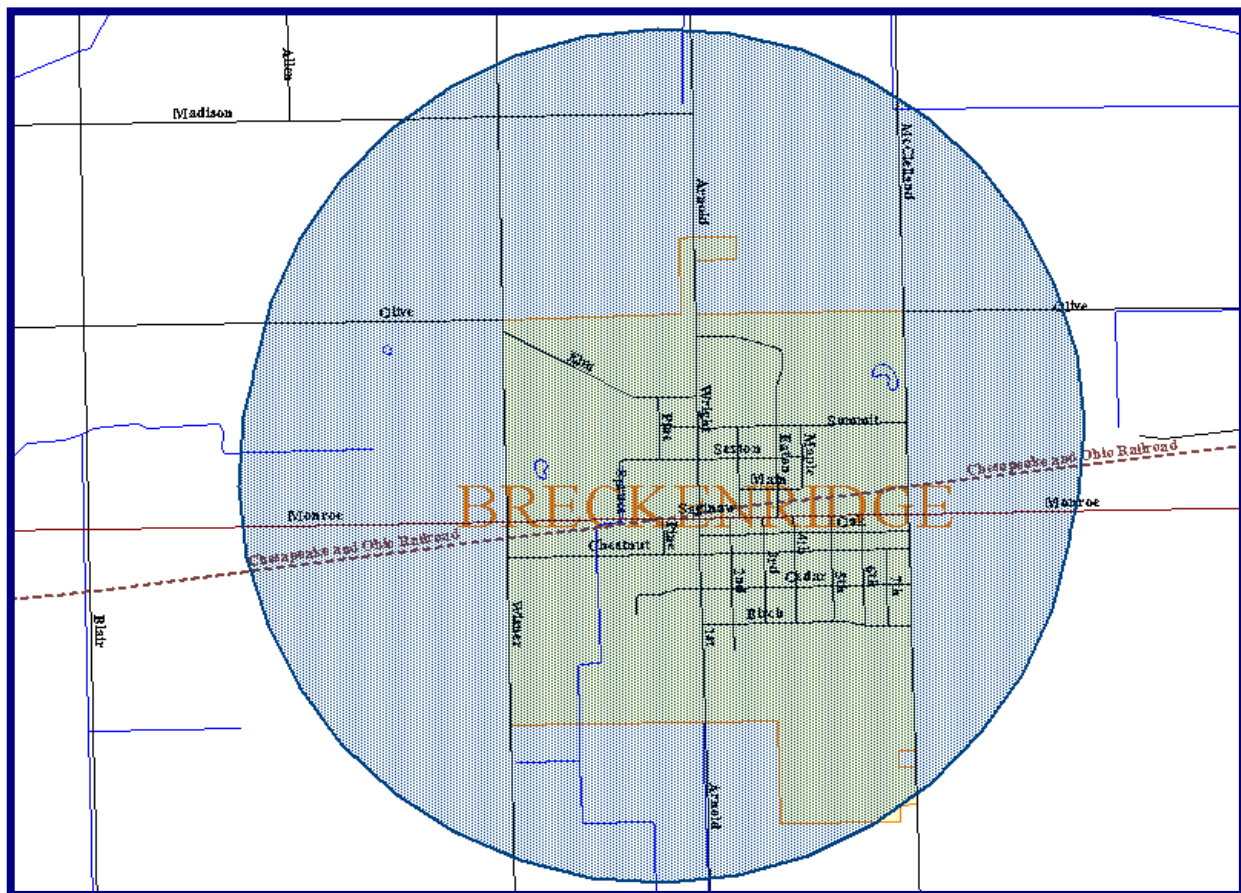


2010 Breckenridge Water Quality Report

This report covers the drinking water quality for the Breckenridge Water Dept. for the 2010 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2010. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

Because residents in the Village of Breckenridge rely on groundwater as their drinking water source, a voluntary Wellhead Protection Program (WHPP) was developed. The goal of a WHPP is to protect the Village's drinking water from contamination. The Village established a team of people to oversee the program. First, a Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) was developed. At the edge of this area, it would take ten years for contamination to reach the Village's municipal wells. Because activities within this area could have an impact on the safety of your drinking water, this is the area that is being protected. Potential and existing sources of contamination were identified and mapped within the WHPA. A contingency plan was established in the event of a contaminated event. Public education and management activities were also implemented to educate the public about the importance of groundwater protection. For more information, contact the Village.



Village of Breckenridge Wellhead Protection Area

Your water comes from three groundwater wells, each over three hundred feet deep. The State recently performed an assessment of our source water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very-low" to "very-high" based on geologic sensitivity, well construction, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source is as follows: Well #3 – "moderate" Well #4 – "moderate". To help develop more capacity for our water system we drilled a new well behind the Water Treatment Plant. After the well was drilled to a depth of approximately five hundred feet casing was installed and well capacity tests along with chemical analysis were performed. The new well #5 was put on line May 1, 2010 and will produce approximately 300 Gallons per Minute. In the summer of 2010 we made improvements to our water distribution system by installing 21,575 feet of new water main. We also put in 44 new fire hydrants and constructed a 300,000 gallon water tower.

- **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 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 agricultural, urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
 - **Organic chemical contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production mining activities.
 - **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
 - **Lead**, 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. Breckenridge 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, 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>.

In order 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. FDA regulations establish limits of contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2010 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, 2010. 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:

- **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):** 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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.
- **N/A:** Not applicable **ND:** not detectable at testing limit **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
- **Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.23	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	0.0115	NA	2008	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL	MRDLG	0.19	0.01 – 0.25	Average	No	Water additive used to control microbes
	4	4			0.15		
Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant **			Average Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Sodium (ppm)			221			Erosion of natural deposits	
Contaminant Subject to AL	Action Level	90% of Samples ≤ This Level			Sample Date	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	1.0		N/A	2009	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.090		N/A	2009	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

** 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.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements: 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 2010.**

We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Copies are available at the Village Offices which are located at 104 E. Saginaw St. This report will not be sent to you.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Council meetings. They are currently being held on the fourth Monday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at the Breckenridge Jr.-Sr. High School Media Center. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Jason McPherson at 989-842-3137 or e-mail at jlmcperson78@gmail.com. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

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