WATER ANALYSIS

Following are the results for the tests which were requested

FOR: MID MICHIGAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

WSSN# / LAB# / 2002318 / 58596

SAMPLE ADDRESS: MAIN CAMPUS SAMPLE SITE: BREAK ROOM

COLLECTION DATE: 10 MARCH 2015 DATE TESTED: 10 MARCH 2015

COLLECTION BY: JBG

COLLECTION TIME: 12:30 PM TIME TESTED: 5:00 PM

RESULTS:

NITRATE/NITRITE NITROGEN <1.0 mg/L

NITRITE NITROGEN <0.10 mg/L

SUBMITTED BY: JB Garret REPORT DATE: 24 MARCH 2015

FEDERAL & STATE STANDARDS: COLIFORMS NEGATIVE PER 100ML

NITRATE NITROGEN <10.0 MG/L

CERTIFICATION #8003
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CERTIFICATION # 8003
Consumer Notice: Drinking Water Lead Sample Results

Attention Consumer

Mid Mi. Community College, Main Campus – WSSN: 2018418
The above listed facility is classified as a public water system; therefore, we are responsible for providing you with drinking water that meets state and federal standards. The attached table provides information on the location, date, and water sample result(s) of lead testing at: Mid Mi. Community College, Main Campus

All lead samples will be reviewed by the Local Health Department to determine the 90th percentile value and compliance with the lead regulations.

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 39, as amended, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 0.015 mg/L. This means water supply systems must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites samples (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the facility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose a serious health risk, the U.S. EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG’s have a margin of safety.

What Are The Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and it can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water:
262) Establish a flushing program, run water until it becomes cold.
283) Use only cold water for cooking or preparing baby formula.
284) Boiling water will not reduce lead levels.

For information on reducing lead exposure and the health effects of lead, visit the U.S. EPA’s Website at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD(5323), or contact your health care provider. If you have questions please contact the water supply representative at [phone number].

[Signature]
Title
Date of Public Posting

Reminder to water supplier: A completed and signed copy of this consumer notice must be returned to the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, as per cover letter guidance no later than 3 months following the receipt of lead sample results.
**Consumer Notice: Drinking Water Lead Results**

*(Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended)*

The table below lists the most recent lead drinking water quality sample results. Lead samples are collected where cold water is typically drawn for consumption such as kitchen sinks, break room faucets, or drinking fountains. Each facility has an established sample siting plan to identify approved sample points, in addition to a predetermined monitoring frequency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Number</th>
<th>Sample Location</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Results *</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EHC06131316567</td>
<td>Drinking Fountain</td>
<td>6/13/2013</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHC06131327665</td>
<td>Break Room Sink</td>
<td>6/13/2013</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHC06131354968</td>
<td>Drinking Fountain</td>
<td>6/13/2013</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHC06131372034</td>
<td>Unknown Location</td>
<td>6/13/2013</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All lead samples will be reviewed by the Local Health Department to determine the 90th percentile value and compliance with lead regulations. Results that are below the detection limit of the analytical method employed by the laboratory are listed as zero.*

For information on reducing lead exposure and the health effects of lead, visit the U.S. EPA's Website at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead), call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.