



The Charter Township of Van Buren

2017 Water Quality Report

The Charter Township of Van Buren is proud to present the 2017 Water Quality Report. In complying with Federal legislative requirements, this report has been developed to provide you with valuable information about your drinking water. State and Federal regulations require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2017. You will see as you review this report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all government standards set for water quality and safety.

This report will explain where your water comes from, lists the results of testing conducted at the water treatment plant and in the water distribution system, and contains important information about water and health. The report also provides information on how you can minimize contaminants in our source water.

Please help us to preserve the quality of our drinking water supply. If at any time you notice a change in the look, smell or taste of your drinking water, please contact the Van Buren Township Department of Public Services—Water & Sewer Division at (734) 699-8925.

Drinking water quality is important to our community and the region. The Charter Township of Van Buren and the GreatLakes Water Authority (GLWA) are committed to meeting state and federal water quality standards including the Lead and Copper Rule. With the Great Lakes as our water source and proven treatment technologies, the GLWA consistently delivers safe drinking water to our community. The Charter Township of Van Buren operates the system of water mains that carry this water to your home's service line. This year's Water Quality Report highlights the performance of GLWA and the Charter Township of Van Buren water professionals in delivering some of the nation's best drinking water. Together, we remain committed to protecting public health and maintaining open communication with the public about our drinking water.

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 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.

If the amount of a contaminant exceeds a predetermined safe level in your drinking water (MCL, Action Level, etc.) the Van Buren Township Department of Public Services will notify you via newspapers, radio, TV and other means within 24 hours. With the notification, you will be instructed on what appropriate actions you can take to protect you and your family's health.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

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 Detroit River have historically provided satisfactory treatment of this source water to meet drinking water standards.

GLWA has initiated source-water protection activities that include chemical containment, spill response, and a mercury reduction program. GLWA participates in a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit discharge program and has an emergency response management plan. In 2015, GLWA received a grant from The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality to develop a source water protection program for the Detroit River intakes. The program 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 and education. If you would like to know more information about the Source Water Assessment or SWIPP, contact the Van Buren Public Services Department (734) 699-8925.

WHAT'S IN MY WATER?

We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your homes or businesses complied with, or did better than, all State and Federal drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled a list in the following tables showing what substances were detected in our drinking water and the last year in which the test was conducted. Although all of the substances listed are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the U.S. EPA, and therefore not expected to cause any health risk, we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substances were present in the water.

INFORMATION ABOUT 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. The Charter Township of Van Buren 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>.

HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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 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.

Southwest Water Treatment Plant 2017 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

2017 Inorganic Chemicals – Monitoring at the Plant Finished Water Tap

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
Fluoride	5-16-2017	ppm	4	4	0.61	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	5-16-2017	ppm	10	10	0.95	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	5-16-2017	ppm	2	2	0.01	n/a	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

2017 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)	2017	ppb	n/a	80	54	17-54	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	ppb	n/a	60	35	9-35	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection

2017 Disinfectant Residuals – Monitoring in Distribution System by Treatment Plant

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDLG	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest RAA	Quarterly Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	Jan-Dec 2017	ppm	4	4	0.65	0.51-0.72	no	Water additive used to control microbes

2017 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water

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.

2017 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	0.0	15	0.7 PPB	0	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2014	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1 PPM	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 2017	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 TOC removal requirement	Erosion of natural deposits

Southwest Water Treatment Plant 2017 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

Radionuclides 2014							
Regulated contaminant	Test date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level	Level detected	Violation Yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking water
Combined Radium 226 and 228	5-13-14	pCi/L	0	5	0.65 + or - 0.54	no	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected 2017	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	5.90	Erosion of natural deposits

SAFE DRINKING WATER IS ALL OUR RESPONSIBILITY

Your activities at home directly affect the quality of the rivers and lakes that are Southeast Michigan's greatest resources. Every ditch, storm drain, and stream in your area empties into a larger waterway. The storm sewer catch basins and ditches at the end of your driveway and along your neighborhood streets empty into either the Lower Rouge River or the Middle Rouge River. Here are some items you can do to keep water safe:

- Select slow-release fertilizers which gradually contribute nitrogen to the grass roots. Slow-release fertilizers protect lakes and streams, promote and protect steady grass growth, and protect microbial life in the soil. Nutrients that reach rivers and lakes can cause excessive weed growth that depletes the oxygen supply for fish and aquatic insects.
- Avoid combination fertilizer and weed control products that often add unnecessary herbicides to the landscape.
- Much of the pollution that makes our rivers and lakes unsafe for swimming and fishing comes from animal waste, lawn and garden fertilizers, and vehicles leaking oil or antifreeze.
- Pesticides, fertilizer, and other improperly applied lawn chemicals can kill beneficial bacteria, insects, and worms while promoting shallow root growth and polluting our water resources.
- Paved surfaces such as sidewalks, roads, roofs, patios, and parking lots allow pollutants to easily get into water instead of filtering through soil. Fertilizers left on sidewalks and driveways can easily wash into storm drains if not swept back onto the lawn.
- Never flush unwanted or expired medication down the toilet. Wastewater treatment facilities can't filter these chemicals out, so many drugs are being detected in drinking water.

