

Charter Township of Grand Blanc

Consumer Confidence Report

2003

The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality and the United States Environmental Protection Agency require us to send this report each year to all of the water customers in Grand Blanc Township.

Jeffrey Zittel
Supervisor

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This report covers the drinking water quality for the Charter Township of Grand Blanc for the calendar year 2003. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided in 2003. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

Our water comes from Lake Huron, which is considered a surface water supply. An assessment of our source water will be conducted by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality by 2004. We will inform you on how to acquire this assessment report when it becomes available.

Contaminants and their presence in water: Drinking water, and 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 contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Vulnerability of Sub Populations: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as chemotherapy patients, organ transplant recipients, those suffering from 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 infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

Contaminants that may be present in the source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural 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.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban runoff, and septic systems.

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 systems. Food & Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2003 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from testing done during the calendar year 2003. The State allows us to monitor certain contaminants less than once each year because the concentration of the contaminants is not expected to vary significantly from year to year. All of the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

Lead: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of the materials used in your homes plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your homes water, you may wish to have your water tested. You can also flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using your water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Lead and copper levels were tested during 2002 and were found to be within acceptable levels. The 90 percentile lead value was 1 ppb, and the 90 percentile copper value was 12 ppb. These values are well below the action levels mandated the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 P.A. 399, as amended. Lead and copper were not tested in 2003.

Is our water system operating properly and meeting the rules established by the State and EPA?

YES! We have met all the State and EPA requirements, i.e., water testing, monitoring and reporting for 2003.

During 2003 we collected 180 bacteriological samples throughout our water distribution system and can proudly say that there has been no contamination detected.

We are committed to providing you safe, reliable and healthy water. We are pleased to provide you with this information to keep you fully informed about your water. We will be updating this report annually, and will also keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year

For more information on your water or the contents of this report, you may contact Norm Riopelle at 810-424-2642 or you can additional information on our web site www.twp@grand-blanc.mi.us or on the EPA web site www.epa.gov/epahome/rules.html

Lake Huron Water Treatment Plant 2003 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride	9/10/2003	ppm	4	4	1.1	n/a	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	9/10/2003	ppm	10	10	0.3	n/a	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Feb-Dec 2003	ppb	n/a	80	13.3	6.5-26.3	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	Feb-Dec 2003	ppb	n/a	60	11.3	4.0-18.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectant (chlorine) Residual (ppm)	Jan-Dec 2003	ppm	MRDGL 4	MRDL 4	0.83	0.74-0.98	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Alpha Emitters	11/16/2001	pCi/l	0	15	3.18	n/a	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

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
0.17 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.

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		Naturally present in the environment.
E. coli or fecal coliform bacteria	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or E. coli positive.	entire year		Human waste and animal fecal waste.

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	2002	ppb	0	15				Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2002	ppb	1300	1300				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	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 deposits

2003 Special Monitoring

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	Not detected	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants