

TLA Quarterly

MARCH 2008

President's Letter

This winter has been a sustained cold one with 158 inches of snow. As I write, the lakes are still solid with ice but they are starting to talk to us so spring IS coming!

The first quarter has been very busy for TLA. We nailed our 2007 goals and objectives and we plan to report on that at our annual meeting. The meeting is scheduled for July 16 at Shanty Creek and there will be entertainment. If you can't make the dinner, please come for the business portion from 5:00-5:45 p.m. See the insert in this newsletter.

We are following closely the controversy over the Alba deep injection well and measures pending in the Michigan Legislature that regulate high volume water withdrawals from rivers, streams and aquifers. Watch for pertinent information on our web site www.3lakes.com.

The TLA/GRNA golf tournament is scheduled for June 22 at Cedar River Golf Club. Shotgun at 2:30 followed by dinner and awards. This is an important fundraiser for both organizations so please sign up and bring your friends.

Our educational events, co-sponsored with Grass River Natural Area and Torch Lake Protection Alliance, will be June 25 at Alden Depot and August 20 at DeWitts marina. Both start at 4:00 p.m. and offer a wine and cheese reception.

Congratulations to Norton Bretz for completing his first year as TLA Executive Director. He's doing a marvelous job leading our organization. Norton's experience, expertise and enthusiasm as well as his involvement with other related organizations is a real plus for us.

Please let us hear from you regarding issues that you think we need to pay attention to and remember we can always use more volunteers. Don't forget to look for new members for TLA both on and off these beautiful lakes and rivers we are protecting.

See you on the water!

Best regards, *Bob Bagley*

Road Ends Legislation

Some months ago TLA passed a resolution and wrote a letter to our legislators expressing our opposition to the passage of house bills 4463 and 4464 that would legalize the use of road ends as marinas. The Waterfront Alliance has solicited a legal opinion from Michigan's Attorney General regarding these ill-conceived bills currently pending in the Michigan State Legislature. They wrote us the following note.

Although there are dozens of good reasons why the ill-conceived road end bills being pushed by the backlot property owners groups should never become law in Michigan, Michigan Attorney General Mike Cox just weighed in with perhaps the most persuasive argument of all against the road ends bills. In a well-researched and reasoned formal Attorney General Opinion released on January 30, 2008, Attorney General Cox indicates that the legislation, if enacted into law, would likely be unconstitutional, under both the Michigan and U.S. Constitutions. That is, to the extent that the legislation would attempt to expand usage rights at dedicated public road ends, it would probably be unconstitutional. Worse yet, if the courts did not invalidate the legislation outright, the state of Michigan might very well have to pay monetary compensation to all injured parties, which would likely include nearby riparian property owners. Who would foot the bill? Not the backlot property owners who championed this legislation, but the taxpayers of Michigan! Just what Michigan needs in these troubled economic times—allowing a relatively small group of militant backlot owners to prompt all Michigan taxpayers to fund the backlot owners' own private marinas at road ends!

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The Mission of the Three Lakes Association is to provide leadership to preserve, protect, and improve the environmental quality of the chain of lakes watershed for all generations.



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The TLA Quarterly is published by the Three Lakes Association

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Borchardt Conference 2008: TLA's Water Quality Story Told

On February 27th, about 100 environmental engineers attending the 2008 Borchardt Conference in Ann Arbor heard Dean Branson present TLA's water quality modeling story "Predictive Water Quality Models for Torch, Bellaire, and Clam Lakes". This was an invited presentation by one of the members of the planning committee for this conference. This Conference, which is co-sponsored by the University of Michigan and the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, is a tribute to Professor Jack Borchardt who was the head of civil engineering department at the University of Michigan from 1948 to 1982. Outstanding students who graduated under Dr. Borchardt's leadership include Steve Chapra and Ray Canale, who have been helpful to TLA in the developing these water quality protection tools. The visual aids are posted on TLA's website: www.3lakes.com. Key points in the presentation included...

