

Contract: Continued from page 3
er, during the 12 years he has lived the area, a contract with Mackinaw City was never needed, he said. Mr. Dean favored creation of a fire district in which all entities would be taxed evenly, rather than a weighted formula.

Both township supervisors said they consider Mackinaw City's fire department a good one, and that they are satisfied with the handling of fires in their municipalities.

The Mackinaw City Fire Department is equipped for any potential fire in the area, including the larger buildings in the village, Mr. Lawson said.

The fire departments use a rating system by New Jersey-based Insurance Services Offices (ISO). The smaller the number, the more fire fighting capacity a department has. Near the village and its water resources, Mackinaw City's ISO rating is 5. In outlying areas, it drops

to 9. "We are pleased that our [best] rating is a 5. We are hoping for a 4 next year," Mr. Lawson said.

Mackinaw City's department has 23 volunteer firefighters, one rescue truck, one tanker, three pumpers, and two ladder trucks. The village plans to purchase a combination of a tanker and a rescue vehicle next year.

In addition to securing a fire contract, major challenges for the department include recruiting and training firefighters, Mr. Moore said.

In the past, the unofficial rule was for firefighters to live within the village, but that is no longer the case.

"The plea [for new fire fighters] has been extended to the townships, Mr. Moore said.

Ongoing training and finding new recruits is a challenge, Mr. Lawson agreed, noting that earning certification is time intensive.

Protection Agency Too Protective?

Weeks: Continued from page 2
ensure the House Republicans come back as the Majority Caucus next year.

"We certainly understand how difficult of a decision this was for Kevin considering his family priorities and the level of support demonstrated by the over 10,000 signatures he turned in this week. Thanks to Kevin for being an all around team player and helping the party."

Fact of the matter: Although the former Antrim County assistant prosecutor is a strong campaigner who proudly says he drove more than 4,000 miles and had "gone through countless pens" to get the

Dykstra, Teysen on GVSU Dean's List

Brittany Dykstra of St. Ignace and Brian Teysen of Mackinaw City were placed on the dean's list for the fall 2007 semester at Grand Valley State University.

signatures, party bigwigs favor Michigan GOP General Counsel Eric Doster, a Lansing attorney who collected fewer signatures than Elsenheimer, to replace Schuette.

Reached late Saturday, Elsenheimer, noting there are two Democrats in the court race and there's a need for Republicans to rally behind someone, said: "I took one for the team."

He sure did. So did Up North.

George Weeks retired in 2006 after 22 years as political columnist for *The Detroit News*. His weekly Michigan Politics column is syndicated by *Superior Features*.

THE ST. IGNACE NEWS Birth Camberly Pelletier

Krista and Joel Pelletier of McMillan announce the birth of their daughter, Camberly Rae, born April 21, 2008, at Marquette General Hospital.

5 Generations Gather of Buck Family



Alfreda Buck of St. Ignace enjoys a visit with family. Posing for this five generation photograph are (from left) Mrs. Buck's daughter, Rachael Wright of Mississippi; Mrs. Buck holding her great-granddaughter, Mackenzie Ellison; her grandson, George Wood of St. Louis, Michigan, and her great-granddaughter, Dawn Ellison of St. Louis. (Photograph courtesy of Mackinac Straits Hospital Long Term Care)

Porter Joins Leadership Honor Society

Katherine Porter of Cheboygan was selected for membership in the Omicron Delta Kappa national leadership honor society at Alma College. To qualify, students must be juniors or seniors in the top

third of their class and participate in a wide variety of campus activities.

A junior, Miss Porter is the daughter of Phil and Valerie Porter of Cheboygan.

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Les Cheneaux Lions Club members (from left) Herb Melcher, R.B. Smith, Janet Hagen, Ernie Hagen, Bill Kish, and Judy Izzard, along with Joe Forrester (not pictured) cooked and served a hot breakfast of French toast sticks and sausage for Les Cheneaux Elementary students the morning after Read-A-Thon Saturday, April 19.

Sadler Earns Alma College Degree

Jillian Sadler of Engadine was among 250 students participating in commencement ceremonies Saturday, April 19, at Alma College in Alma. She earned a Bachelor's of Art degree in international business administration.

