

Consumer Confidence Report

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Little River Band of Ottawa Indians

Utility Department

2016



Is my water safe?

The Little River Band Utility Department would like to report that last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The LRB Utility Department vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and we are proud to report to you that we have not violated a maximum contaminant level. The Source Water Protection Plan has been completed and is available for review the plan will be implemented to protect the areas around our (well house) source water from inadvertent contamination.

We are currently EPA certified for testing of Total Coli-form / E-coli of which we sample for three times a month for a total of 10 samples per month.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

Our water system is classified as a “Community System” based on the population served which has been established in accordance with the U.S. EPA guidelines which is 8,189 customers served daily.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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/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?

The Water Distribution is supplied by two source wells located in Aki Madiziwiin with a 250,000 gallon spheroid storage tower, adjacent to the Justice Center, on M-22. These wells can supply over 700,000 gallons of water a day! An estimated average daily use is currently 105,221 gallons per day. The distribution system consists of PVC, HDPE and Ductile Iron piping in various sizes. The level of water in the storage tower, which supplies the needed water pressure to your household or business, is controlled by radio telemetry. The Water Storage Tower is monitored by our staff for needed level changes due to seasonal, fire related emergencies and/or maintenance concerns.

Source water assessment and its availability

A source water assessment was completed by the Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan Environmental Services Division, 3601 Mackinaw Trail, Sault Ste. Marie, MI in October of 2002. An updated source water protection plan has been completed by the I.T.C. and the LRB Natural Resources Department as previously mentioned and is available for review.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about

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

Monitoring and reporting violations

The Utility Department has tested for various contaminants since the previous CCR from July 1st 2015 to the present. Contaminants detected along with their detection level are in this report. Samples tested for other contaminants were "not detected" in your drinking water!

Educational Statement for Lead

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of plumbing materials used in your homes. You may wish to have your water tested if you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home. You may also flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using your tap water. Additional information concerning Lead levels is available from the **Safe Drinking Water, Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

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 Little River Band of Ottawa Indians Utility Department 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>.

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 requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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Sampling Results for Past 12 Months

Contaminants (units)	Mg/L MCLG	mg/L MCL	Our Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source / Health Effect
DBPR Disinfection by-product rule								
TTHM; (Total Trihalomethanes) Results are in mg/L	0.0005	0.080	0.0029mg/L			8-3-2015	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection using chlorination some disinfectants and disinfection by-products (DBPs) have been shown to cause cancer and reproductive effects in lab animals and suggested bladder cancer and reproductive effects in humans.
Bromodichloromethane	0.0005	0.080	0.0012mg/L			8-3-2015		
Bromoform	0.0005	0.080	No Detect			8-3-2015		
Chlorodibromomethane	0.0005	0.080	0.0011mg/L			8-3-2015		
Chloroform	0.0005	0.080	0.0006mg/L			8-3-2015		
Dalapon and Haloacetic Acids:								
	MCL/AL	RL	Our Water					By-product of drinking water disinfection using chlorination some disinfectants and disinfection by-products (DBP's) have been shown to cause cancer and reproductive effects in lab animals and suggested bladder cancer and reproductive effects in humans.
Bromoacetic Acid		0.001	No Detect			8-3-2015		
Bromochloroacetic Acid		0.001	0.002			8-3-2015		
Chloroacetic Acid		0.002	No Detect			8-3-2015		
Dalapon	0.2	0.001	No Detect			8-3-2015		
Dibromoacetic Acid		0.001	0.001			8-3-2015		
Dichloroacetic Acid		0.001	0.003			8-3-2015		
Total Haloacetic Acid(five)	0.060	N/A	0.006			8-3-2015		
Trichloroacetic Acid		0.001	0.002			8-3-2015		
Contaminant(s) (units)	MCLG	AL	Our Water			Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Nitrate (well #1)		10 ppm	1.2 ppm			4-11-2016	No	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from Septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits.
Nitrate (well # 2)		10 ppm	1.5 ppm			4-11-2016	No	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

Units Description:

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NR: Not reported-p

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (**pCi/L**) is a unit for measuring radioactive concentrations. The curie (Ci) unit is the activity of 1 gram of pure radium 226. Pico is a scientific notation term which means 1×10^{-12}

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.

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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

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