

VILLAGE OF SOUTH ROCKWOOD 2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide you with information about your drinking water. The report explains where your water comes from and the treatment it receives before it reaches your tap. The report also lists all the contaminants detected in your water and an explanation of all the violations in the past year.

The Village of South Rockwood gets its drinking water from the Detroit Water & Sewage Department, Southwest Treatment Plant. Water treated at the plant is drawn from the Detroit River.

The treatment process begins with disinfecting the source water with chlorine to kill harmful microorganisms that can cause illness. Next, a chemical called Alum is mixed with the water to remove the fine particles that make the water cloudy or turbid. Alum causes the particles to clump together and settle to the bottom. Fluoride is also added to protect our teeth from cavities. The water then flows through several sand filters to remove even more particles and certain microorganisms that are resistant to chlorine. Finally, a small amount of phosphoric acid and chlorine are added. The phosphoric acid helps control the lead that may dissolve in water from household plumbing systems. The chlorine keeps the water disinfected as it travels through the mains to your home.

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.

Contaminates that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock 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.

- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. More information about the contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The South Rockwood Village Council Meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Village Clerk Willene Harold at 734 379-3683. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater

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 the infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

Key to Detected Contaminants Tables

Symbol	Abbreviation for	Definition/Explanation
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
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.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.
ppb	Parts per billion (one in one billion)	The ppb is equivalent to micrograms per liter. A microgram = 1/1000 milligram.
ppm	Parts per million (one in one million)	The ppm is equivalent to milligrams per liter. A milligram = 1/1000 gram.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	Measures the cloudiness of water.
pCi/L	Picocuries Per Liter	A measure of radioactivity. Picocurie (pCi) means the quantity of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.
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.
HAA5	Haloacetic	HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes	Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total
RAA	Running Annual Average	
n/a	Not applicable	
ND	Not Detected	
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average	
mg/L	Milligrams per liter	A milligram = 1/1000 grams 1 milligram per liter is equal to 1 ppm
µmhos	Micromhos	Measure of electrical conductance of water
° C	Celsius	A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions

*Village of South Rockwood
2015 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables*

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Chemicals – Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Water Tap								
Fluoride	5/11/2015	ppm	4	4	0.54	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	5/11/2015	ppm	10	10	0.43	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products – Monitoring in Distribution System Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products

Regulated Contaminants	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest LRAA	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	ppb	n/a	80	35	.38-2.2	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	ppb	n/a	60	0.8	0.1-0.8	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection By-Products – Monitoring in Distribution System

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal	Allowed Level	Highest RAA	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Total Chlorine Residual	Jan.-Dec. 2015	ppm	MRDGL 4	MRDL 4	0.67	0.56-0.79	no	Water additive used to control microbes

2015 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap

Highest Single Measurement Cannot exceed 1 NTU	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.14 NTU	100%	no	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

2015 Microbiological Contaminants – Monthly Monitoring in Distribution System

Regulated Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Number Detected	Violation Yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria > 5% of monthly samples	in one month 0	no	Naturally present in the environment.
<i>E. coli</i> or fecal coliform bacteria	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or <i>E. coli</i> positive.	entire year 0	no	Human waste and animal fecal waste.

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Level Detected	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Combined Radium Radium 226 and 228	5/13/2014	pCi/L	0	5	0.65+ or -0.54	no	Erosion of Natural Deposits

2014 Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customers' Tap

Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90 th Percentile Value*	Number of Samples Over AL	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2014	ppb	0	15	0	0	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2014	ppb	1.3	1.3	0.219	0	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

*The 90th percentile value means 90 percent of the homes tested have lead and copper levels below the given 90th percentile value. If the 90th percentile value is above the AL additional requirements must be met.

2015 Special Monitoring

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	5.41	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Treatment Technique	Running Annual Average	Monthly Ratio Range	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. The TOC was measured each month and because the level was low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.				Erosion of natural products

Infants, young children and pregnant women are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that the lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. 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 Village of South Rockwood is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If you are concerned about the elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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 tap water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800 426-4791), or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Detroit River Intakes

Your source water comes from the Detroit River, situated within the Lake St. Clair, Clinton River, Detroit River, Rouge River, Ecorse River in the U.S. and parts of the Thames River, Little River, Turkey Creek and Sydenham watersheds in Canada. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department, and the Michigan Public Health Institute performed a source water assessment in 2004 to determine the susceptibility of potential contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very low" to "very high" based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our Detroit River source water intakes were determined to be highly susceptible to potential contamination. However, all four Detroit water treatment plants that use source water from the Detroit River have historically provided satisfactory

treatment of this source water to meet drinking water standards. DWSD has initiated source-water protection activities that include chemical containment, spill response, and a mercury reduction program. DWSD participates in a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit discharge program and has an emergency response management plan. In 2015, DWSD received a grant from The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality to develop a source water protection program for the Detroit River intakes. The programs includes seven elements that include the following: roles and duties of government units and water supply agencies, delineation of a source water protection area, identification of potential of source water protection area, management approaches for protection, contingency plans, siting of new sources and public participation.

