Water Department Contact Information

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Reminder: Have any questions? Interested in a plant tour? Call the Water Plant at (810)-364-6440 to ask your questions or schedule a visit!

Public Information and participation regarding water issues are encouraged. You are welcome to attend City Council meetings that are held on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at the City Hall Council Chambers.

Other Phone Contact Information

St. Clair County Health Dept. 810-987-5300
Michigan DEQ, Warren Office 586-753-3700
Environmental Assistance Center 810-662-9278
EPA Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791
Marysville DPS Director 810-364-8340
Marysville City Manager 810-364-8613

On-Line Information

City of Marysville website:
www.cityofmarysvillemi.com
American Water Works Association:
www.awwa.org
Michigan Department of Natural Resources
and Environment:
www.michigan.gov/deq
Water Environment Federation:
www.wef.org

This report can be found on the City of Marysville website. Copies may also be obtained at the Library, City Hall, Water Plant, Public Safety Building, and DPS building.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM...

Our water source is the St. Clair River. This river is a freshwater source, and is part of the Great Lakes water supply. The filtration plant has two 350 ft intake lines that are 30 ft below surface level that draw the water into the plant.

...HOW IS IT TREATED...

The water is chlorinated for disinfection, treated with alum for particulate settling, fluoridated for tooth decay prevention, and filtered for fine turbidity removal. We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to State and Federal laws. When the plant is in operation, we monitor chlorine and turbidity levels at least once every 180 days. Bacteria, pH, hardness, alkalinity, and fluoride are monitored once every day.

...AND HOW DOES IT GET TO YOU?

After treatment, it is pumped through approximately 50 miles of water distribution mains to service the entire city and also maintain levels in our three elevated water towers.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The state performed an assessment of our source water in 2004 to determine the susceptibility of the potential for contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a six-tiered scale from “very low” to “high” based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our source is “highly susceptible” given the land uses and potential contaminant sources within the source water area. A copy of the full report is available.

The City of Marysville Water Filtration Plant is pleased to present our 13th Annual Water Quality Report. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. This publication is being issued to conform to the rules and regulations of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ).
CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

- Microbial contaminants: Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants: 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: Variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential use.

- Radioactive contaminants: Can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

- Organic chemical contaminants: Includes synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

To ensure that tap water is safe, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. All of these contaminants are below the level of concern in Marysville’s water.

SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons 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 infectious diseases. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. Federal guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800.426.4791.

Test Results for the 2016 Calendar Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Testing Results and Notes</th>
<th>MCL / MRDL</th>
<th>MCLG / MRDLG</th>
<th>Likely Sources of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Highest single reading was 0.04 NTU</td>
<td>100% of samples were under monthly MCL of 0.3 NTU</td>
<td>Single: 1.0 NTU</td>
<td>Soil runoff, natural colloidal particles in the raw river water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Regulated Microbial Parameters:

- Turbidity: A measurement of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it’s a good indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity is monitored at least every hour that the water plant is in operation. According to MDEQ guidelines, 95% of all samples must be below 0.3 NTU, and every sample must be below 1.0 NTU. 100% of our samples were under 0.3 NTU, and our highest was 0.04 NTU. As an example, 5.0 NTU is barely noticeable to the human eye.

Regulated Parameters:

- Fluoride: N | 0.72 - sampled on 8/3/16 | MCL 4.0 ppm | MCLG 4.0 ppm | Additive for tooth decay prevention. Also naturally occurring in river water.
- Selenium: N | Not Detected - sampled on 8/12/14 | 0.05 ppm | MCL 4.0 ppm | Petroleum/metal reductases
- Barium: N | 0.01 ppm - sampled on 8/12/14 | 2 ppm | MCL 2 ppm | Drinking water, metallic reductases
- TTHM - Total: N | Site 1: 14.2 ppm | Site 2: 33.8 ppm | MCL 80 ppm | Disinfection by-product
- HAAS - Haloacetic Acids (5): N | Site 1: 11.0 ppm | Site 2: 38.0 ppm | MCL 80 ppm | Disinfection by-product
- Free Chlorine: N | Range for 2016 was 0.00 to 1.10 ppm | Highest quarterly avg. was 0.62 ppm | MCL 4.0 ppm | MCLG 4.0 ppm | Water additive for disinfection

Unregulated Parameter:

- Sodium: N | 6.0 ppm - sampled on 8/3/16 | NA | NA | Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated parameters, like sodium, are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where these contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

Lead & Copper: results from 20 homes with lead service lines in August 2014. Our next testing will be in the 3rd Qtr 2017.

- Copper (sampled from 20 homes): N | 90th percentile home value: -0.45 ppm | No homes were above the AL for Copper. | AL: 1.3 ppm | Corrosion of home plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.
- Lead (sampled from 20 homes): N | 90th percentile home value: -12.0 ppm | One home was above the AL for Lead. | AL: 15 ppm | Corrosion of home plumbing (mostly lead services)
- Lead (sampled at water plant): N | A finished water sample was taken at the water plant on 8/14/14 and lead was not detected. | | | Erosion of natural deposits

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 City of Marysville is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been off for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 1 minute before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

More information regarding your drinking water including: Lead service line information, lead testing information, various laboratory testing results, or a digital copy of this Water Quality Report, please visit the City’s website at:

www.cityofmarysville.com

and click on Drinking Water Information.