



2016 Water Quality Report

Published in 2017

A Message to Our Consumers

Drinking water quality is important to our community and the region. The Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD) and the Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) are committed to meeting state and federal water quality standards including the Lead and Copper Rule. This 2016 Water Quality Report highlights the performance of GLWA and DWSD water professionals in delivering some of the nation's best drinking water. Together, we are committed to protecting public health and maintaining open communication with the community about our drinking water.

To stay informed, we encourage you to register for water alerts via email and text message at detroitmi.gov/dwsd. Our water quality standards are mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ).

How Services Are Provided

The GLWA treats and distributes drinking water for our community. The Detroit Water and Sewerage Department operates more than 2,700 miles of water mains within the city that carry this water to the service line of your home or business. The system uses source water drawn from three intakes. Two source water intakes are located in the Detroit River: one to the north near the inlet of Lake St. Clair, and one to the south near Lake Erie. The third intake is located in Lake Huron. GLWA operated and managed five water treatment plants in 2016. Four of the plants treat source water drawn from the Detroit River intakes. The fifth water treatment plant located in St. Clair County, uses source water drawn from Lake Huron. Detroit customers are provided service from four plants that treat source water drawn from the Detroit River.

CITY OF DETROIT Mike Duggan, Mayor

DETROIT CITY COUNCIL

Brenda Jones, President

George Cushingberry Jr., President Pro-Tem

Janee Ayers

Scott Benson

Raquel Castaneda-Lopez

Gabe Leland

Mary Sheffield

Andre L. Spivey

James Tate

Janice M. Winfrey, City Clerk

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS

Michael Einheiser, Chair

May E. Blackmon, Vice Chair

Lane Coleman

John Henry Davis

Linda D. Forte

Jane C. Garcia

Pamela Rodgers

Gary A. Brown, Director

Palencia Mobley, P.E.,
Deputy Director and Chief Engineer

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 watersheds, 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 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 in these watersheds. 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 the 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 in treated water.

The GLWA initiated source water protection activities that include chemical containment, spill response and a mercury reduction program. In 2016, GLWA voluntarily developed and received approval for the Surface Water Intake Protection Programs (SWIPPs) for the Detroit River and the Lake Huron intakes. The programs include the following seven elements: roles and duties of government units and water supply agencies, delineation of source water protection areas, identification of potential contaminant sources, management approaches for source water protection, contingency plans, siting of new sources and public participation. For additional information about the Source Water Assessment report or the SWIPPs, call 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 materials and 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, which can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food & Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for human health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

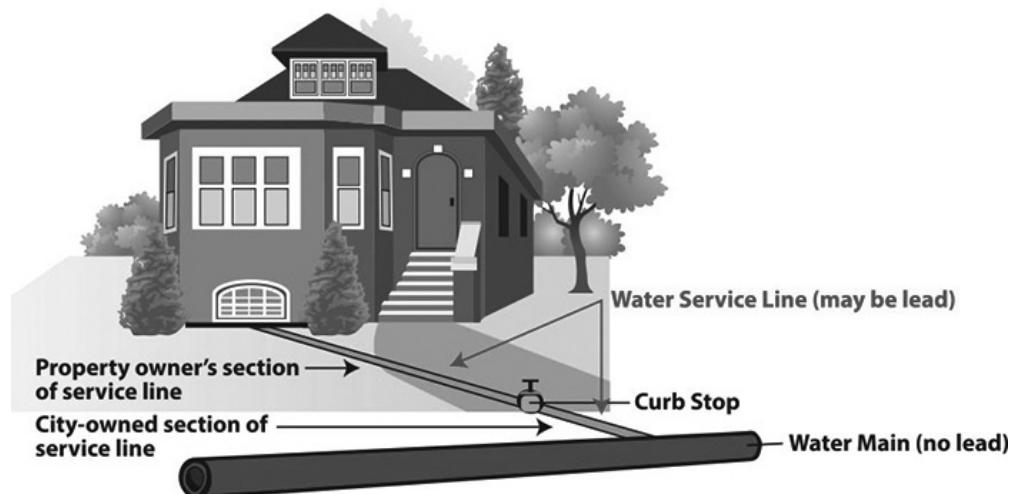
Lead

When lead is present in water, it is primarily from corrosion of materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The water provided to DWSD customers contains a corrosion inhibitor, orthophosphate, to minimize lead release from lead service lines and other lead components. DWSD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health and development problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by running water from your tap until the water is cold and then running the water for two more minutes before using for drinking or cooking. Always use cold water for drinking and cooking.

DWSD conducted Lead and Copper Rule sampling in 2016, one year before required by the EPA. The sampling results show that all the homes tested had lead levels below the EPA action level, which is 15 parts per billion (ppb). The MDEQ certified that DWSD's 90th percentile for lead was 4 ppb, well below the EPA action level.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, visit detroitmi.gov/leadsafe or call 313-964-9300. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you may take to minimize exposure are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead. DWSD offers frequently asked questions and other information about lead and water quality at detroitmi.gov/dwsd.