- Overall objective of the research, build tools to protect water quality and enable development
- Unique methodologies, groundwater sources of phosphorus and storm event sampling
- Practical applications including forecasting changes due to proposed dredging of Craven Pond
- Collaborations with DEQ, local units of government, universities were elements of success

Based on the nature of the questions & comments after the presentation, the presentation was very well received by this audience including Dr. Nancy Love, the new Department Head of Civil Engineering at the University of Michigan. Dr. Love has had experience with phosphorus re-suspension from sediment into water columns and was complimentary of the overall message of using water quality models as tools for proactively protecting the pristine quality of water in inland lakes. She expressed curiosity about calcite particles and she acknowledged several different opportunities for grant applications and PhD thesis topics. It seems reasonable to expect some kind of future collaborations with the University of Michigan stemming from her leadership.

There were a few questions from others about sufficient calcium to replace the loss of calcium due to calcite precipitation. An environmental engineer from Manitou Lake in Canada requested a copy of the visual aids based on the similarities between Manitou and Torch Lakes.

We were also pleased to learn from other Conference attendees including Tom Newhof who described the implications of Michigan's new "Water Withdrawal Assessment Tool", and Gil Pezza who was interested in new technology/policy opportunities for managing phosphorus loading to inland lakes as possible Economic Development opportunities for the State of Michigan. For further information about the Borchardt Conference, please contact Dean Branson or Norton Bretz.



TLA Recommendation on Bay Harbor Leachate Injection at Alba

As many of you are aware the Bay Harbor and East Park properties in Petoskey are built on a large quantity of kiln dust from the former Medusa Cement Plant there. Leachate is formed when groundwater flows over this dust and becomes contaminated with relatively high levels of lead and mercury and becomes very caustic. Several years ago this leachate was discovered to be seeping into Little Traverse Bay creating pH levels high enough to close several shoreline areas. Consumers Energy (CMS), as former property owners, has taken the responsibility of cleaning up the contamination and has been at work pumping, diverting, and capping this leachate. Progress has been made in limiting the flow to the Bay and CMS is working with the EPA and M-DEQ on a long term solution. The long term solution involves continued pumping and trucking the leachate to disposal areas and the construction of an on-site treatment facility. The leachate has been trucked to several municipal sewage treatment facilities for more than a year and the plan for an on-site facility is currently being reviewed by the EPA and M-DEQ. The option of releasing leachate into the Bay would violate present limits on mercury levels and has been judged to be unacceptable. CMS would prefer to lower their cost of disposal by pumping the leachate down a deep injection well that they have proposed to drill near Alba in Antrim County. In the long run public policy staff at Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council based in Petoskey believe that the solution will have to be multifaceted including containment, capping, disposal in sewage facilities and injection wells, and on-site processing.

The following editorial on the proposed deep well injection in Alba was run in the Record Eagle (3/23), Antrim County News (3/20), and Antrim Review (3/20) opposite a letter from David Mengebier, senior vice-president of CMS Land Co. This letter states the TLA recommendation on the leachate injection and offers suggestions for protecting the health of Alba residents. This letter was sent to CMS and M-DEQ in addition to our state legislators and community groups interested in this issue.

Three Lakes Association has monitored the plan by Consumers Energy (CMS) to inject leachate derived from Bay Harbor cement plant kiln dust into rock formations beneath Alba in Star Township. We have noted criticism by many groups that this is unfair and unwise. The fairness issue can be summarized by the statement: "Why should the poor folks of Alba have to expose themselves to the toxic leachate from rich folks who live in Bay Harbor?" The injection would be unwise if the leachate contaminated groundwater near Alba. In either case the plan appears to be flawed. However, our discussion will concentrate on the issue of community health. This is not the least because the Bay Harbor community has already been affected significantly by leachate seepage into their own ground and lake water. This leachate has levels of lead, arsenic, and other materials that are above the safety levels established by the EPA and M-DEQ for human health and for the survival of some wildlife. CMS has concentrated their remediation efforts on the Bay Harbor area and has already installed pumping and treatment facilities there to minimize the immediate hazard. However, CMS wants to use deep well injection to minimize their own costs of disposing of this leachate. The primary question for us is this: Can it be done safely?

