



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WATER BUREAU

**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY
2008 CERTIFICATE OF DISTRIBUTION**

Issued under authority of 1976 PA 399 and Administrative Rules, as amended.
Failure to submit certification is a violation of the Act and may subject the water supply to enforcement penalties.

Supply Name: <u>INDIAN LAKE NAZARENE CAMP</u>	WSSN: <u>04647</u>
Population served: <input type="checkbox"/> 500 or fewer people	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 501 - 9999 people
<input type="checkbox"/> 10,000 or more people	

Administrative Rule R 325.10415 and R 325.10404(4)(c) requires the community water supply to confirm that the *Consumer Confidence Report* (CCR) and any Public Notices (PN) enclosed with it have been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given) according to the CCR requirements and PN requirements, if applicable. Further, the supply shall certify that the information contained in the CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ). Return certification to the appropriate MDEQ district office by October 1, 2009.

Method of delivery to MDEQ

Mail Hand Delivery Other EMAIL & FAX Date delivered: 9-30-2009

Method of delivery to Local Health Department

Mail Hand Delivery Other _____ Date delivered: 9-30-2009

Primary method of delivery to customers (select one)

Direct mailing to all customers. Date(s) mailed: 10-1-2009 ; EMAIL NOTICE 9-30-2009

Hand delivery to all customers. Date(s) delivered: _____

Publish entire report in newspaper, and notify customers via newspaper or mail that individual copies will not be mailed, and notify customers how to obtain copies of the report.
This option is available only to supplies serving fewer than 10,000 persons.
Date(s) of publication: _____

Notify customers via newspaper, mail, hand delivery or, with MDEQ approval, posting in public places, that a copy of the report is available from the water supply upon request.
This option is available only to supplies serving fewer than 501 persons.
Date(s) of notification: _____

Post on Internet (required for supplies serving ≥100,000, optional for others)

Internet address: _____ Date accessible: _____

"Good Faith" efforts to reach non-bill-paying consumers (in addition to the method(s) indicated above - select all that apply)

Mail the report to all postal patrons.
Zip codes and dates mailed: _____

Advertise the availability of the report in the newspapers, on TV, and on the radio.

Publish the report in a local newspaper.

Post the report in public places such as cafeterias in public buildings, libraries, churches, and schools.

Deliver multiple copies for distribution by single-bill customers, e.g., apartments or private employers.

Deliver the report to community organizations.

Other: EMAIL TO CUSTOMERS LIST

Send to the MDEQ a copy of the news articles, a list of channels broadcast and dates, and a list of locations/organizations reports delivered to and dates.

Use of CCR to satisfy Tier 3 Public Notice requirements

This CCR is being used to satisfy Tier 3 Public Notice requirements for one or more violations. The CCR must be delivered by direct mail, hand delivery or, with MDEQ approval, continuous posting, and must be issued within 12 months of learning of the violation. A copy of this form must be delivered to the MDEQ within 10 days of delivering the CCR to customers to meet the public notification requirements.

Name/Title: PAUL S. CASAREZ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Signature: Paul S Casarez Date: 9-30-2009

Indian Lake Nazarene Camp & Conference Center 2008 Water Quality Report – WSSN 04647

This report covers the drinking water quality for Indian Lake Nazarene Camp & Conference Center for the 2008 calendar year. 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.

Your water comes from three groundwater wells which serve the Indian Lake Nazarene Camp & Conference Center water system. The well water supply is chlorinated to provide disinfection of the water system to minimize potential bacteriological contamination. The State performed an assessment in 2002 of our source water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a six tier scale from “very low” to “high” based primarily on geological sensitivity, water chemistry, and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our source water is “moderate” for all three wells.

- **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 or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
 - **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-productions of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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.

Water Quality Data

The table below 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 through 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 are more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- **(MCL) Maximum Contamination Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- **N/A:** not applicable
- **ND:** not detectable at testing limit
- **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter
- **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **(AL) Action Level:** the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **(MRDL) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:** means 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.
- **(MRDLG) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** means 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.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	10*	0*	6.5	4 - 9	7/22/2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.08	N/A	7/26/2004	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	2	2	ND	ND	9/16/2000	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.08	ND to 0.17	7/22/2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10		ND	ND	7/22/2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (ppm)	1		ND	ND	7/22/2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	N.D.	6/14/2006	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Radioactive Contaminant							
Beta emitters (pCi/L)	50**	0	<1	<1 to <1	6/21/2004	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	<3	-	6/21/2004	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

* These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL is 50 ppb and there is no MCLG.

** EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Contaminant Subject to AL	Action Level	MCLG	Our Water	Sample Date	Number of sites above AL***	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0	2.5	7/10/2006	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.14	7/10/2006	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Chlorine Residual Monitoring							
Contaminants (units)	MRDL	MRDLG	Our Water	Range of Detection's	Sample Date	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.106	0.03 - 0.3	Jan 2008-Dec 2008	No	From water treatment using liquid chlorine.
Special Monitoring & Unregulated Contaminant****							
Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detection's	Sample Date	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	9.5	8 to 11	7/22/2008	N/A	Natural deposit from well water.
SOC-Pesticides	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	10/29/2007	N/A	Pesticide runoff
SOC-Herbicides	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	11/28/2007	N/A	Herbicide runoff
SOC-Carbamate	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	10/29/2007	N/A	Fumigant/insecticide runoff
VOC	n/a	n/a	ND/Trace	ND/Trace	10/29/2007	N/A	Fumigant/insecticide runoff
Aromatic Compounds	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	11/28/2007	N/A	Fumigant/insecticide runoff
THM-Trihalomethanes	0.080	n/a	.0026	ND - 0.0066	9/25/2007	N/A	Fumigant/insecticide runoff
HAA5	0.060 to 0.2	n/a	ND	ND	9/25/2007	N/A	Fumigant/insecticide runoff
Microbial Contaminants							
Microbial Contaminants	MCL		MCLG	Number Detected	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 positive monthly sample		0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment	

*** 5 sampling sites were collected for lead/copper, and none of these sites exceeded the lead/copper action level.

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

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. Indian Lake Nazarene Camp 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>.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular/scheduled basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We **did not meet** all monitoring and **reporting** requirements for 2008. This report (2008 Consumer Confidence Report) should have been issued by June 30, 2009. All other monitoring and reporting requirements were met, and all analytical results met water quality standards.

Lease holders connected to Indian lake Nazarene Camp & Conference Center water system who have permanently installed sprinkler systems must have the backflow device tested yearly. The backflow device must be tested by a certified backflow device tester. The purpose for the testing is to ensure that the device is working properly and to prevent water of questionable quality in the sprinkling lines from getting to Nazarene Camp's water distribution system. A list of certified testers can be obtained from our office. Please forward a copy of your backflow device test results to our office.

We are committed to providing you safe drinking water. We are pleased to provide you this information to keep you fully informed about your water. The water quality report is prepared annually and we will keep you informed of any problems if/when they occur. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact **Paul S. Casarez at 269-569-1545** or the **Indian Lake Nazarene Camp & Conference Center at 269-649-2281**. Also, for more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency website at www.epa.gov/safewater/