The Consumers Annual Water Quality Report provides important information about your drinking water. This report includes information about the source of the water, health information, a chart summarizing regulatory required testing results, and a table giving explanations of important terms to understand when viewing the test results. The City of Flint Department of Utilities is dedicated to providing quality drinking water to the residents of the community. The Flint Water Plant operates and maintains a certified drinking water laboratory to assure compliance with all state and federal regulations, and is committed to prompt and thorough notification to the consumers if there is any reason for concern about the quality of the drinking water. Information about your drinking water is available on the City of Flint web page at *www.cityofflint.com* or by calling the City of Flint Water Plant at (810) 787-6537. The Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 is a resource for health related questions and water quality issues. General drinking water information can also be found on the USEPA web site at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

Water Source

The City of Flint began using the Flint River as a water source in May of 2014. Flint is located roughly in the middle of the Flint River Watershed. The Flint River watershed includes Holloway Reservoir, C.S. Mott Lake, Kearsley Lake, and numerous streams and creeks that drain to these lakes or directly into the Flint River. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, and the City of Flint Utilities Department conducted a source water assessment in February 2004 to determine the susceptibility of potential contamination. The susceptibility rating is a seven-tiered scale ranging from "very low" to "very high" based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry, and contaminant sources. The Flint River source water intake is categorized as having a very high susceptibility to potential contaminant sources.

The use of the Flint River as a source water for the City of Flint Water Treatment Plant was a temporary move, driven largely by economics and the financial state of the City. The City of Flint joined the Karegnondi Water Authority (KWA) in 2010. The KWA consists of a group of local communities that decided to support and fund construction of a raw water pipeline to Lake Huron. The KWA will provide the City of Flint Water Treatment Plant with source water from Lake Huron. The KWA pipeline is currently under construction, and is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2016.

KWA pipeline construction

General Information

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the 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. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 organic chemicals, 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.

General Information (cont.)

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-comprised 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 (1-800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that the lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Flint Department of Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you can minimize your potential exposure to lead in your water by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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.

2014 & Current Drinking Water Issues

The City of Flint did experience drinking water issues in the summer of 2014. Issues began with areas of the city experiencing "rusty" water. This was largely due to the fact that the city distribution system contains hundreds of miles of cast iron pipe. As these pipes age and degrade, iron is released, causing the water to exhibit color. The change in source water, water main breaks, and routine maintenance to the system also contributed to this problem.

The City of Flint received violations from the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ). The violations included a total coliform and E. coli in August and September of 2014, and a corresponding total trihalomethanes (TTHM) violation in December of the same year. As the city distribution system testing began to detect bacteria, system flushing increased, and chlorine addition to the water at the treatment plant also increased. The resulting increased chlorine addition then resulted in the higher formation of trihalomethanes.

While facing these issues, the City of Flint took steps to confer with industry professionals and state regulators in regards to treatment plant operation and distribution system operation. In November, TTHM levels were below the Maximum contaminant level set forth in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act.

Moving Forward

The City of Flint has taken many steps to correct the underlying issues that resulted in the drinking water violations. Water Treatment Plant corrective actions that were taken immediately after the issues occurred included:

- Limiting the use of storage reservoirs during the warm weather months.
  - Warm water temperatures and water age are large contributors to the formation of THM's.
- Optimizing ozone pretreatment by updating control programming along with cleaning and inspection of the ozone generators.
  - Ozone is a powerful oxidant that provides a level of disinfection along with taste and odor control.
- Currently finalizing the installation of granular activated carbon (GAC) to the filtration process, which should be complete by the end of July 2015.
  - GAC will reduce THM's by removing the chemical precursors that react with chlorine to form the THM's.

Moving Forward (cont.)

Distribution system corrective actions that were enacted include:

- Increased water main flushing in an effort to alleviate stagnant water.
- Update distribution system water hydraulic model, to determine possible problem areas.
- Repaired or replaced several large water main valves, which were inhibiting the designed flow of water through the system.
- Planning and budgeting of 24’ transmission water main repair in area of concern in the distribution system.
- Begin a complete distribution system evaluation of the 7000 water main valves that control the flow of water throughout the city. This project will be complete in July of 2015 and will provide information on where to proceed with further repairs and future projects.

The City of Flint is dedicated to resolving the issues that are facing the water system, and will continue to move forward as we prepare for the future. The City would like to thank all the residents and customers for their patience and understanding as we face the challenges ahead. The trials and tribulations that we have faced with the switch to the Flint River as a source water will prove to be important as we move ahead as a member of the KWA. Some of the distribution system issues experienced in 2014 while using the Flint River may also have been experienced with a different source water. As we continue to address the issues and take steps to be proactive, we can assure a future of quality drinking water in the City of Flint.

