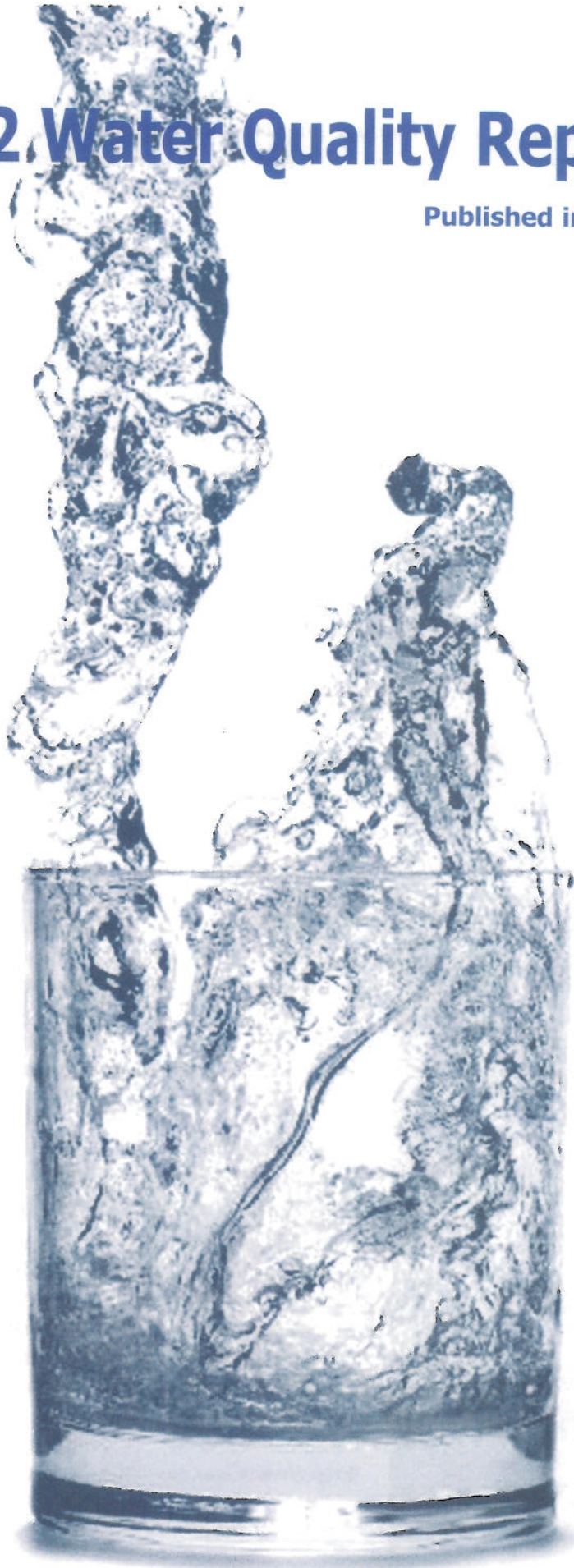




# 2012 Water Quality Report

Published in 2013



# A Message to Our Consumers

*In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline** at (800) 426-4791.*

*The Detroit Water and Sewerage Department provides its consumers with high quality water and is honored to provide this report to you. The Water Quality Report gives the sources of our water, lists the results of our tests, and contains important information about water and health. The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. As a public utility, we are required to report to our customers annually on the quality of the drinking water we deliver to you. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2012.*

*The Detroit Water and Sewerage Department will notify you immediately if there is ever any reason for concern about our water. We are pleased to show you how we have surpassed water quality standards as mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Michigan Department of Environmental Quality.*

## Communities

Served by Detroit Water and Sewerage Department

The Detroit Water and Sewerage Department, (DWSD) supplies high-quality drinking water to Detroit and 127 other communities in southeast Michigan, serving approximately 40 percent of the state's population. The system uses water drawn from three intakes. Two intakes are located in the Detroit River: one to the north near the mouth of Lake St. Clair and one to the south near Lake Erie. The third intake is located in Lake Huron. The Department has five water treatment plants. Four of the plants treat water drawn from the Detroit River intakes. The fifth water treatment plant located in St. Clair County uses water drawn from Lake Huron. Our Detroit customers are provided service from our four plants that treat water drawn from the Detroit River.

