New Project from Melissa Croghan Will Be Displayed at Center for the Arts Starting June 15

Unsung Stories: *from page 3*

Fenimore Wilson, a prolific writer whose novel "Anne" features a heroine from Mackinac Island who laments leaving.

Dr. Croghan was inspired to create "Unsung Stories" in 2015, while she was recuperating from a bad horse accident, she said. She fell off her horse on Blodgett Trail, which is named after her great grandparents. During her recovery, Dr. Croghan thought a lot about her great-grandmother, Daisy Blodgett, and her contributions to the Island. Mrs. Blodgett was an equestrian and socialite involved with the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR).

Mrs. Blodgett also worked closely with another woman featured in the series, nurse Stella King. The two became friends and were influential in helping to establish the first medical facility on the Island, according to Dr. Croghan. The two also collaborated for a fundraiser that continues, Daisy Day.

The final woman celebrated in the exhibit is Rosa Truscott Webb, who was also active in the DAR, which was instrumental in founding the Mackinac Island Public Library.

"They all knew each other and helped each other," Dr. Croghan said. "They built the community of Mackinac that we know today."

While she focuses on just these dozen women in the exhibit, Dr. Croghan noted that many other important women of the Island will be included in the book version of her research, which is slated for publication next year. Focusing on just a small group of women allowed her to delve into their histories and work. Dr. Croghan is a social historian with a background in scholarly work and research.

"Researching these women, it feels natural," she said.

And much like the women she celebrates, Dr. Croghan noted, she had much help and support from many members of the Mackinac Island community, including a group of contemporary women who encouraged her to pursue the project.

"I could not have done this without a great many Islanders," she said.

The Mackinac Island Community Foundation and Mackinac Arts Council have sponsored the project. Dr. Croghan noted that Community Foundation Executive Director Stephanie McGreevy and Arts Council Director Philip Rice have been especially helpful and supportive of her work.

"Unsung Stories: Great Women of Early Mackinac" will be on display at the Center for the Arts gallery from June 15 to July 15.

2018 Mackinac Island Water Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?
We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?
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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?
Water is pumped from Lake Huron to the City's water treatment plant. Our plant uses a process to filter your water called microfiltration. This process uses a plastic membrane filter to remove most of the impurities in the lake water. This filter is able to efficiently remove all of the bacteria and half of the known viruses in the lake water without the addition of chemicals. To further ensure the safety of your water, chlorine is added to kill any organisms which may enter the distribution system. Fluoride is added to your water to aid in the prevention of tooth decay and cavities.

Source water assessment and its availability
The State performed an assessment of our source water 2003 to determine the susceptibility or relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a six-tiered scale from "very low" to "high" based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our source is "moderately high." If you would like to know more about the report please contact the DPW at the address or phone numbers listed at the end of this report.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?
Call us for a tour of the filtration plant. We are happy to answer any questions you may have!

Cross Connection Control Survey
The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Additional Information for 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. The Mackinac Island Water Filtration System 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.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

For more information please contact:
Contact Name: Allen Burt
Address: P.O. Box 515, Mackinac Island, MI 49757
Phone: (906) 847-6060 • E-Mail: water@cityofmi.org

Contaminats	MCLG / MRDLG	MCL / TT / MRDL	Dectect In Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	17	NA	NA	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes](ppb)	NA	80	46.4	NA	NA	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.01	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.59	NA	NA	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminats	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.56	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level