If you would like to know about this report or for a complete copy of this report, please contact your water department at (734) 379-3683.



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
 OFFICE OF DRINKING WATER AND MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE
**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY
 CERTIFICATE OF DISTRIBUTION**

Issued under authority of 1976 PA 399 and Administrative Rules, as amended.
 Failure to submit certification is a violation of the Act and may subject the water supply to enforcement penalties.

Supply Name: Village of South Rockwood	County: Monroe	WSSN: 6130
Population: <input type="checkbox"/> 500 or fewer people	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 501 – 9,999 people	<input type="checkbox"/> 10,000 or more people

Community water supplies must confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) and any enclosed Public Notices (PN) or notices of CCR availability, have been distributed to customers by July 1 as required under administrative rules R 325.10415 and R 325.10404(4)(c). Supplies must also certify that the information contained in the CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). **Return the certification to the appropriate DEQ district office by October 1.** For addresses, visit www.michigan.gov/deq, click on Locations.

Method of delivery to DEQ
 Mail Email Hand Delivery Other _____ Date delivered: _____ **3/31/2016**

Method of delivery to Local Health Department
 Mail Email Hand Delivery Other _____ Date delivered: _____ **Mailed 3/31/2016**

Method or combination of methods to directly deliver CCR to each bill paying customer. Check all that apply.
 Mail or hand deliver a paper copy of CCR. Date(s) mailed or hand delivered: _____ **Mailed 3/30/2016**
 Mail or hand deliver notification that the CCR is available at a direct URL. Date(s) delivered to customers: _____
 Email notification that CCR is available at direct URL: Date(s) emailed: _____
 Email notification that CCR is attached to the email. Date(s) emailed: _____
 Email notification that CCR is embedded in the email. Date(s) emailed: _____

- If using notification of CCR availability:
1. Mail a paper CCR to customers who request it and to customers known to be incapable of receiving electronically.
 2. Include a copy of the notification to the DEQ district office with this certification form.
 3. Explain the nature of the notification, prominently display the direct URL, include statement how to request a paper copy.

Example of Notification of CCR Availability Subject Line: 2012 Drinking Water Quality Report Available.
 Message: Your annual report on the source and quality of your drinking water is available on the Web at www.anytown.gov/waterqualityreport. To have a copy mailed to you, contact Anytown at 555-111-1111 or water@anytown.gov.

- Option for supplies serving fewer than 10,000 persons:** Publish entire report in newspaper, and notify customers via newspaper(s) in which CCR published, mail, email or hand delivery that individual copies will not be mailed, and include statement how to request a paper copy.
 Date(s) of publication: _____
- Option for supplies serving 500 or fewer persons:** Notify customers via mail, email, hand delivery or, with DEQ approval, posting in public places, that a copy of the report is available from the water supply on request.
 Date(s) of notification: _____

Post on Internet (required for supplies serving ≥100,000, optional for others)
 Internet address: www.villageofsouthrockwoodmi.com Date accessible: _____ **4/30/2016**

- "Good Faith" efforts to reach non-bill-paying consumers (in addition to the method(s) above). Check all that apply.**
- Mail the report to all postal patrons. Zip codes and dates mailed: _____
 - Mail to each service connection physical address. Date(s) mailed: _____
 - Advertise the availability of the report in the newspapers, on TV, and on the radio.
 - Publish the report in a local newspaper.
 - Post the report in public places such as cafeterias in public buildings, libraries, churches, and schools.
 - Deliver multiple copies for distribution by single-bill customers, e.g., apartments or private employers.
 - Deliver the report to community organizations.
 - Other: _____

Send to the DEQ a copy of the news articles, a list of channels broadcast and dates, and a list of locations/organizations reports delivered to and dates.

A Tier 3 Public Notice is Distributed with this CCR
 This CCR is being used to deliver a Tier 3 Public Notice for one or more violations. To use this Tier 3 delivery option, the CCR must be directly delivered to each bill paying customer or, with DEQ approval, continuously posted, and must be issued within 12 months of learning of the violation. A copy of this form must be delivered to the DEQ within 10 days of delivering the CCR to customers to meet the public notification requirements.

