



July 1, 2016

2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

City Resident
Clio, Michigan 48420

Dear Water Customer:

The Department of Environmental Quality for the State of Michigan requires that all community water systems (CWS) prepare and provide their customers with an annual water quality report. The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is an important part of the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) which gives consumers more information on their drinking water and opportunities to get involved in protecting their source of water. Enclosed is the Consumers Confidence Report (CCR) for the City of Clio.

This report will give you some very valuable information like; where the water you drink comes from, what it contains, and the risk the City's water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. Hopefully, you will take the time to review this information and find it very informative. After you have reviewed all of the information and you have questions with regard to this report, please do not hesitate to contact me at 810-686-5850.

Sincerely,
CITY OF CLI O

Shaun Slocum
DPS Superintendent

OVERVIEW

The City of Clio has an on-going preventative maintenance program including, but not limited to, meter change out program, cross connection program, hydrant program, and valve program. These programs consist of exercising and preventative maintenance of various water related items. In conjunction to these programs, the City is also working on GPS mapping project of the City's water lines, hydrants, valve boxes, manholes, and curb boxes. The City cooperates with the Clio Area Fire Authority with regard to the painting of all the fire hydrants.

WATER SOURCE AND TREATMENT

Our water comes from the Genesee County Drain Commissioner – Division of Water and Waste Services via the Detroit Water and Sewage Department. This water's primary source is Lake Huron. In this report is a Lake Huron Water Treatment Plant 2015 Regulated Detected Contaminants Table. These are the levels under which the City of Clio operates. After reaching the City of Clio our Department of Public Service performs routine Coliform, Disinfection By-Products (TTHM & HAA5), and a lead and copper testing.

If any test result fails to meet DEQ Water Quality Standards, additional testing is performed until water quality meets guidelines. The City of Clio did not have any samples fail during 2015. The coliform sample for October was not collected; however samples were collected and passed for the other eleven months.

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.

In 2015, DWSD 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, identification of potential of source water protection area, management approaches for protection, contingency plans, siting of new sources and public participation.

If you would like to know more information about the Source Water Assessment report or a complete copy of this report, please contact your water department (810) 686-5850.

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:

A] Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

B] 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.

C] Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

D] 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.

E] 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

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 Clio for the year 2015. 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.

2015 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.
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.

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.
Umhos	Micromhos	Measure of electrical conductance of water
°C	Celsius	A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions

**Lake Huron Water Treatment Plant
2015 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables**

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Chemicals – Monitoring at Plant Finished Water Tap								
Fluoride	5/11/2015	ppm	4	4	0.43	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	5/11/2015	ppm	10	10	0.30	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								
Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest LRAA	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	ppb	n/a	80	38	28-48	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids Five (HAA5)	2015	ppb	n/a	60	14.5	13-16	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectant Residuals Monitoring in DWSD Distribution System by Treatment Plant								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDGL	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest RAA	Quarterly Range of Detection	Violation Yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	Jan-Dec 2015	ppm	4	4			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

2015 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
0.2 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.			

2015 Microbiological Contaminants – Monthly Monitoring in Distribution System					
Regulated Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Number Detected	Violation	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> or Fecal Coliform 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.

2014 Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customers' Tap								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90 th Percentile Value*	Number of Samples Over AL	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2014	ppb	0	15	2	0	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2014	ppm	1.3	1.3	.055	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 was measured each month and because the level was low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.	Erosion of natural deposits

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 and 228	5/13/2014	pCi/L	0	5	0.86 + or - 0.55	no	Erosion of natural deposits

2015 Special Monitoring

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	4.00	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.

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 is 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 Clio has been tested for Cryptosporidium since 1994 and has never been detected in any water supply samples.

Opportunities for Public Participation

The City of Clio does not hold any advisory board meetings; however you are welcome to attend GCWW's Regular Advisory Board Meetings on the third Wednesday of every month at G-4610 Beecher Road, Flint, Michigan 48532 at 9:00 a.m.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

If you have questions concerning this Consumers Confidence Report, please call the City of Clio at 810-686-5850.

The City of Clio met monitoring requirements for calendar year 2015. No violations were issued and our water has tested safe for use under current EPA & DEQ guidelines.

For more information, please contact Shaun Slocum, DPS Superintendent, City of Clio, 505 West Vienna, Clio, MI 48420 at 810-686-5850.

Please share this information 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.

This notice is being sent to you by the City Of Clio.

Copies of this report are available at Clio City Hall, 505 W. Vienna St, Clio, MI 48420. Individual copies will not be mailed.