Warning about the vulnerability of some populations to contaminants in drinking water. (§151.154(a)).
"Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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 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 (800-426-4791)."

Educational information about lead if more than 5% and up to and including 10% of homes sampled exceed 15 ppb AL. [1][If your system samples fewer than 20 sites and has even one sample above the AL , you'll need to include the standard explanation for an AL exceedance]

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your homes plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have you water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

[1] Preparing Your Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report, EPA, March 1999.

PLEASE BE SURE TO PARTICIPATE IN REDFORD'S HAZARDOUS WASTE DAY PROGRAM
THIS YEARS DATE IS SEPT 29, 2001
FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CALL
313-387-2699

YOUR CONCERNS AND PROBLEMS ARE IMPORTANT TO US
FEEL FREE TO CALL US, E-MAIL US, OR VISIT US AT
THE TOWNSHIPS WEBSITE @
http://redfordmi.com

OTHER GREAT INFORMATION ABOUT WATER AND PUBLIC WORKS CONCERNS CAN BE FOUND AT THE FOLLOWING WEBSITES:

American Public Works Association at:	http://www.apwa.net
American Water Works Association at:	http://www.awwa.org
Michigan Department of Environmental Quality at:	http://www.deq.state.mi.us
Rouge Program Office at:	http://www.wcdoe.org/rougeriver
Water Environment Federation at:	http://www.wef.org

Redford Townships Consumer's Confidence Report for 2000

"Another satisfied customer"

Visit your Township Government at:

http://www.redfordmi.com

Redford's ever changing website

Office of the Supervisor
KEVIN F. KELLEY

Charter Township of Redford

Dear Redford Residents and other water users,

This report is the Federally mandated Consumers Confidence Report on the quality of the water which Redford Township provides its customers. Please take a few minutes and read the report as it contains a lot of interesting information.

Water and sewer issues concern all of us, and we have been doing our best to insure the highest quality product possible. Over the last twenty years we have spent an average of two million dollars a year making updates and improvements to our system. This is a never ending cycle of work. Lately there has been a lot of information in the press about these expenditures having to escalate on a massive level all across the nation. While these are not pleasant thoughts we must be sure we all have an adequate supply of fresh clean water to drink.

Please, help yourself and all of us by becoming familiar with these issues and get involved in the solutions to the problems. Begin by reading this report and becoming familiar with your water supply.

Sincerely,

Kevin F. Kelley, Township Supervisor
Charter Township of Redford

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FEEL FREE TO CALL US, E-MAIL US, OR VISIT US AT
THE TOWNSHIPS WEBSITE @
http://redfordmi.com

15145 BEECH DALY ROAD • REDFORD, MICHIGAN 48239 • (313) 387-2700 • FAX (313) 387-2711

A letter of interest from your,…**Redford Water & Sewer Department**

2000 Report to Consumers on Water Quality

Redford Water Dept. is proud of the fine drinking water it provides. This annual water quality report shows the source of our water, lists the results of our tests, and contains much important information about water and health. Redford Water Dept. will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water. We are happy to show you how we have surpassed water-quality standards. You should recieve this report by July 1st each year.

We are proud to report that the water provided by Redford Water Dept. meets or exceeds established water-quality standards.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. The Redford Township Board of Trustee's also serves as your Water Commission. Regular Township Board Meetings, which normally occur on the first and third Mondays of each month, unless cancelled for a holiday or other special reason,are held at The Township Hall at 15145 Beech Daly Road, Redford, Mi. The public is welcome. Feel free to call Redford Township at 313-387-2700 if more specific meeting times and dates are needed. This report will be posted on the World Wide Web at http://www.redfordmi.com. Water Quality Data for many community water systems, throughout the United States, is available at http://www.waterdata.com.

Overview

In 2000 Your Water utility provided over 2.2 Billion gallons of water to Redford water consumers. We spent the year wrapping up our Phase VII watermain project as well as preparing for the new Plymouth Road and Grand River water-main projects to better serve you. During 2000 the adverage person in Redford consumed about 100 gallons of water per day, not including outdoor use, at a cost of about 2 tenths of a cent per gallon.