Contact Wayne County or your local pharmacy for proper disposal of prescription drugs.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information about this report, to obtain extra copies of this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call the Van Buren Township Public Services Department at (734) 699-8925 or the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visit the EPA web site at www.usepa.gov/safewater/. You are also invited to attend the monthly meetings of the Water and Sewer Commission held at 6:30 pm on the 4th Tuesday of every month at the Van Buren Township Hall, 46425 Tyler Road. We are also on the web at www.vanburen-mi.org.

A NOTE ON IRRIGATION

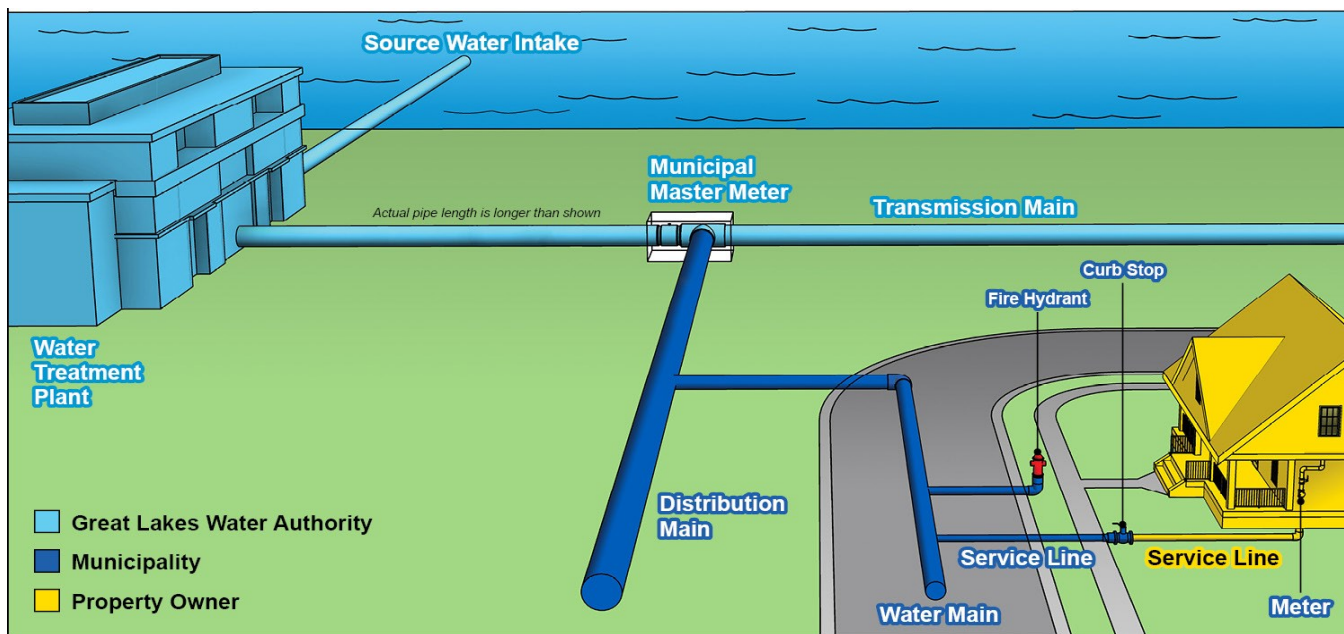
In order to keep our rates reasonably priced, please limit your outside watering to the hours of 11:00p.m. to 6:00a.m.

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 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	Micromhos	Measure of electrical conductance of water

SAFE DRINKING WATER IS ALL OUR RESPONSIBILITY

Safe drinking water is a shared responsibility. The water that GLWA delivers to our community does not contain lead. Lead can leach into drinking water through home plumbing fixtures, and in some cases, customer service lines. Corrosion control reduces the risk of lead and copper from leaching into your water. Orthophosphates are added during the treatment process as a corrosion control method to create a protective coating in service pipes throughout the system, including in your home or business. The Charter Township of Van Buren performs required lead and copper sampling and testing in our community. Water consumers also have a responsibility to maintain the plumbing in their homes and businesses, and can take steps to limit their exposure to lead. Below is a diagram illustrating who owns and is responsible for each part of the system.



IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING SEWER BACKUP OR BASEMENT FLOODING CLAIMS

Michigan statute, Act 222 Public Acts of 2001*, clarifies municipal liability for sewer backups. A key provision of the statute requires that a person seeking compensation for property damage or physical injury must file a written claim within 45 days of the event.

If you experience an overflow or backup of a sewage disposal system or storm water system, you must file a written claim with the Van Buren Township Water & Sewer Division within 45 days after the overflow or backup was discovered. Notice must be mailed to Van Buren Township Water & Sewer Division, 46425 Tyler Road, Belleville, MI 48111. Failure to provide the required notice will prevent recovery of damages.

Contact the Van Buren Department of Public Services at (734) 699-8925 immediately upon discovery of an overflow or backup. Like you, the Department of Public Services considers a sewer backup or basement flooding an emergency, and will respond to your call day or night, holidays and weekends.

*the full text of P.A. 222 of 2001 is available on our web site: www.vanburen-mi.org under Departments,

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Charter Township of Van Buren
46425 Tyler Road
Van Buren Twp, Mi 48111

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Van Buren Township Residents 2017 Water Quality Report

(note to Businesses: Please post in your Van Buren workplace)