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Village of Mackinaw City

This report is designed to inform you about the quality drinking water and services that we deliver to you every day. 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. The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

Our water comes from four groundwater wells. These wells are located throughout the village. Well # 1 is on Pond St., Well # 2 is on Perrot St., Well # 3 is on U.S. 23, and Well # 4 is on Pond St. In 2004 the state approved the Village of Mackinaw City's "Wellhead Protection Plan". The 4 production wells (Well #1, Well #2, Well #3, Well #4) obtain ground water from an aquifer that would be characterized as moderately high susceptibility to contamination. The State performed an assessment of our source water in 2003.

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 run-off, 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

The **State of Michigan and Environmental Protection Agency** require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety.

We met all monitoring requirements for the year 2007.

The following tables list all drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2007 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, 2007**. 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.

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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years time, 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) - a pico equals one part per trillion; the measurement of radiation in water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allows for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL) - is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Residuals Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drink-

VILLAGE OF MACKINAW CITY 2007 WATER MONITORING REPORT						
Regulated Chemical Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Our Water System	Sample Date	Violations Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminants
Barium (ppm) (inorganic)	2	2	N/D to 0.01	2005	NO	Erosion / Natural Occurring, byproducts of drilling
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	N/D to 6	2007	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizers
Fluoride (ppm) (inorganic)	4	4	.14 to .25	2007	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Our Water System	Sample Date	Violations Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminants
Alpha emitters (pCi / L)	15	0	0.6 to 2.0	2002	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (mrem / yr)	4	0	0.7 to 1.8	2002	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226 / 228 (pCi / L)	5	0	.13 to .35	2002	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants Subject to an Action Level	Action Level	Our Water System	Sample Date	# of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminants	
Free & Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	MRDL = 4.0 MRDLG = 4.0	.13 to .46 RAA = .26	2007 / monthly	0	Disinfectant added to control microbes	
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	MCL = 80	1.2 to 6.7 RAA = 3.1	8/21/2007	0	Disinfection byproduct	
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	MCL = 60	N/D to 4.0 RAA = 1.0	8/21/2007	0	Disinfection byproduct	
Lead (ppb) *	AL = 15	5	2006	1	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper (ppm) *	AL = 1.3	1.2	2006	1	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
* 90 % of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.						
** Unregulated Chemical Contaminants	Our Water System	Sample Date	Violation Yes / NO	Typical Source of Contaminants		
Sodium (ppm)	N/D to 14 Average 5.25	2007	N / A	Erosion of natural deposits		
Sulfate (ppm)	10 to 24 Average 16.5	2007	N / A	Erosion of natural deposits		
** 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.						



We are pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets all State and Federal requirements

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water we provided to you in 2007. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State of Michigan standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jeff Lawson, Village Manager, at City Hall (231) 436-5351. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. The Village of Mackinaw City Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to *Federal and State Laws*.

This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1 thru December 31, 2007**. ALL drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some natural components. It is important to remember that the presence of these natural components does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Contaminants that may be present in any source water include:

ing water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - is the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA - not applicable **ND** - not detectable at testing limits **RAA** - running annual average.

We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State Requirements.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that **YOUR WATER IS SAFE** at these levels. **All** sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. **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. 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 and potential health effects can be obtained by calling:

The Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at -- 1-(800) 426-4791.

General information about our water system

The Village of Mackinaw City water system distributes water along approximately 11 miles of pipelines from four separate well locations. Well # 1, on Pond St., has a pumping capacity of 650 GPM, Well #2 on Perrot St. has a capacity of 360 GPM, Well # 3, located just off U.S. 23 has a capacity of 400 GPM, and Well # 4, also located on Pond St., has a capacity of 385 GPM. These wells give the village a "Firm Capacity" (the systems capacity with the largest well out of service) of 1145 GPM or 1.6 Million Gallons per Day. Water storage is provided by a 200,000 gallon elevated water storage tank, located at Wawatam Park on N. Huron Ave. Additional land is owned by the Village on the west side of town for a future additional storage tank. The Villages' water is treated with sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) and polyphosphate for disinfection and iron sequestering. The Village has recently purchased back-up generators capable of maintaining the capacity of our water system in the event of a power loss to the city. The Village of Mackinaw Water Department is on call 24 hours per day 365 days a year ready to do whatever is necessary to provide this community with the best possible water at all times.

Please help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our Community, our way of life, and our children's future.