

CITY OF FRANKFORT



WATER QUALITY REPORT 2008

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations? The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2008.

We are committed to providing you safe, reliable, and healthy water. We are pleased to provide you with this information to keep you fully informed about your water. We will be updating this report annually, and will also keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen.

For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Josh Mills at (231) 352-7117.

Last year, your tap water met all EPA and State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that City Of Frankfort has not violated any state or federal water quality standards.

This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2008. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. For more information about your water, call (231) 352-7117 and ask for Josh Mills.

Your water comes from three ground water wells located at Beech Street, Day Avenue, and Park Avenue. The State performed an assessment of our source water in 2008. We will inform you on how to get a copy of the assessment report when it becomes available.

- **Contaminants and their presence in 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 **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791**.
- **Vulnerability of sub-populations:** 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 systems 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.
- **Sources of Drinking Water:** The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from 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 include:
 - * **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 stormwater 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 and residential uses.
 - * **Radioactive contaminants**, which are naturally occurring.
 - * **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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to 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. We treat our water according EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The table on the back lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2008 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, 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 is 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 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.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- N/A: Not applicable N.D.: not detectable at testing limit ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	City of Frankfort water	Range of detections	Sample date (if not 2002)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.18	N.D. - 0.4	9/11/08	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10.0	10.0	1.4	N.D.	9/11/08		
Nitrite (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N.D.	N.D.	9/11/08		
Chromium (ppm)	100.0	100.0	N.D.	N.D.-0.3	9/11/08		
Organic Chemical Contaminants							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	N.D.	N.D. - trace	9/19/08	No	
Radionuclides							
Gross-Alpha			0.00		11/19/03	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 226	0	5	0.24		11/19/03		
Radium 228	0	5	3.09		11/19/03		
Lead/Copper							
Lead (ppm)	0	0.015	.003	N.D.-.005	9/11/06	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.114	N.D. - 0.74	9/11/06	No	
Unregulated Contaminants							
Sodium Sulfate	N/A	N/A	.29	7-18	9/11/08	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
	N/A	N/A	3.02 ppm	7-18	9/11/08		
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes	N/A	80	0.003	3.7-4.5	9/19/08	No	Disinfection Byproducts
Haloacetic Acids	N/A	60	0.0018	ND-40	9/01/06		
Free Chlorine Residual (ppm)	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG =4	RAA = .28		Monthly	No	Disinfectant added to control microbes