Water Source

Redford Township Water Dept. is supplied water by The City of Detroit from its Springwells Water Treatment Plant, in Dearborn. The water comes from an intake near Belle Isle by the convergence of the mouth of The Detroit River and Lake St. Clair.

An Explanation of the Water-Quality Data Table

The tables show the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, foot-notes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations. **No variances requested**.

Explanation of Violations (NO VIOLATIONS)

Although we ran many tests, only the listed substances were found. They are all below the MCL required. The Detroit Water and Sewerage Department provides Redford Township their water. They tested for and did not detect Cryptosporidium in the source waters. The City of Detriot Water and Sewerage department provides Redford Township with its water. The City of Detroit did not test this water for Radon.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

This report was prepared by the Superintendent of the Redford Township Water & Sewer Department using data supplied by our water provider, The City of Detroit Water and Sewerage Department and the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. Should you have any questions, concerns, further questions or comments please feel free to call me at 313-387-2665. This report has been provided to you to ensure compliance with The Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act (1976 PA 399, as amended) by 1998 PA 56. This act was passed to ensure compliance with The Federal Clean Water Act and the rules promulgated by The U.S. EPA dealing with this law. Most of the specific language within this report is required and as such cannot be altered. If I can be of any assistance in explaining anything within this report please feel free to call me at 313-387-2665.

Should you have any further water quality questions or concerns please feel free to call your water department at 313-387-2670.

We hope you found this report useful. Look for future year reports to come prior to July 1st.

American Water Works Association
Dedicated to Safe Drinking Water

Springwells Water Treatment Plant
2000 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Level Detected	Range Low	Range High	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Chemicals —Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Water Tap								
Fluoride	Sept. 2000	ppm	4	4	0.94	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	Sept. 2000	ppm	10	10	0.46	n/a	n/a	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural soils.
Disinfection By-Products —Quarterly Monitoring in Distribution System								
Total Trihalomethanes	3/00-11/00	ppb	n/a	100 *(80)	22.9	19.9	22.9	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total. * New MCL effective December 16, 2001.								

Turbidity —Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap		
Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.5 NTU (minimum 95%)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.44 NTU	100%	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. For turbidity levels 5 NTU or above a treatment technique (TT) is required.		

Microbiological Contaminants —Monthly Monitoring in Distribution System				
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Number Detected	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria ≥ 5% of monthly samples	in one month 0	Naturally present in the environment.
E.coli	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or E.coli positive.	entire year 0	Human waste and animal fecal waste.

Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customers' Tap							
Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90th Percentile Value*	Number of Samples Over AL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2000	ppb	0	15	11.2	1	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2000	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.145	0	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.

Springwells Water Treatment Plant
2000 Unregulated Detected Contaminants Tables

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Contaminant	Test Date	Units	*Future MCLG	*Future MCL	Average Level Detected	Range Low	Range High
Trichloromethane (Chloroform)	3/00-11/00	ppb	0	n/a	10.5	7.8	17.0
Bromodichloromethane	3/00-11/00	ppb	0	n/a	7.2	5.4	10.0
Dibromochloromethane	3/00-11/00	ppb	60	n/a	2.4	1.8	3.3
Bromoform	3/00-11/00	ppb	0	n/a	0.1	0	0.2

Chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform are trihalomethanes. The MCL is set for the total or sum of these individual components.
*New MCLG effective December 16, 2001.

Key to Detected Contaminants Tables		
Symbol	Abbreviation for	Definition/Explanation
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
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.
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.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	Measures the cloudiness of water.
TT	Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
n/a	Not applicable	
≥	More than or equal to	

From MDEQ's Consumer Confidence Report and Review Checklist

Mandatory language regarding contaminants reasonably expected to be found in drinking water. (§141.153(h)(1)(i) through (iv)).

"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 at (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 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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."