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.



Health Concerns

Some people have greater vulnerability to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with AIDS or other immune system disorders, the elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA 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 EPA. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, contact the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of water. The GLWA monitors it because turbidity measurement is a good indicator of the effectiveness of its filtration system. Turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth and may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms.

Cryptosporidium

The GLWA monitored for Cryptosporidium in source water (Detroit River) from its Southwest Water Treatment Plant during 2016. Cryptosporidium was detected twice in source water samples. A follow-up water sample was collected from the treated water and Cryptosporidium was not found to be present. Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. The GLWA monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in source water. Current test methods do not allow GLWA to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

2016 City of Detroit Tap Water Mineral Analysis

Water leaving the treatment plants

PARAMETER	UNITS	MAX.	MIN.	AVG.	PARAMETER	UNITS	MAX.	MIN.	AVG.
Turbidity	NTU	0.19	0.02	0.07	Phosphorus	ppm	0.80	0.11	0.36
Total Solids	ppm	173	104	146	Free Carbon Dioxide	ppm	10.5	1.2	5.1
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	170	0	116	Total Hardness	ppm	126	98	104
Aluminum	ppm	0.247	0.053	0.044	Total Alkalinity	ppm	86	66	76
Iron	ppm	0.212	0.080	0.009	Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	0	0	0
Copper	ppm	0.062	0.005	0.003	Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	86	66	76
Magnesium	ppm	12.56	7.71	9.52	Non-Carbonate Hardness	ppm	46	18	29
Calcium	ppm	98.5	2.1	29.5	Chemical Oxygen Demand	ppm	7.2	2.0	3.0
Sodium	ppm	7.23	3.56	5.17	Dissolved Oxygen	ppm	15.4	8.3	11.4
Potassium	ppm	1.17	0.79	0.94	Chloride	ppm	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manganese	ppm	0.006	0.002	0.000	Nitrate Nitrogen	ppm	0.80	0.21	0.32
Lead	ppm	0.000	0.000	0.000	Fluoride	ppm	0.88	0.06	0.55
Zinc	ppm	0.09	0.01	0.01	pH		8.14	7.16	7.53
Silica	ppm	1.8	0.6	1.0	Specific Conductance @ 25 °C	µohms	321	183	234
Sulfate	ppm	33.4	17.5	23.8	Temperature	°C	26.1	3.0	14.2

2016 City of Detroit Regulated Contaminants Table

INORGANIC CHEMICALS - ANNUAL MONITORING AT PLANT FINISHED TAP

REGULATED CONTAMINANT	TEST DATE	UNIT	HEALTH GOAL MCLG	ALLOWED LEVEL MCL	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Fluoride	05/10/2016	ppm	4	4	0.57	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	05/10/2016	ppm	10	10	0.53	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

2016 DISINFECTION RESIDUAL - MONITORING IN THE DETROIT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

REGULATED CONTAMINANT	TEST DATE	UNIT	HEALTH GOAL MCLG	ALLOWED LEVEL MRDL	HIGHEST LEVEL RAA	RANGE OF QUARTERLY RESULTS	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Total Chlorine Residual	2016	ppm	4	4	0.83	0.53-0.93	no	Water additive used to control microbes

2016 DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS - STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

REGULATED CONTAMINANT	TEST DATE	UNIT	HEALTH GOAL MCLG	ALLOWED LEVEL MCL	HIGHEST LEVEL LRAA	RANGE OF QUARTERLY RESULTS	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
(TTHM) Total Trihalomethanes	2016	ppb	n/a	80	37.3	17-53	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(HAA5) Haloacetic Acids	2016	ppb	n/a	60	14.4	6.5-20	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2016 DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCT - MONITORING AT THE WATERWORKS PARK PLANT FINISHED TAP

REGULATED CONTAMINANT	TEST DATE	UNIT	HEALTH GOAL MCLG	ALLOWED LEVEL MCL	HIGHEST LEVEL RAA	RANGE OF QUARTERLY RESULTS	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Bromate	2016	ppb	0	10	0.4	0-1.7	no	By-product of drinking water ozonation

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING AT THE CUSTOMER'S TAP IN 2016

REGULATED CONTAMINANT	TEST DATE	UNIT	HEALTH GOAL MCLG	ALLOWED LEVEL AL	90 th PERCENTILE VALUE*	NUMBER OF SAMPLES OVER AL	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Lead	2016	ppb	0	15	4	0	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2016	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.105	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.

