2018 Water Quality Report

Cross Connection Control Program

The Cross Connection Control Program is designed to prevent backflow of non-potable water into the public water supply system. This is accomplished through the establishment and enforcement of rules and regulations to minimize the possibility of cross-connections between the public water supply system and other water sources.

Special Health Information

This is your annual report on drinking water quality. The information contained in this report is provided to inform you of the quality of the drinking water supplied by the City of Waterford. The information is based on data collected during the year 2018. The report includes information on the sources of the drinking water, treatment processes, results of tests performed on the water, and any health interpretations of the test results.

2018 Water Quality Report

Keeping Water Customers Informed

Conveniently located in the Water Resources Commission (WRC) building, a public report on drinking water quality is available for viewing and downloading. This report is updated annually and includes information on the sources of the drinking water, treatment processes, results of tests performed on the water, and any health interpretations of the test results.

This report is available in PDF format and can be downloaded from the City of Waterford’s website or obtained on-site at the WRC building. It is also available at the City Hall and the Water Resources Commission offices.

For more information, please contact the Water Resources Commission at (517) 775-2173.
Consumer Confidence Report

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is the federal law that ensures the quality of Americans’ drinking water. Under SDWA, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets standards for drinking water quality and oversees the state, local municipality and water supplier who implements those standards. Amendments to the SDWA require all public water systems with at least 15 service connections or a system that regularly serves at least 25 individuals to publish and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) annually.

The CCR increases the availability of information to water customers. Informed and involved customers can be strong allies of their water systems, large and small, as they take action on water issues. Also, an increase in public awareness can give sensitive sub-populations the information that they may need for their protection.

In order to maintain water quality within your home, it is recommended by the Oakland County Water Resources Commissioner’s office (WRC) that you remove and clean each faucet aerator twice annually. Aerators are the screens that screw into the end of the faucet. In addition, it is also recommended that you annually flush out the water heater and that you regularly maintain any in-home treatment equipment, such as water filters and softeners.

Special Health Information

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 health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines, lines 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).

Lead Information

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. WRC 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 two 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 www.epa.gov/lead.

Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. 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, storm water runoff, and residential use.
- 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 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by simply calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Cross Connection Control Program

The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) approved WRC Cross Connection Control Program (CCCP) is designed to protect your potable (drinking) water. A cross-connection is a link between a possible source of pollution and a potable water supply. A pollutant may enter the potable water system by backpressure and/or backflow. The CCCP helps prevent backflow contamination, protecting the quality and safety of the water system, and the public health of all water customers.
This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Your drinking water is surface water from the lower Lake Huron watershed via the Lake Huron Water Treatment Plant in Port Huron. We purchased the water from the Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA). The State has completed a source water assessment for the Lake Huron intake and categorized it as having a moderately low susceptibility to potential contaminant sources.

The GLWA water treatment plants have historically provided satisfactory treatment of the source water to meet drinking water standards. Please visit www.glwater.org or contact Mary Lynn Semegen at 313-926-8102 or mary.semegen@glwater.org for more source water information.

In 2015, GLWA received a grant from the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality to develop a source water protection program for the Lake Huron water treatment plant intake. 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; management approaches for protection, contingency plans, siting of new sources and public participation and education.

We are pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements. If you have questions about this report or your water utility, please contact your WRC representative, Connie Sims, at 248-858-1441, or visit our web site at www.oakgov.com/water. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

System Design and Improvements

We continually provide high-quality water every time. To maintain a safe and dependable drinking water supply, we may need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. We ask that all our customers help us conserve and protect our water resources, which impact our present life style and our children’s future.

Water Use

The City of Keego Harbor is asking all property owners with automated landscape sprinkler systems to follow Voluntary Water Management Practices in an effort to control future water rate increases. These voluntary restrictions include watering common areas between midnight and 5 a.m. and watering on an odd/even schedule. Even-numbered addresses water on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Odd-numbered addresses water on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. Please contact Connie Sims at 248-858-1441 with water conservation questions.

Your Water Quality

The City of Keego Harbor Water Supply System is routinely monitored, in accordance with the Public Acts, for contaminants in your drinking water. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018. In addition, other test results are shown for the year they were required, since annual testing is not required for some contaminants. The most recent test date for detected contaminants is listed in the tables. In 2018, under the direction of the State of Michigan, community public water supplies were sampled for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). No PFAS was detected in the sampling results for your water system.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water and is set as close to the MCLG as is practicable. MCLs are based on the best available science to protect the health of consumers. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a disinfectant in drinking water 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.

Regulated Contaminants Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inorganic Chemicals - Monitoring at Plant Finished Water Tap</th>
<th>Test Date</th>
<th>Health Goal MCLG</th>
<th>Allowed Level MCL</th>
<th>Highest Detected Level</th>
<th>Range of Detection</th>
<th>Major Sources in Drinking Water</th>
<th>Violation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>2017 ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.01 ppm</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>2018 ppm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.76 ppm</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>2018 ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.33 ppm</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfectant By-Products - Monitoring in Distribution System</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</td>
<td>2018 ppb</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>22 ppm</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (THM)</td>
<td>2018 ppb</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40 ppm</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinfectant (chlorine)</td>
<td>2018 ppm</td>
<td>MRLDL 4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>0.83 ppm</td>
<td>0.70-0.87 ppm</td>
<td>Water additive to control microbes.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running Annual Average (RAA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The average of analytical results for all samples during the previous four quarters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 Turbidity - Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest Single Measurement Cannot Exceed 1 NTU</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Sources in Drinking Water</td>
<td>Violation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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. 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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Info: Copper and Lead Monitoring at Customers’ Tap

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Test Date</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Health Goal MCLG</th>
<th>Allowed Level MCL</th>
<th>90th Percentile Value*</th>
<th>Number of Samples Over AL</th>
<th>Major Sources in Drinking Water</th>
<th>Violation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>2017 ppm</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>2017 ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The 90th percentile value means 90 percent of the houses tested have copper and lead levels below the given 90th percentile value. If the 90th percentile value is above the AL, additional requirements must be met.

Special Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Test Date</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Major Sources in Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>2018 ppm</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>5.21</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water and is set as a very stringent level. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

As you can see by the tables, the system had no violations. We proudly report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at the levels detected.

### NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS

Federal Regulations require that as the billing customer, it is your responsibility to ensure that all water consumers at your facility (whether business, educational institute, apartments, etc.) have access to the report. Please post this CCR in a visible area. Additional copies are available for your distribution by contacting the WRC office at 248-858-1441.