Recently, Antrim County has had a bad experience with a carcinogen, trichloroethylene (TCE), contaminating residential wells as much as 15 miles away from its point of origin. No one wants to

repeat this situation. CMS claims that the injection of leachate into deep rock formations will not migrate to residential wells or into the groundwater. However, the shallowest rock layers are known to be crisscrossed with cracks and fissures that allow the penetration of groundwater. Deeper layers, the ones into which CMS is planning to inject, have a reputation of having fewer cracks. The critical issue for Alba residents is that the leachate contribute no contamination to any wells. Anything less risks putting a time bomb beneath the village of Alba and letting actual deterioration in health determine its safety. This appears to us to be imprudent.

The level of toxicity of the leachate and the location of its disposal are the main issues here. Cement leachate is dangerous both because it is caustic and because it contains toxic materials. However, the leachate contains only material from which it was originally made, Ellsworth shale. No one is alleging that it contains exotic, man-made carcinogens like TCE. The main hazardous materials, lead and mercury, were not added by the cement company during manufacturing. They are present naturally in the shale to begin with, but in the leachate they are not trapped in rock formations. It is possible that many of these leachate materials will be reincorporated into the rock from which they are derived and diluted by distance. But only testing will determine if this process will occur fast enough or stay local enough to protect community health, and only monitoring will insure that community wells stay safe.

Three Lakes Association respectfully recommends to the EPA and M-DEQ that before significant quantities of leachate are injected into any deep wells testing be done to determine where and how fast leachate materials will travel from the well location and whether there are sufficient chemical changes or dilutions taking place in the injected material to keep hazards well below safety limits for residential or agricultural wells. Furthermore, following the practice of testing the TCE plume near Mancelona, we recommend that sentinel wells be placed near the injection well to continuously monitor the safety of groundwater. Finally, we recommend that

See Injection Wellll on page 7 for continuation

Summer Educational Events - Receptions

Don't miss this summer's two wine and cheese educational receptions that Grass River Natural Area, Three Lakes Association and Torch Lake Protection Alliance are hosting:

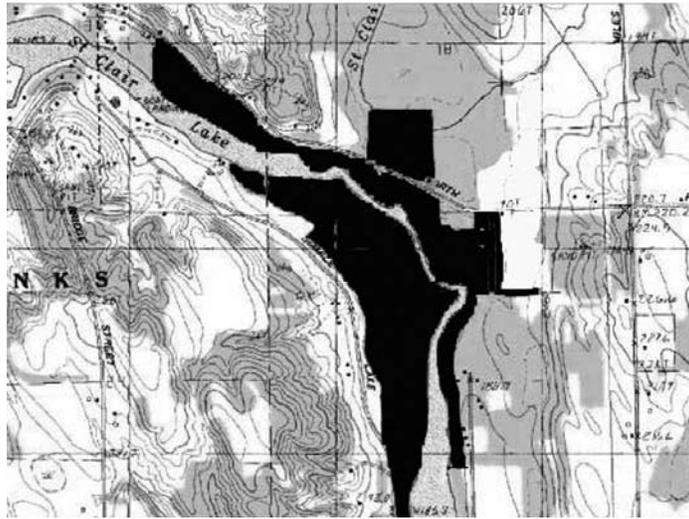
On Wednesday, June 25 at 4:00 pm come to the Alden Depot for "Your Northern Home & Garden." Join us for a wine and hors d'oeuvres reception and discover simple ways to make your up-north home and garden eco-friendly. Featured programs: MSU's Home-A-Syst and native plant garden designs from Barker Creek, Cyman Gardens, Greenleaf and Pine Hill nurseries. Drawing for a free rain barrel.

St. Clair and Six Mile Lake Natural Area

Fifteen years ago, Jo Anne Beemon made an impassioned speech to the Three Lakes Association Board on behalf of a project that she and her St. Clair Lake and Six Mile Lake Natural Area Committee thought quite impossible – to preserve the wetland area along the river that connects the two lakes.

