Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Village of Lake Odessa
for the
Calendar Year of 2008

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

In 2003, the DEQ performed a source water assessment on our water supply, it was found to have a moderately high susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of this report or more information please contact Pearl Goodemoot at (616) 374-7110 or at the Page Memorial Building, 839 Fourth Avenue, Lake Odessa, Michigan.

The source of our water comes from wells that draw water from the Tupper Creek Aquifer. The Village of Lake Odessa has a completed Well Head Protection Program that has been approved by the MDEQ.

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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tom Pollock at 616 374-7228**.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Council meetings. They are held on the Third Monday of each month at the Page Memorial Building 839 Fourth Avenue Lake Odessa MI.

In the following tables you may find many terms and abbreviations that you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Not-Detected (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l*)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level – this is the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - This is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLs are set at very stringent levels, to understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – This is 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 Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) –The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

Running Annual Average (RAA) – the average of chlorine residuals for the year; collected during routine monitoring.

Range – the level of detection from the lowest to highest reading.

The Village of Lake Odessa routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008.

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. The table below represents the most current testing information available.

TEST RESULTS

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.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant/ Date Tested	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic 3/2008	**N**	**5**	**ppb**	**3-5**	**0**	**10**	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride 3/2008	**N**	**1.3**	**ppm**	**.23-1.3**	**4.0**	**4.0**	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

The Village adds chlorine to the water, as many communities do, to ensure water quality and then monitors the results daily.

Drinking Water Disinfectant			
Chlorine Residuals			
RAA	**RANGE**	**MRDL = 4.0**	**Unit of Measure**
0.75	0.0 – 1.3	**MRDLG = 4.0**	**ppm**

Monthly Bacti Samples					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	**MCL**	Likely source of contaminant
Total Coliform	**Y**	2 Positive Samples	**0**	1 Positive Sample	Naturally present in the environment

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. All 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 1-800-426-4791.

Organic Chemical Contaminants					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCL	Likely source of contaminant
Total Trihalomethane	**N**	**0.0074**	**ppm**	**0.080**	Formed when water containing organic matter is treated with chlorine.

Unregulated contaminants - are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where these contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

Unregulated Contaminants					
Contaminant	Date Tested	Average of level detected	Range of level detected	Unit of measure	
Sodium	3/2008	**9**	**9-9.3**	**Mg/l**	

Lead & Copper Distribution Monitoring Results						
Contaminant	Date Tested	Number of Sites Tested	90^{th} Percentile	# of Sites over Action Level	Action level/ units of Measurement	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	9/06	**10**	**3**	**0**	**15 ppb**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	9/06	**10**	**200**	**0**	**1.3 ppb**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

We have learned through monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected but, **The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.**

We did however have 1 violation in 2008, a Boil Water Advisory was in effect and we expanded our sampling of the drinking water to ensure that it was safe. Our extra samples all resulted in Not Detected, and the Boil Water Advisory was lifted.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be:

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.

Microbial contaminants - are viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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. All 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.

Pesticides and herbicides - may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants - are naturally occurring, or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Unregulated contaminants - are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where these contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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

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).

We at Village of Lake Odessa Water Department work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Please call our office at 616 374-7228 if you have questions or concerns.

Copies of this report are available at the Page Memorial Building 839 4th Avenue Lake Odessa MI. 48849

Tom Pollock
Director of Public Works
Village of Lake Odessa