

2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT

PUBLIC NOTICE Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) initiated a statewide effort to test drinking water from all schools that use well water and community water supplies. The test examines for a group of manmade chemicals called per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). EGLE is taking this precautionary step of testing these drinking water sources to determine if public health actions are needed. It is not uncommon to find low levels of PFAS in drinking water supplies, as PFAS can be found in firefighting foams, stain repellants, nonstick cookware, waterproof clothing, food wrappers and many other household products. PFAS do not break down in the environment and move easily into water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set a Lifetime Health Advisory (LHA) level for two PFAS in drinking water, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS). The LHA level is 70 parts per trillion (ppt, equal to 70 ng/L) for PFOA and PFOS combined, or individually if only one is present. The EPA has not set health advisory levels for other PFAS compounds. The State of Michigan is using 70 ppt for decision-making purposes. The Wyandotte Municipal Services Water Department's water system was tested by AECOM, EGLE's contractor on 7/26/2018. The test results can be found on the Michigan PFAS Action Response Team website, www.michigan.gov/pfasresponse. The results show that of the PFOA and PFOS tested, none were detected in Wyandotte's treated drinking water. The tested level is well below the EPA's lifetime health advisory.

The Wyandotte Municipal Services Water Department is committed to providing our customers with quality drinking water. As your water supplier, we are working closely with EGLE to maintain the quality of your water. For health-related questions, contact the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) at (800) 648-6942 or visit one of the websites below. For information on PFAS including possible health outcomes, visit these websites:

State of Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (MPART) website, serving as the main resource for public information on PFAS contamination in Michigan: www.michigan.gov/pfasresponse.

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) website including health information, exposure, and links to additional resources: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) website including basic information, U.S. EPA actions, and links to informational resources: www.epa.gov/pfas.

Calls From Our Customers

The Customer Assistance Center helps customers understand billing questions. Also, they transmit trouble reports out to various departments immediately and are the link between customers and field servicemen. For assistance, please call (734) 324-7190.

Rusty Water

Rust comes from the inside of the piping system that delivers water to your house. Normally, water flows to your house undisturbed. Sometimes, main breaks, or hydrants that are opened for a fire or to flow a hydrant for a system problem can cause the flow to increase or to reverse and possibly disturb the rust in the pipes.

NORMALLY RUSTY WATER EVENTS DISSIPATE IN 4-6 HOURS BUT COULD LAST LONGER DEPENDING ON AREA WATER USAGE. The easiest way to quickly get rid of the rust is to run cold water in your bathtub or flush your toilet until the water runs clear.

DO NOT USE HOT WATER.


Rusty water can get into your water heater and it can take longer to get the rust to clear out of your plumbing.

DO NOT WASH LAUNDRY.

Clothing washed in rusty water can become stained. If this occurs, it is important to NOT dry the clothing. Instead, leave the wet clothing in the washer and apply an iron removal product as soon as possible to prevent the iron stain from setting. Please follow the manufacturer's instructions. It is important to note that when rusty water is experienced it is normally not a health concern but one of aesthetic quality.

Quality Assurance

Our plant operators perform 170 tests or more per day. Tests are done on both our source water, the Detroit River, and our



finished water before it goes out to our customers. In addition, our operators who live in Wyandotte bring in samples from their homes to test and make sure that the water in the system complies with regulations.

Tests include:

- Chlorine residual – a disinfectant to remove pathogens
- Fluoride – a chemical to help dental health
- Hardness – measures dissolved minerals
- Phosphates – a chemical that helps pipe integrity
- Ph – measures the acidity of the water
- Alum – helps to remove suspended solids
- Turbidity – measures suspended solids
- Bacteria – e coli, an indicator organism that can prove the presence of other bacteria

In addition to the above testing, our operators each perform “unknown sample” quality assurance / quality control testing during the year to ensure that the methodology we are using results in proper and repeatable outcomes. The laboratory equipment is checked on a daily basis and calibrated monthly. As needed, manufacturers perform full and traceable calibration on their equipment.

Our laboratory is certified by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE), and is inspected every three (3) years by the EGLE. Personnel are certified and attend classes run by or accredited by the EGLE, which allows them to maintain and improve their certification.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>

Substances That Could Be In Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead found in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and in-home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water but we 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 at (800) 426-4791, or on the U.S. EPA's website at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>

Lead Service Lines

Based on our current distribution system inventory, we have 780 lead water service lines out of a total of 10,818 water service lines.

UCMR4

We participated in the 4th stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR4 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in the drinking water, in order to determine if U.S. EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment has been completed for our water system. Our source water has a classification of high susceptibility to contamination. This susceptibility rating does not imply poor water quality; rather, it signifies the system's potential to become contaminated. To review the Source Water Assessment please contact Justin Ptak at (734) 324-7142.



Regulated Substances							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Amount Detected	RANGE Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2019	2	2	0.01	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	(4)	(4)	1.10	0.89 - 1.30	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	4	4	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2019	10	10	0.5	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2015	5	0	0	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2019	60	NA	12.6	8.0 - 17.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2019	80	NA	21.3	13.6 - 33.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOC (ppm)	2019	TT	NA	1.41	1.17 - 1.41	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (NTU)	2019	TT	NA	0.10	.02 - .10	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2019	TT=95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	NA	100	NA	No	Soil Runoff

Lead & Copper

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th %tile)	Sites Above AL/ Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	1.3	0.1	0/31	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2019	15	0	9	0/31	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Substances

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	SMCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	RANGE Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2019	250	NA	22	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Unregulated Substances

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	RANGE Low-High	Typical Source
Sodium (ppm)	2019	14	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	29	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule - Part 4 (UCMR4)

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	RANGE Low-High
HAA5 (ppb)	2019	21.727	13.915 - 21.727
HAA6Br (ppb)	2019	8.798	7.393 - 8.798
HAA9 (ppb)	2019	29.296	20.136 - 29.296
Manganese (ppb)	2019	0.728	ND - .728

DEFINITIONS

AL (Action Limit): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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.

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.

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.

N/A: Not applicable

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): SMCLs are established to regulate the aesthetics of drinking water like taste and odor.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.