TLA, always one to back the worthy though impossible, made the first major money grant toward the ultimate protection into perpetuity of the Chain-of-Lakes river joining St. Clair and Six-Mile Lake (SCL-SML), home to deer, otter, muskrat, beaver, many birds, and such a rich variety of flora that it ranks in the top 0.5% of natural areas according to the Chicago Floristic Quality Index. Yes, that's one in 200!

The SCL-SML Natural Area, growing out of the early, unlikely, but unrelenting efforts of that pioneering committee, encompasses a variety of habitat types, ranging from submergent marsh to forest. It surrounds a unique water system, providing a buffer and protecting the riparian zone.



Saint Clair and Six Mile Lake Natural Area

Today, some 15 years after that first purchase, the SCL-SML Natural Area is celebrating its 12th land acquisition in the patchwork of parcels that comprise the 274-acre Natural Area, protecting an entire mile plus of river, marsh, pike spawning grounds, and cedar forest, as well as frontage on the two lakes. The new 67 acre addition is the largest parcel, with over 3,800 feet of frontage. This acquisition was made possible through the Little Traverse Conservancy that purchased this parcel from a private landowner with the help of donations and community fundraisers.

The Committee is grateful for the work of many local citizen heroes, as well as the Grand Traverse Regional Land Conservancy, the Little Traverse Land Conservancy, the Charlevoix County Land Conservancy, and the Six Mile Lake Association. Plans are now underway for a "Spring Celebration" as the SCL-SML Natural Area Committee continues its work.

And it's only fair to say that The Three Lakes Association is wearing its happy grandfather smile.

TLA Supports Conservative Water Withdrawal Regulations

As part of TLA's ongoing advocacy for the protection of water, a second "TLA Alert" was e-mailed to about 100 subscribers of TLA's new alert system on March 18th. This TLA Alert encouraged subscribers to communicate with your Michigan elected legislators (phone calls, e-mail notes, letters) to encourage their support of a package of House Bills (HB 5065 to 5073). The purpose of these bills is to manage the withdrawals of groundwater in the State of Michigan in a manner that will not cause significant harm to stream flows and fish thriving. The key difference between this package of bills and the proposed Senate Bill 860, is the degree of harm before the commercial entities must applying for a State Permit before withdrawing groundwater. TLA along with the Great Lakes, Great Michigan

Coalition of environmental organizations, is opposed to SB 860 because of the lack of sufficient permitting with public involvement. To learn more about these bills and obtain contact information for your elected legislator, please click on the link to TLA's website: www.3lakes.com.

Passage of a package of bills into Michigan law is a prerequisite for Michigan to join four other states (Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, and New York) that have already enacted legislation and signed the Great Lakes Compact, along with the Canadian Provinces.

If you would like to receive future TLA Alerts, please subscribe by entering your name and e-mail address in the sign up box on TLA's website (lower right corner of the home page).

Joint TLA/GRNA Golf Tournament - Fundraiser

Three Lakes Association and Grass River Natural Area will sponsor a Golf Tournament at Shanty Creek's Cedar River Golf Club June 22. Please put together your foursome for this event. There will be men, women, and mixed groups with skill prizes. The scramble at 2:30 PM followed by awards and dinner. See enclosed flyer for details. For more information call co-chairs Bob Bagley (231-377-7125) or Alan Hickman (231-377-7354)

Alden Bank President, Tom Lane, GRNA Education Chair, Connie Garcia, and TLA President, Bob Bagley. Alden Bank is sponsoring the Golf Tournament and classes at GRNA.



Septic System Basics

Three Lakes Association invited Scott Kendzierski, NW Regional Director of Environmental Health Services, to prepare the following article on Septic System Basics, as part of our effort to encourage township-based water quality protection initiatives. Scott has expertise in the design and operation of septic systems. Scott led the multi-county efforts to upgrade sanitation codes in this area, which became effective in Antrim County February, 25, 2007.

Nearly one in four households in the United States depends on an individual septic system (referred to as an onsite system) or small community cluster system to treat wastewater. Water that carries sewage from a household or business to an onsite system will eventually re-enter the groundwater or surface water. In far too many cases, these systems are installed and largely forgotten - until problems arise.