## 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. DWSD 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>.



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# City of Detroit Public Water System 2012 Regulated Detected Contaminants

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	
<b>Inorganic Chemicals- Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Tap</b>									
Fluoride	8/14/2012	ppm	4	4	0.85	0.70-0.85	no	Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	
Nitrate	8/14/2012	ppm	10	10	0.52	0.26-0.52	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Barium	6/09/2008	ppm	2	2	0.01	n/a	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Selenium	6/09/2008	ppb	50	50	1.0	n/a	no	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.	
<b>Disinfection- by- Products Monitoring in the Distribution System Stage 1, 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Running annual average</b>									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Feb 2012	ppb	N/A	80	34.1	5.8-20.7	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	Feb 2012	ppb	N/A	60	17.0	4.3-13.3	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
<b>Disinfection- by- Products Monitoring in the Distribution System Stage 2, 2<sup>nd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> Quarters</b>									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2012	ppb	N/A	80	N/A	4.3-35.4	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	2012	ppb	N/A	60	N/A	2.0-22.6	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
<b>2012 Disinfection Monitoring in the Distribution System</b>									
Disinfectant (Bromate)	Jan-Dec 2012	ppb	0	10	0.7	ND-2.0	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Disinfectant (Total Chlorine Residual)	Jan-Dec 2012	ppm	MRDGL 4	MRDL 4	0.87	0.61-0.96	no	Water additive used to control microbes	
<b>Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap</b>									
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	
0.22 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.									
<b>Microbial Contaminants – Monthly Monitoring in the Distribution System</b>									
REGULATED CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL		HIGHEST DETECTED	VIOLATION YES/NO	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER			
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of coliform bacteria > 5% of monthly samples.		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.		0	no	Human and animal fecal waste.			
<b>2011 Lead and Copper Monitoring at the Customer's Tap</b>									
REGULATED CONTAMINANT	TEST DATE	UNITS	HEALTH GOAL MCLG	ACTION LEVEL AL	90 <sup>th</sup> PERCENTILE VALUE*	NUMBER OF SAMPLES OVER AL	VIOLATION YES/NO	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	
Lead	2011	ppb	0	15	3.4	0	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper	2011	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.065	0	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	
* The 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile value means 90 percent of the homes tested have lead and copper levels below the given 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile value. If the 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile value is above the AL, additional requirements must be met.									
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 is measured each quarter and because the level is low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.			no	Erosion of natural deposits.				
<b>2012 Special Monitoring</b>									
CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION				
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	5.62	Erosion of natural deposits				

## Key to Detected Contaminants Tables

These tables are based on tests conducted by DWSD in the year 2012 or the most recent testing done within the last five calendar years. We conduct many tests throughout the year, however, only tests that show the presence of a substance or required special monitoring are shown here. The table below is a key to the terms used in the tables.

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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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
ND	Not Detected	
TT	Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Limit	The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HAA5	Haloacetic acid	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.
n/a	Not applicable	
>	Greater than	



The Detroit  
Water and  
Sewerage  
Department  
wants you  
to know  
your tap  
water meets  
or surpasses  
all federal  
and state  
standards  
for quality  
and safety.

## Source Water Assessment

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 Natural Resources and Environment in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, DWSD, 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. If you would like to know more information about this report or a complete copy of this report please, contact the Water Quality Manager at **(313) 926-8102**.

## Substances Found in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, 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.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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.



**Detroit Water and Sewerage Department**  
735 Randolph Street  
Detroit, Michigan 48226

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## 2012 Water Quality Report

**Postal Customer**

ATTENTION!

This is an important report on water quality and safety.  
El Informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad.  
Por favor, si esta información no es comprensible para usted, solicite a alguien que se la traduzca.



This report is available  
on our website at  
[www.dwsd.org](http://www.dwsd.org).

We welcome your  
comments and opinions about  
this report and will be happy  
to answer any questions you  
may have. Please direct  
your comments or  
questions to the

**Public Affairs Division at:**  
**(313) 964-9570**  
or you may email your  
comments to:  
[public.affairs@dwsd.org](mailto:public.affairs@dwsd.org)

## About Water

The DWSD Speakers Bureau provides an invaluable, face-to-face opportunity for school students, community groups and others to learn about the quality and production of Detroit's drinking water. To schedule a speaker, call the Public Affairs Division at **(313) 964-9570**.

## Health Concerns

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. The Environmental Protection Agency and Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(800) 426-4791**.

## Public Participation

The Board of Water Commissioners meeting is held each month. There are also public hearings and meetings open to the public. To confirm dates and times or for information on other activities happening in the Department, please contact our Public Affairs Division at **(313) 964-9477** or visit our website [www.dwsd.org](http://www.dwsd.org)

## Emergency

To report emergencies, such as flooded streets and basements, missing manhole covers or water main breaks, **call our 24-hour number: (313) 267-7401**.