Name/Title: **Frank Wenzel / Admin. Assistant**
 Signature: Date: **3/31/2016**



February 10, 2016

From: Mary Lynn Semegen
Water Quality Manager
Great Lakes Water Authority

To: DWSD Wholesale Customers

Re: 2015 Data for Consumer Confidence Reports
Information

The following information attached is needed to prepare your **2015** Consumer Confidence Report:

- Detected Contaminant Tables
- Key to Detected Contaminants
- 2015 Bacteriological Report (if applicable)
- 2015 Sample site locations
- Mandatory CCR language
- Mandatory Source Water Assessment Language

These tables are based on tests conducted by DWSD/GLWA in the year 2015 or the most recent testing done within the last five calendar years. DWSD/GLWA conducts tests throughout the year only tests that show the presence of a substance or required special monitoring are presented in this table. The contaminant tables list the test results required for this year's CCR report. **Your community's 2015 bacteriological results, your DBPR Stage 2 2015, and your 2014 lead and copper** results should be entered in the appropriate areas of the table.

Bacteriological info:

The bacteriological report lists your sampling and bracketing point locations and shows all total coliform and *E. coli* results for the calendar year. The negative signs in the column (-) means coliform or *E. coli* bacteria were not detected. The positive signs (+) means coliform or *E. coli* bacteria were detected. You should report the **highest monthly number** of total coliform positive samples if **less than 40 samples** are collected and the **highest monthly percentage** of total coliform positive samples if **40 or more samples are collected in any one month**. You must also report the **total number of *E. coli* or fecal positives for the entire year**. If there were no positive total coliform samples for the year enter zero in each row.

IMPORTANT Stage 2 2015:

For communities that monitored **Stage 2 TTHM and HAA5 in 2015** please report the 2015 Stage results for your community under **Stage 2 Disinfectant by products** in the table. If you should have any additional questions please contact the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ.)

Lead and Copper info:

You should report your **lead and copper results from the 2014** monitoring period. If **lead was detected above the action level in more than 5% of the samples** you must include the health effects language or if lead and copper is detected in the sampling pool, **even once, above the action level, include the health effects language**.



GREAT LAKES WATER AUTHORITY
WATER QUALITY

10100 EAST JEFFERSON AVENUE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48214
PHONE: 313-926-8102 / 313-926-8127
FAX 313-
WWW.DWSD.ORG

UCMR Data:

If your community was required to monitor for UCMR3 in 2015 please include your results from any constituent that was above the detection level and explain the reason for UCMR special sampling. If you have any questions contact MDEQ.

The MDEQ requires reporting sodium even if it was not detected. This is in the Special Monitoring table. You will notice a statement about total organic carbon (TOC) monitoring. This statement should also be included in your report but does not have to be in the table. **Remember that the 2015 report must be distributed by July 1, 2016.** The MDEQ will impose fines if you do not meet this deadline.

Should you have any questions, or need further assistance please contact me at 313-926-8102, Mary Lynn Semegen at mary.semegen@glwater.org, Patrick Williford at patrick.williford@glwater.org 313 926-8127.

City of Detroit
Water & Sewerage Department
Water Quality Division



DISTRIBUTION AND BRACKETING - BRACKETING POINTS FOR A TOWN

01/25/2016

Town: SOUTH ROCKWOOD

<u>Pt.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Address</u>
1	Village Hall - Restroom (Closed on Fridays)	5676 Carleton-Rockwood Rd., West Of Strong Rd.
A	Tap	5750 Careleton-Rockwood
B	Ritter Elementary School	5650 Carelton-Rockwood
4	Dixie Cafe - Restroom	12720 Dixie Hwy., North Of South Huron River Drive
A	Sunoco Gas Station	12702 Dixie Highway
B	Post Office	12730 Dixie Highway

Total number of distribution Point numbers :2

Total number of Bracket Point numbers : 4

City of Detroit
 Water and Sewerage Department
 Water Quality Division

DISTRIBUTION & BRACKETING - (01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015)

Town: SOUTH ROCKWOOD

01/22/2016



Date	Pt.	Br	CI2	Sample Number	Total Coliform	E. Coli	HPC	Turbidity	Flouride	pH
01/15/2015	1		0.93	23	-	-	-			
01/21/2015	1		0.88	43	-	-	-			
02/11/2015	1		0.99	10	-	-	-			
02/27/2015	1		0.92	9	-	-	-			
03/02/2015	1		0.84	29	-	-	-	0.15	0.81	
03/20/2015	1		0.91	24	-	-	-			
03/24/2015	1		0.84	38	-	-	-			
04/01/2015	1		0.89	26	-	-	-	0.12	0.77	
04/21/2015	1		0.90	26	-	-	-			
05/20/2015	1		0.68	34	-	-	-			
06/03/2015	1		0.82	37	-	-	-	0.14	0.67	
06/18/2015	1		0.72	9	-	-	-			
07/09/2015	1		0.63	23	-	-	-	0.12	0.56	
07/23/2015	1		0.73	45	-	-	-			
08/05/2015	1		0.70	39	-	-	-	0.20	0.44	
08/19/2015	1		0.58	8	-	-	-			
09/18/2015	1		0.98	20	-	-	-			
10/06/2015	1		0.70	29	-	-	-	0.21	0.73	
10/23/2015	1		0.94	7	-	-	-			