All onsite systems rely on physical, biological and chemical processes to remove viruses, pathogens and nutrients from wastewater. Onsite systems, when properly designed, operated and maintained, will treat wastewater effectively reducing the potential for polluting our ground and surface waters and preventing the spread of disease.

Conventional Septic Systems

Conventional septic tank and drain-field systems are comprised of a septic tank, which accepts waste from within a home and acts as a settling chamber for solids. The septic tank also traps fats, oils and greases and provides some limited biological treatment of received wastewater. Anaerobic (without air) bacteria begin to digest wastewater inside the septic tank and convert ammonia to nitrite, hydrogen gas, and carbon dioxide. Partially treated wastewater leaves the septic tank, still containing disease-causing bacteria and viruses, as well as other contaminants, to the drain-field where the wastewater is discharged into the soil for final treatment.

Many sanitary regulations are now requiring the addition of an effluent filter to be installed in the outlet of a septic tank to prevent solids from leaving the tanks and flowing out to the drain-field where "soil plugging" can occur and result in premature failure of the system. There are many varieties of effluent filters available and they can be installed and retrofitted to existing onsite wastewater systems.

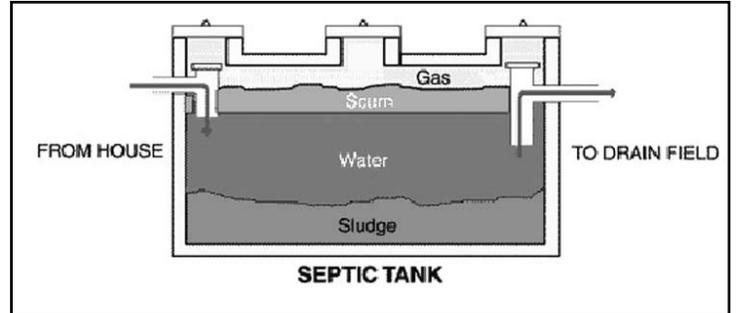
The drain-field (soil absorption system) is usually a series of distribution pipes within a bed of gravel or aggregate, which applies septic tank effluent to the soil below and around the system by gravity. The effluent is delivered to the soil where aerobic (with air) bacteria along with oxygen continue to provide treatment and polish the wastewater. In addition, the soil helps to filter out pathogens, viruses and bacteria from reaching the groundwater.

Minerals in soil plays a major role in chemically binding nutrients such as phosphorous and nitrate as effluent moves through the soil profile. Certain charged minerals such as aluminum, calcium and iron are very effective at binding these nutrients within the soil. Preventing nutrients for impacting groundwater and drinking water supplies where elevated nitrates can result in serious health impacts in adults

and infant fatality by a condition known as blue baby disease. Nutrient loading can also impact surface waters, where phosphorous and nitrogen compounds can lead to lake eutrophication, reduced levels of dissolved oxygen and die off of a variety of aquatic organisms.

Elevated Absorption Systems (Mounds)

Mounds are typically designed in areas that have site limitations, percolation restrictions or high water tables. A mound is similar to a conventional system, except that the drain-field is elevated above a bed of carefully constructed fill material, such fine particles of ordinary



iron mixed with sand. Mounds are designed to take advantage of and enhance air movement around and beneath the drain-field gravel and to provide enough separation between the high water table and drain-field to assure adequate treatment of wastewater effluent.

Mounds often have equipment beyond that of a conventional septic system, such as pumps alarms, floats, junction boxes and discharge filters. They are increasingly designed by using a network of small diameter pipe that can be pressurized to provide uniform distribution over the entire drain-field area. These systems are called "low-pressure" systems and are superior to traditional "pump and dump" systems, which pump to a conventional gravity-flow drain-field. Low pressure distribution exposes the septic effluent to more air and provides a uniform "wetting front" that slowly moves down through the fill and native soil exposing the effluent to oxygenated conditions for a longer period of time.

Advanced Treatment Systems

Advanced Treatment Systems utilize the same components of a convention or elevated system, but have additional treatment processes incorporated into the overall system design. These systems are primarily used on sites with severe limitations or sites that are very close to surface water or groundwater.

