

# NEWS ABOUT PEOPLE ON MACKINAC ISLAND

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birthday. It was a wonderful party with a lot of old-time Mackinac stories. Tom is a historian and enjoys sharing his thoughts and old photographs in the *Town Crier* and *The St. Ignace News*. He is the owner of his late uncle, O.W. Lang's, wonderful boat and Mackinac pictures. When Tom first taught school on Mackinac, we would always have a school party at our house and Tom would come and enjoy the many goodies. Happy birthday, Tom, from Island friends and family.

Happy birthday to George Bodwin Sr. and Bobby Joe Horn July 4. Enjoy your day.

Mary Jane Neuman of Royal Oak, a longtime guest at the Windermere, arrived Tuesday, June 26, where she will vacation for several weeks. It's great to see you back on Mackinac. You're part of the Windermere family.

Jennifer Putnam will celebrate her birthday July 5. Have a wonderful day.

Here's some happy news: Saturday evening, June 23, 12 members of the National Guard had dinner at the Village Inn. At the same time, an older gentleman and his wife were also having dinner. When the soldiers got ready to pay their check, the older couple had paid the whole bill. Turning to the gentleman, they said, "Thank you very much." The man replied, "No, thank you very much for your service." What a kind and wonderful tribute it was to those serving our country.

Brita Rogers of St. Ignace and Kitty Hannabass of Mackinac Island will celebrate their birthdays July 7. Enjoy your day.

Greetings to Carmen Golden, who is recuperating at her home in Monroe following major surgery. She would enjoy hearing from her Island friends. Her address is: 401 W. Elm Street, Monroe, Michigan 48161. We miss seeing you on Mackinac.

A familiar figure is back on Mackinac, watering and giving tender loving care to the beautiful hanging baskets that adorn the lampposts. He is Joe Porcaro, father of Jay, who is the owner of Weber's Floral. Great to see you back, Joe.

Saturday afternoon, June 23, the Mackinac Island Fire Department responded to Doud's Market to investigate smoke coming from the siding. A fireman from downstate had discovered the fire and reported it to Andrew Doud. Thanks to our dedicated firemen for an excellent job.

Dr. Chris LaTocha is making slow, steady progress at the University of Chicago Hospital as he recovers from a stem cell transplant. Island friends send best wishes.

Tom Corrigan of Glenview, Illinois, visited his Lakeshore residence over the weekend. It's beautiful after a complete renovation.

The city park, across the road from the Arnold dock, is most attractive with a fine new brick sidewalk, green grass, blooming summer flowers, and a row of freshly painted white benches for everyone to enjoy.

Historic City Hall has pretty flowers in front of the building. Welcome home to

Lakewood Cottage to Ann Bronfman and her guests, Betsy and Clyde Hart, who are visit-

ing Janey and Mike Hart. Kitty Bourisaw Schadel and her husband, George, with their

daughter, Cathy, and her husband, Robert, left the Island

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## Mackinac Island 2006 Water Quality Report

### Is my water safe?

Dear Water Customer:

Each year water suppliers across the nation provide information about the quality of their drinking water to their consumers in a "Consumer Confidence Report". This report contains information about the source of your water, its treatment and a summary of the water quality tests performed in the previous year. The report also contains mandatory definitions and generic statements about drinking water and bottled water that the public should be aware of.

The Mackinac Island Department of Public Works is proud to say it supplies drinking water in full compliance with Federal and State regulations. No violations exist and we require no variances or exemptions from any regulation.

### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### Where does my water come from?

Water is pumped from Lake Huron to the City's water treatment plant. Our plant uses a process to filter your water called microfiltration. This process uses a plastic membrane filter to remove most of the impurities in the lake water. This filter is able to efficiently remove all of the bacteria and half of the known viruses in the lake water without the addition of chemicals. To further ensure the safety of your water, chlorine is added to kill any organisms which may enter the distribution system. Fluoride is added to your water to aid in the prevention of tooth decay and cavities.

The State performed an assessment of our source water 2003 to determine the susceptibility or relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a six-tiered scale from "very low" to "high" based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our source is "moderately high."

If you would like to know more about the report please contact the DPW at the address or phone numbers listed at the end of this report.

### Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 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. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that 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 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 Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of 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 in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminant	MCL	MCL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation?	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NA	60	23.5	NA	----	No	By-product of drinking water
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.5	NA	----	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong
Nitrate [measured as	10	10	0.2	NA	----	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
Sodium (ppm)	MNR	MNR	5.7	NA	----	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	9.5	NA	----	No	
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	NA	NA	3.8	NA	----	No	
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	30	NA	----	No	
Sulfate (ppm)	NA	NA	17	NA	----	No	
Contaminant(s)	MC	A	Your Water	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL?	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.498	0	----	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives;
Lead (ppb)	0	15	7	0	----	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

### Units Description:

NA: Not applicable, ND: Not detected, NR: Not reported, MNR: Monitoring not required, ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L), ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

### Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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. MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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. AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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. MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

### For more information contact:

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