If you have any questions about this report or other concerns please contact the City of Flint Water Plant (810) 787-6537.

2014 Regulated Detected Contaminants
Monitored at Treatment Plant

Regulated Contaminant	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation
Inorganic Chemicals						
Fluoride	mg/L	4	4			No
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	0.5	0 – 0.5	No
Metals						
Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.03	0.02 – 0.03	No
Selenium	mg/L	0.05	0.05	0.001	0 – 0.001	No
Pesticides						
Atrazine	mg/L	0.03	0.03	0.0003	0 – 0.0003	No
Organics						
Total Xylenes	mg/L	10	10	0.0005	0 – 0.0005	No

More than 100 other chemicals were monitored throughout the year that were not detected. The list of various classifications these chemicals are associated with include metals, carbamates, herbicides, pesticides, organics, and radiological.

Total Organic Carbon, TOC			
Regulated Contaminant	Required Monthly % Removal	Minimum Monthly % Removal	Monthly % Removal Ranges
Total Organic Carbon	50	53	53 - 68

Finished water and Source water samples are collected and analyzed monthly to calculate percent removal. Total organic carbon includes numerous chemicals that are found naturally in surface waters. Certain chemicals found in this group are precursors to the disinfection byproducts trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids.

Turbidity		
Highest Single Measurement (Cannot exceed 1NTU)	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit (< 0.3 NTU in 95% of samples)	Violation
0.22	99.1	No

Turbidity is a measure of the apparent cloudiness of water, usually attributed to particulate matter. The turbidity data in the chart above is measured from the water plant tap every 4 hours. Turbidity is monitored throughout each stage of the treatment process in 4 hour intervals, and in one of the final stages of treatment, filtration, turbidity is monitored continuously with in line meters, and verified every 4 hours in the laboratory.

In 2014, the EPA required the City of Flint and other communities to conduct further testing on unregulated contaminants at the treatment plant and the maximum residence time in the distribution system. The monitoring results will be utilized by the EPA to determine if these chemicals should be regulated. The unregulated contaminant monitoring that yielded results are presented in the chart below

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring			
Regulated Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection
Chromium	ug/L	0.40	0 – 0.4
Hexavalent Chromium	ug/L	0.40	0.34 – 0.40
Strontium	ug/L	130	120 – 130
Vanadium	ug/L	0.20	0 – 0.20

2014 Regulated Detected Contaminants
Monitored in Distribution System

Disinfectant Residuals						
Regulated Contaminant	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation
Total Chlorine Residual	mg/L	4.0	4.0	3.5	0.1 – 3.5	No

Microbiological Contaminants				
Regulated Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Number detected (in 1 month)	Violation
Total Coliform bacteria	0	The presence of coliform bacteria in > 5% of monthly samples	15	Yes
E. coli Bacteria	0	0	1	Yes

Disinfectant residuals and microbiological contaminants are monitored at 8 locations throughout the city distribution system, and at the 2 drinking water reservoirs and pump stations located out in the distribution system. At least 100 samples are collected and analyzed each month.

Lead & Copper						
Regulated Contaminant	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Action Level AL	90^{th} Percentile Value	Number of samples over AL	Violation
Lead	ug/L	0	15	6	2	No
Copper	mg/L	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	No

Lead and copper monitoring was conducted from June through December 2014 with the collection of 100 samples. Samples were collected by residents from the taps at their residence. Thank you to all who participated in collecting samples.

Disinfection By-Products						
Regulated Contaminant	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ug/L	n/a	80	196	33.3 -196.2	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	ug/L	n/a	60	64	5 - 64	No
Bromate	ug/L	10	10	23	0 - 23	No

Disinfection by-products occur as a result of the water treatment process. Bromate is formed as a result of using ozone as a treatment additive. Ozone is used to help control taste and odor issues, and as a pre-treatment disinfection. Naturally occurring bromide reacts with Ozone to generate bromate. Bromate is monitored monthly, and compliance is based on a yearly average.

TTHM's and HAA's are formed as a result of utilizing chlorine in the treatment process. Naturally occurring compounds known as TOC's (total organic carbon) react with chlorine to form TTHM's and HAA's. The temperature and the age of water increase the formation of THM's and HAA's, and as a result, during the warm months of the year is when levels were at their highest. Samples are tested quarterly from 8 sites throughout the distribution system and compliance is based on a running annual average at each individual site.

Key to the Detected Contaminant 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, dichoroacetic, 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 d 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 milligram per liter is equal to 1ppm
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. MRLDG'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. 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, dibromoochloromethane and bromoform. Compliance is based on total.
ug/L	Micrograms per Liter	A microgram = 1/1,000,000 gram 1 microgram per liter is equal to 1ppb