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 is measured each quarter and because the level is low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.						Erosion of natural deposits

RADIONUCLIDES - MONITORED AT THE PLANT FINISHED TAP IN 2014

REGULATED CONTAMINANT	TEST DATE	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL DETECTED	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Combined Radium Radium 226 and 228	5/13/14	pCi/L	0	5	0.65 +0.54	no	Erosion of natural deposits

2016 TURBIDITY - MONITORED EVERY 4 HOURS AT THE 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	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
0.33 NTU	99.7 %	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.

2016 SPECIAL MONITORING

CONTAMINANT	TEST DATE	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Sodium	5/10/16	ppm	n/a	n/a	5.41	Erosion of natural deposits

These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2016 or the most recent testing done within the last five calendar years. GLWA conducts tests throughout the year. Only tests that show the presence of a substance or required special monitoring are presented in these tables.

About Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Before EPA regulates a contaminant, it considers adverse health effects, the occurrence of the contaminant in drinking water, and whether the regulation would reduce health risk.

2015 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS - MONITORED AT THE PLANT FINISHED TAPS

REGULATED CONTAMINANT	TEST DATE	UNIT	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	HEALTH ADVISORY	MCLG	MCL	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Strontium	2015	ppb	106	98.7-124	4000	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Chromium	2015	ppb	0.28	0.21-0.42	n/a	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium +6	2015	ppb	0.13	0.082-0.42	n/a	n/a	n/a	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium	2015	ppb	0.21	ND-0.66	n/a	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits

2015 Unregulated Contaminants - Monitored in the Distribution System

REGULATED CONTAMINANT	TEST DATE	UNIT	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	HEALTH ADVISORY	MCLG	MCL	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Strontium	2015	ppb	109	102-124	4000	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Chromium	2015	ppb	0.21	ND-0.45	n/a	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium +6	2015	ppb	0.11	0.086-0.18	n/a	n/a	n/a	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium	2015	ppb	0.21	ND-0.53	n/a	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits

Key to the Detected Contaminants Table

SYMBOL	ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION/EXPLANATION
>	Greater than	
°C	Celsius	A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions.
AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HAA5	Haloacetic Acids	HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average	The average of analytical results for samples at a particular monitoring location during the previous four quarters.
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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	The highest level of 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
n/a	not applicable	
ND	Not Detected	
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	Measures the cloudiness of water.
pCi/L	Picocuries Per Liter	A measure of radioactivity.
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.
RAA	Running Annual Average	The average of all analytical results for all samples during the previous four quarters.
TT	Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes	Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total.
µmhos	Microohms	Measure of electrical conductance of water.

Redefining the Customer Service Experience

DWSD is using technology to enhance customer service.

- More ways to connect with you.
- Information at your fingertips.
- Opportunities to conduct business on your time -- any time.

How DWSD is improving customer service so you don't have to wait in line -- "Skip the Line."



- Kiosks. DWSD has expanded its payment sites to 28 locations in and around the city through self-service ATM-style kiosks. This allows you to conveniently pay near your home and work.
- QLESS. An appointment scheduling system so customers can:
 - Call or text ahead for a place in line;
 - Receive calls or text updates of your place in line; and
 - Schedule appointments for specific dates and times.
- Coming soon: Conduct business on the DWSD Customer Care website:
 - Account access from your computer, tablet or mobile device;
 - Pay your water bill;
 - Create payment arrangements; and
 - See your water usage in real-time.

Each of these DWSD enhancements will help you skip the line by reducing your wait time on the phone or at a DWSD Customer Care Center. To access the new features, or find a payment kiosk, visit detroitmi.gov/dwsd.

Additional improvements to DWSD Customer Care include more capacity at the call center to further reduce your wait time, and the hiring of Spanish-speaking customer service representatives.

Stay Connected

Are you or someone you know having difficulty paying the water and sewer bill? DWSD wants to help you avoid a service interruption. The department urges customers to request assistance before their past due bill amount increases. Every DWSD customer has a path toward assistance.

10/30/50 Plan

Every Detroit water and sewer customer who has a past due balance is eligible for the 10/30/50 Plan. There are no income restrictions to qualify. The 10/30/50 Plan is as follows.

- You must be a Detroit resident.
- A deposit of 10 percent of the past due balance is required to enter the payment arrangement.
- The balance of the past due amount is equally spread over a 12-24 month period which must be paid in addition to the normal monthly bill.
- Example: A resident has a \$1,000 past due amount. He or she pays 10 percent or \$100 of the past due leaving a \$900 balance. The amount of \$900 is divided over 24 months at \$37.50/month. Customer pays \$37.50 each month in addition to his or her current bill.
- If you default on the 10 percent payment plan, you may re-enroll paying 30 percent of the past due balance.
- If you default a second time, you may re-enroll paying 50 percent of the past due balance.
- You may apply for the 10/30/50 Plan through the DWSD Customer Care portal at detroitmi.gov/dwsd or at a Customer Care Center.