There are many types of advanced technologies that can enhance the performance and treatment capabilities of a onsite system by providing additional physical, biological or chemical processes beneficial to reducing wastewater contaminants. Some technologies widely used in the wastewater industry are sand filters, aerobic treatment units, aerobic biological generators, packed bed filters, constructed wetlands, and others. Some systems have even sought to enhance treatment by using materials that promote treatment by "micro-dosing" effluent high in the soil profile (eg, drip irrigation) or by using mineral-rich fill material (ie. iron rich sand) to bind nutrients prior to release in the environment.

Operation and Maintenance

All systems should be periodically evaluated. Septic tanks should be inspected and pumped and effluent filters cleaned or replaced. The system should be examined for signs of failure and to determine its operational status. An evaluation, at a minimum, should consist of

See *Septic Systems* on page 7 for continuation

Spring Planting with No Phosphate Fertilizers

Excess weeds and algae along the shore are encouraged by nutrient-overload – frequently due to human actions and es-

pecially by the phosphorus in lawn fertilizers, which is usually unneeded in this region. People living on or near lakes and

streams will be pleased to know where to get zero-phosphorus fertilizers

WHO	WHERE	PHONE
Atwood Hardware	10179 N. US-31 Hwy., Atwood	231-599-2551
Cyman Gardens	2197 S. M-88 Hwy., Bellaire	231-533-8960
Eastport Market	5431 N. US-31 Hwy., Eastport	231-599-2507
Ellsworth Co-op	6509 Center St., Ellsworth	231-588-2300
Gil-Roys Hardware	105 Bridge St., Elk Rapids	231-264-8457
Green Leaf Nursery	7916 Alden Hwy., Bellaire	231-331-4121
Pine Hill Nursery	886 N. US-31 Hwy., Torch Lake Village	231-599-2824
L&R True Value	101 S. Bridge St., Bellaire	231-533-6906
McClean's Hardware	109 Oak St., Kalkaska	231-258-9136
Torch River Ace Hardware	Torch River Bridge, Rapid City	231-332-4600

The Elk Rapids Chain-of-Lakes Naturopoly Game

Peg Comfort and Nancy Ludwa are developing a game based on Monopoly featuring the Elk Rapids Chain-of-Lakes (ERCOL) called Naturopoly. TLA and six other local conservation organizations provided funds to underwrite the purchase of an initial 500 games to be sold at our events and to our members this coming summer. Are you interested?

The cover of the box and the board will feature a map of the ERCOL watershed drawn by local artist Mary Guntzville. Properties will be named after local lakes, rivers, and natural areas. Board artwork will feature local flora and fauna done by other local artists. All of the artists and organizers are donating their time. We are hoping that the game will make people more aware of our watershed and its plants and animals, and of course, have fun at the same time.

Enclosed in this TLA Newsletter is an order form to be completed by May 1. Each game will cost \$32 and if we sell all of them, each organization will reap a modest 20% profit distributed according to the amount originally invested. The game will be available June 14, 2008 and may be picked up between 10 and 12 at the Alden

Depot. If you have questions, all Nancy Ludwa, at 231-377-7034 or Peg Comfort at 231-377-7512.

If Nature-opoly is successful, perhaps we can look forward to other knock-offs like Trivial Pursuits: The Chain-of-Lakes Edition or a Dungeons and Dragons subplot called Invasive Species.

TLA Calendar:

June 9, 1 PM Zone Director Meeting at Alan Hickman's house

June 14, Boater Safety Class run by the Antrim County Marine Patrol at DeWitts Marine from 9 AM until 3 PM, register with the Antrim County Sheriff at 231-533-8627.

June 14, Pick up Naturopoly game at the Alden Depot from 10 AM to 12 Noon.

April 25-27 Michigan Lakes and Streams Association Annual Meeting, Ramada Inn, Grayling, N. Bretz to speak Apr. 25, Friday at 4:30 PM, *TLA and ESLA High School Internship Project*.

June 22, Sunday: Joint TLA/GRNA Golf Tournament at Shanty Creek's Cedar River Golf Club, scramble at 2:30 and dinner.

June 25, Wednesday: *Your Northern Home & Garden*, 4 PM at Alden Depot.