City of Detroit
 Water and Sewerage Department
 Water Quality Division



DISTRIBUTION & BRACKETING - (01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015)
 Town: **SOUTH ROCKWOOD**

01/22/2016

Date	Pt.	Br	CI2	Sample Number	Total Coliform	E. Coli	HPC	Turbidity	Fluoride	pH
11/05/2015	1		0.80	54	-	-		0.13	0.64	
11/17/2015	1		0.84	41	-	-				
12/04/2015	1		0.86	34	-	-		0.16	0.69	
12/17/2015	1		0.73	22	-	-				
01/06/2015	4		1.05	9	-	-		0.12	0.56	
01/28/2015	4		1.02	8	-	-				
02/06/2015	4		0.95	37	-	-		0.12	0.73	
02/16/2015	4		1.04	9	-	-				
03/13/2015	4		0.83	38	-	-				
04/14/2015	4		1.02	44	-	-				
04/23/2015	4		0.90	11	-	-				
05/01/2015	4		0.69	9	-	-		0.16	0.68	7.08
05/13/2015	4		0.81	33	-	-				
05/27/2015	4		0.85	17	-	-				
06/10/2015	4		0.67	23	-	-				
06/23/2015	4		0.98	36	-	-				
07/16/2015	4		0.79	26	-	-				
07/27/2015	4		0.82	9	-	-				
08/14/2015	4		0.84	10	-	-				

City of Detroit
 Water and Sewerage Department
 Water Quality Division

DISTRIBUTION & BRACKETING - (01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015)

Town: **SOUTH ROCKWOOD**



01/22/2016

Date	Pt.	Br	CI2	Sample Number	Total Coliform	E. Coli	HPC	Turbidity	Flouride	pH
08/27/2015	4		0.95	41	-	-				
09/01/2015	4		0.96	7	-	-		0.25	0.74	6.97
09/14/2015	4		0.85	7	-	-				
09/29/2015	4		0.73	18	-	-				
10/09/2015	4		0.66	9	-	-				
10/12/2015	4		0.82	31	-	-				
11/10/2015	4		0.90	42	-	-				
11/24/2015	4		1.03	55	-	-				
12/08/2015	4		0.86	11	-	-				
12/10/2015	4		0.96	36	-	-				
Total:	48	0	48	48	48	48	0	12	12	2

2015

**Southwest Water Treatment Plant
2015 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables**

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
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Inorganic Chemicals – Monitoring at Plant Finished Water Tap

Fluoride	05/11/2015	ppm	4	4	0.54	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	05/11/2015	ppm	10	10	0.43	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products – Monitoring in Distribution System Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest LRAA	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	ppb	n/a	80	Your community's number	Your community's number		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	ppb	n/a	60	Your community's number	Your community's number		By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Disinfection – Monitoring in Distribution System by Treatment Plant

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDGL	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest RAA	Quarterly Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	Jan.-Dec. 2015	ppm	4	4	0.67	0.56-0.79	no	Water additive used to control microbes.

2015 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap

Highest Single Measurement Cannot exceed 1 NTU	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.14 NTU	100%	no	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

2015 Microbiological Contaminants – Monthly Monitoring in Distribution System

Regulated Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Number Detected	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria > 5% of monthly samples	Your community's number in one month		Naturally present in the environment.
<i>E. coli</i> Bacteria	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or <i>E.coli</i> positive.	Your community's number entire year		Human waste and animal fecal waste.

2014 Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customers' Tap

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90 th Percentile Value*	Number of Samples Over AL	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2014	ppb	0	15	Your community's number	Your community's number		Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2014	ppm	1.3	1.3	Your community's number	Your community's number		Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

*The 90th percentile value means 90 percent of the homes tested have lead and copper levels below the given 90th percentile value. If the 90th percentile value is above the AL additional requirements must be met.

Regulated Contaminant	Treatment Technique	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. The TOC was measured each quarter and because the level was low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Level Detected	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Combined Radium Radium 226 and 228	5/13/2014	pCi/L	0	5	0.65 + or - 0.54	no	Erosion of natural deposits

2015 Special Monitoring

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	5.41	Erosion of natural deposits

Collection and sampling result information in the table provided by Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD) Water Quality Division, ML Semegen.