WRAP

WRAP, the Water Residential Assistance Program, provides qualifying customers at or below 150 percent of the federal poverty threshold with help in paying current and past due water bills. A family of four, for example, who has a household income at or below \$36,450, is eligible to apply, whether you have a past due balance or not. WRAP benefits include:

- o Eligible customers receive a \$25 monthly credit toward current water bills with the past due balance suspended for 12-24 months;
- o Customers who successfully make their monthly payments for six months, receive an additional credit of up to \$350 toward the arrearages (up to \$700 during a 12-month period);
- o Qualifying residents with water usage exceeding 120 percent of the average household water consumption in the city are also eligible for a free water conservation audit, and an additional up to \$1,000 for minor household plumbing repairs based on audit results; and
- o Residential households currently enrolled in WRAP and in compliance with the program will not have their water service interrupted.

Eligible residents may apply for WRAP by calling 313-386-9727 or learn more at waynemetro.org/wrap. WRAP is a GLWA program administered by Wayne Metropolitan Community Action Agency.

Addressing the Water and Sewer Infrastructure

DWSD has a backlog of deferred maintenance on the water and sewer infrastructure. This was largely created by a lower bill collection rate. When the collection rate is below 80 percent, it provides limited funds for DWSD to perform maintenance and repairs on the water and sewer system.

In 2016, DWSD increased the collection rate from 77 to 91 percent resulting from improved business practices and customer outreach. This effort provided an additional \$56 million. These funds joined with the \$50 million annual lease payment from the GLWA, provides DWSD the financial capacity, without major rate increases, to address the water and sewer infrastructure. DWSD plans to launch a capital improvement project in 2017; has purchased additional equipment to clean and maintain the city-owned catch basins (storm drains) beginning in summer 2017; and increased capacity to restore lawns, sidewalks and driveways with a new restoration contract approved by the Board of Water Commissioners in 2017.

Learn more about the capital improvement project, including DWSD's commitment to hire Detroiters and champion a minority business incubator, at detroitmi.gov/dwsd.

Did You Know?

Landlords and Tenants:

Landlords cannot establish water service with DWSD in the tenant's name. And, tenants cannot place water service in the landlord's name. DWSD has improved its policy to protect customers and property owners. Landlords can establish service for the property in their name. Or, tenants can establish water service in their name only when the official lease agreement authorizes the renter to place water service in his/her name.

Know Before You Buy:

Before you purchase a property, have your real estate agent perform a title search to identify the liens, if any. Or hire a title search firm. When liens are identified prior to purchase, you can resolve them with the seller, or at the very least you are aware of past due bills prior to purchasing the property. Purchasers who don't resolve the past due water bill attached to the property before they close the sale, are then responsible for the past due balance in addition to establishing service in their name. DWSD attaches past due balances to the property, or to the person who is the account holder if the water service is in a person's name (DWSD has not placed past due water bill accounts onto the residential property tax rolls since 2014; It does place commercial property past due bills onto their property taxes.)

Owner Responsibility:

The City of Detroit owns and operates the water and sewer infrastructure, while the property owner is responsible for their portion of the service line and sewer pipe.





DETROIT
Water & Sewerage
Department

2016 Water Quality Report

This report is available
on our website at
detroitmi.gov/dwsd

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 Group at:
313-964-9576
or you may email your
comments to:
dwsd-publicaffairs
@detroitmi.gov

Detroit Water and Sewerage Department

735 Randolph Street
Detroit, Michigan 48226

PRESORTED
STANDARD MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
DETROIT MI
PERMIT NO. 7998

ATTENTION

This report contains information about the water quality in your community.

Emergency

To report emergencies, such as water main breaks, flooded streets or basement back-ups, missing manhole covers, or leaking fire hydrants, call the DWSD 24-hour emergency services line at 313-267-7401.

Smartphone users may download the Improve Detroit mobile app to take a photo and report the issue, or report it online at detroitmi.gov/dwsd.

Public Participation

The Board of Water Commissioners meeting is held the third Wednesday of each month at the Water Board Building located at 735 Randolph Street. Unless otherwise noted, public hearings and other Board of Water Commissioner meetings are open to the public. For more information, please contact the DWSD board liaison at 313-224-4704 or visit detroitmi.gov/dwsd.

NOTICE: This 2016 Water Quality Report contains important information about your drinking water. Please have someone translate this document for you if you are unable to read the report.

AVISO: Este Informe de Calidad del Agua 2016 contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Solicite a alguien que traduzca este documento si no puede leer el informe.

تقرير جودة المياه لعام ٢٠١٦ يتضمن معلومات هامة عن مياه الشرب الخاصة بك.
إذا لم تتمكن من قراءة التقرير يرجى أن يترجم شخص ما هذا المحتوى لك.