July 16, Wednesday: TLA Annual Meeting at the Shanty Creek Resort at 5 PM social hour, silent auction, 6:15 dinner.

Aug. 20, Wednesday: *In-The-Drink V*, 4 PM at DeWitt's Marina, Water Quality and Pontoon Cruise.

Birch Lake Controversy

Earlier this year the Birch Lake Property Owners Association asked us for support in their efforts to preserve part of a wetlands that feeds into Birch Lake near Elk Rapids. An area farmer and landowner began the construction of an access road through these protected areas without a permit and despite an M-DEQ Violations Notice. TLA discussed this issue and wrote a letter to the M-DEQ in support of the Birch Lake Property Owners. On March 12 the M-DEQ Water Management Division directed the land owner to restore the wetlands that had been damaged and stated that the farmer had sufficient alternative routes to this part of his property that the construction of this new road was not justified. The work is to be completed by June 1, 2008.

TLA is pleased with the outcome of this controversy and will continue to evaluate and, when justified, support smaller organizations that have environmental concerns. We are also pleased that the Birch Lake Property Owners have been vigilant and active in protecting the region around their lake.

Septic Systems *continued*

inspecting the septic tank, sludge level, outlet baffle and effluent filter, walking over the entire system and looking for sewage on the ground or soft areas, exercising all pumps, valves and alarms, inspecting observation ports, conducting pressure tests, cleaning the distribution piping when necessary and assuring all septic tank riser lids



are secure after maintenance activities. With an advanced treatment system, there may be additional maintenance requirements or recommendations provided by the manufacturer or designer.

With all wastewater systems, failure can be catastrophic resulting in back-ups, sewage ponding on the ground or venting to nearby lakes or streams. System failures can also be silent and not show any obvious signs that something is wrong, while continuing to pollute ground and surface waters. The key to keeping your system operating the way it was designed is through comprehensive maintenance. A well-maintained onsite system has a greater life expectancy and reduces the likelihood of unintended releases to the environment.

Injection Well *continued*

these tests be evaluated by the EPA and M-DEQ and that the test information be available to the public for inspection.

At the time this letter was written M-DEQ had given approval to CMS for going ahead with the leachate well project. Friends of the Jordan River and the Star Township have appealed this ruling on March 12 within the 30 grace period allowed for this process. In addition there has been one additional Community Forum March 8 to discuss M-DEQ's decision and the appeal. Dean Branson of TLA and several others spoke at this meeting. In addition, TLA has received a letter from Ray Vugrinovich, Senior Geologist, Minerals and Mapping Unit, M-DEQ Office of Geological Survey stating that leachate may be disposed of safely in the Dundee Limestone formation and that the oil and gas companies have been disposing of brine in similar wells near Alba for many years without contaminating groundwater.

Legislation *continued*

The full text of this opinion is found at:

<http://www.ag.state.mi.us/opinion/datafiles/2000s/op10287.htm>

Even the passage of these bills would leave it up to local governments to further restrict the use of road ends. In Antrim County several townships have passed road ends ordinances that restrict the use of road ends limiting them strictly to lake access with no docks, mooring, or other commercial development. Torch Lake Township's proposed Lake Access Ordinance is a good model of what TLA feels is needed around our lakes, <http://www.torchlaketownship.org/>

Membership Counts!

BASIC \$50 **DONOR \$100** **STEWARD \$500**

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May we include your name in our newsletter donor list?

Yes No

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Service | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Three Lakes Association is a 501(c)(3) corporation. Your dues and other contributions are tax deductible. Gifts, memorials, and bequests can also be made to the Three Lakes watershed Conservation Foundation administered by the Grand Traverse Regional Community Foundation. Michigan residents receive a 50% state tax credit for contributions to this fund. Call for further information.

* * * * *

To join Three Lakes Association please return this form with your check to:

THREE LAKES ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 689
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The Mission of the Three Lakes Association is to provide leadership to preserve, protect, and improve the environmental quality of the chain of lakes watershed for all generations.

March 2008 issue of the TLA Quarterly

THREE LAKES
ASSOCIATION

