants |
| Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) | 15 | 0 | 2 | 8-20-01 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L) | 5 | 0 | .2 | 7-17-02 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

In Summary.....

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Please call our office if you have questions.

We at the City of East Jordan Water Department work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap.



Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) News (Even if Lead is not detected....)

“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 City of East Jordan 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>.”

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Bacteriological Monitoring Requirements Not Met For

City of East Jordan

The City of East Jordan is required to monitor your drinking water for bacteria on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During October 2010, the City of East Jordan did not collect a bacterial sample resulting in a violation of Michigan's Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, and the administrative rules promulgated thereunder. The violation **does not** pose a threat to the quality of the supply's water.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants the City of East Jordan did not properly test for and when follow-up samples are required to be collected.

| Contaminant | Required sampling frequency | Number of samples taken | When all samples should have been taken | Date additional samples are required to be taken |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | Four samples per month | 0 | October 2010 | November 2010 |

For more information, please contact Mr. Douglas Sineway, Water Superintendent, at 231-536-7511, or Mr. Dave Maynard, at the Department of Natural Resources and Environment at 231-876-4481.

More information about your drinking water is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Water home page at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwinfo.html>

CERTIFICATION:

Violation No.: 2011-4002428

Charlevoix County WSSN: 01970

I certify that this water supply has full complied with the public notification regulations in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, and the administrative rules promulgated thereunder (Act 399).

Douglas M. Sineway

Water Operator

12-6-2010

Name:

Title:

Date:

State of the City

Robert Anderson
City Administrator

The City of East Jordan has undergone quite a few changes in the past year. The City Commission hired City Administrator Bob Anderson who in turn promoted Dale Boehm to Police Chief and Larry Chew to DPW Superintendent.

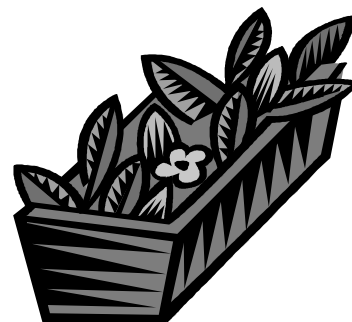
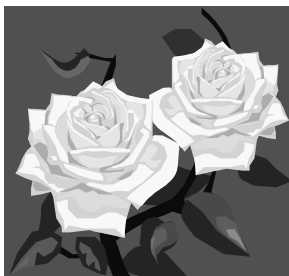
Not only are new personnel in place, this past year saw the opening of the City's state-of-the-art Emergency Services Facility on Maple Street (M-32). This long planned building houses the Fire and EMS Departments and provides a wonderful meeting facility for the residents of the City and surrounding townships. A very well attended "Open House" with guided facility tours was held last December. The building was a gift to the City from the Malpass Foundation.

To accommodate hoped for new construction along the M-32 (Maple Street) corridor and to service existing residences and businesses, the City began extending sewer and water lines to Rogers Road in the Spring of 2011. This combined sewer/water project is scheduled to be completed by the end of July.

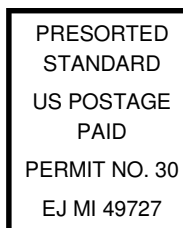
The City has also hired an engineer to complete plans and drawings for the re-construction of Second Street between Mill Street and Esterly Street. The existing water main and storm sewer will be replaced along with the construction of a new sidewalk on the west side of the street. The street will then be repaved with curbs and gutters on each side. This project is expected to be completed by the start of the school year.

There are few towns where there is such great public support. In the downtown area, every block has at least two large planters and each one has been adopted by a family, business or organization. The trees in these planters glow with Christmas lights in the winter and bloom with well cared for flowers in the summer adding a touch of festiveness to the community. The City's garden clubs work constantly to provide and care for flowers all over town from the Elm Pointe Facility to the flowers adorning the bridge to the flowers in front of City Hall. Our other service clubs work tirelessly raising money and volunteering their time for community projects that improve the quality of life in East Jordan.

The City and staff are committed to providing the citizens of East Jordan with the feeling that East Jordan is one of Northern Michigan's "great places to live".



City of East Jordan
201 Main Street
PO Box 499
East Jordan, MI 49727



Points of interest:

CHECK OUT THE CITY'S FACEBOOK
PAGE FOR UPCOMING EVENTS & CURRENT
NEWS FROM THE CITY.

Interested in becoming an Election Inspector?
Contact the City Clerk 536-3381

Address Service Requested

CITY TALK is a publication of:
City of East Jordan
231 536-3381

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