

July 1, 2015

2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

CITY OF MONTROSE

Dear City Water Consumers:

It is my privilege to report the City of Montrose, **2014 Consumer Confidence Report**. The Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) along with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires Community Water Systems to supply you with annual water report each year. Inside this report, you will find information regarding the source, treatment, sample collecting and other important information on your drinking water.

Improved upgrades

In our 2014 calendar year, our city made necessary upgrades and improvements for safe, clean drinking water. The city made a major improvement replacing the old brass water meters to our new digital plastic water meters now in use. The new digital water meters have the capability to send a signal from your water meter to the city office showing your most current usage anytime. One feature I truly like about the system it has the capability to show a red flag whenever a continuous 24-hour usage occur alerting us that a potential water leak is somewhere within your home. We will let you know the same day of any potential high usage. If you have experience higher, water usage, than normal call and ask for 24-hour usage report from the city office at (810-639-6168).

The City had a Major Water Main Improvement Project through are Capital Improvement Program (CIP) in 2014. Our city with the help of Wade Trim and Genesee County Water and Waste (WWS) led the way installing new durable plastic water mains. Montrose became one of the first communities in Genesee County to installing the new plastic water mains.

There is discussion of a second water source into the city from the Seymour Road water main. The second feed could supply water to the city and schools if a problem occurred to either the M 57 line or the Seymour road water line.

Thank you,

Everett Persall Sr
Director of Public Works
City of Montrose

This report covers the drinking water quality for the City of Montrose Water Department, for the calendar

year 2014. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2014. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

WATER SOURCE AND TREATMENT

Your water comes from the Detroit Water and Sewage Department (DWSD), which draws and treats our city water from Lake Huron, our primary source of water. The water travels to the City of Flint to GCDC-WWS, which supplies the City of Montrose. The Department of Public Works conducts routine coliform tests every month. Additional routine testing required by MDEQ, for Lead and Copper, Volatile Organic, Pesticides, Herbicides are just a few others tests we performed to ensure safe drinking water. Montrose still maintains two old water wells as stand-by-emergency water only. In this report is a Lake Huron Water Treatment Plant 2014 Regulated Detected Contaminants Table.

There were no significant sources of contamination in our water for 2014.

LAKE HURON INTAKE

Your source of water comes from the lower Lake Huron watershed. The watershed includes numerous short, seasonal streams that drain to Lake Huron. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Detroit Water and Sewage 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 Lake Huron source water intake is categorized as having a moderately low susceptibility to potential contaminant sources. The Lake Huron water treatment plant has historically provided satisfactory treatment of this source water to meet drinking water standards.

If you would like to know more information about this report or a complete copy of this report, please contact your Department of Public Works at (810) 223-5456

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 that 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 stormwater 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 organic, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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.

HOW TO READ THIS CHART

It's easy! Our water is tested to assure that it is safe and healthy. These tables are based on tests conducted by the City of Detroit and the City of Montrose for the year 2014. The table on this page is a key to the terms used in the tables. The column marked Highest Detected shows the highest test results during the year. Sources of Contaminant show where this substance usually originates.

2014 Key to Detected Contaminants Tables		
Symbol	Abbreviation for	Definition/Explanation
>	Greater than	
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	
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.
mg/L	Milligrams per liter	A milligram = 1/1000 gram 1 milligrams per liter is equal to 1 ppm
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.
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.
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. Picocurie (pCi) means the quantity of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.
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	
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.

Lake Huron Water Treatment Plant 2014 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

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
Inorganic Chemicals – Monitoring at the Plant Finished Water Tap								
Fluoride	5/13/14	ppm	4	4	0.59	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	5/13/14	ppm	10	10	0.31	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
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)	2014	ppb	n/a	80	.57ppb	Not tested	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2014	ppb	n/a	60	.17ppb	Not tested	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectant Residuals Monitoring in DWSD Distribution System								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDGL	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest RAA	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	Jan-Dec 2014	ppm	4	4	0.82	0.64-0.94	no	Water additive used to control microbes
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 was measured each month and because the level was low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.							Erosion of natural deposits

2014 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at 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 yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.19 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.				

2014 Microbiological Contaminants – Monthly Monitoring in Distribution System						
Regulated 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		0	no	Naturally present in the environment.

<i>E.coli</i> 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 waste and animal fecal waste.
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2014 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	15	2	0	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.

2014 Radionuclides								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Level Detected	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Combined Radium Radium 226 & 228	5/13/14	pCi/L	0	5	0.86 + or - 0.55	no	Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper	2014	ppm	1.3	1.3	0	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.

2014 Special Monitoring

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	4.78	Erosion of natural deposits

Collection, sampling result information and table provided by Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD) Water Quality Division, ML Semegen

Important Health Information - 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. Genesee County Water and Waste Services 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

People with Special 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 who are 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a disease causing parasite that lives in the intestinal tract of many animals including dogs and cats. Symptoms of infection include diarrhea, abdominal cramps, headaches, nausea and vomiting. The disease is typically spread through contact with feces of an infected animal or person and consuming contaminated food or water. Cryptosporidium can be introduced into bodies of water by way of surface water run off containing

animal waste and sewage discharge. The water supplied to the City of Montrose been tested for Cryptosporidium since 1994 and has never been detected in any water supply samples.

THE CITY OF MONTROSE MET ALL DRINKING WATER MONITORING REQUIRMENTS FOR SAFE DRINKING WATER IN THE 2014 REPORTING YEAR.

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

We invite you and a friend to public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The Montrose City Council Meets the first Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in council chambers located at 141 Parkway Dr., Montrose, MI 48457 or call the city office for more information at 810-639 – 6168.

Water Quality Available

The water quality report describing the source and quality of your drinking water is now available online at www.CityofMontrose.us or to receive a paper copy contact the city office at 810-639-6168 or email us at,

DPWDirector@cityofmontrose.us for a copy or call 810-639-2882

Please share this report with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

If you have questions concerning this Consumers Confidence Report, please call

Tim Davidek at the Genesee County Water and Waste (WWS) at 810-732-7870

or

Everett Persall Sr at the City of Montrose Department of Public Works at 810-639-2882

Thank you all for the positive support shown each and every years.

Everett Persall Sr