



February 2019
Recommended Information for Your
Water Quality Report/Consumer Confidence Report

1. **Introduction:**

Drinking water quality is important to our community and the region. The City of Center Line and the Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) are committed to meeting state and federal water quality standards including the Lead and Copper Rule. With the Great Lakes as our water source and proven treatment technologies, the GLWA consistently delivers safe drinking water to our community. City of Center Line operates the system of water mains that carry this water to your home's service line. This year's Water Quality Report highlights the performance of GLWA and (Community name) water professionals in delivering some of the nation's best drinking water. Together, we remain committed to protecting public health and maintaining open communication with the public about our drinking water.

2. **Closing:**

City of Center Line and the Great Lakes Water Authority are committed to safeguarding our water supply and delivering the highest quality drinking water to protect public health. Please contact us with any questions or concerns about your water.

3. **Lead Message (optional message for use in addition to mandatory lead language):**

Safe drinking water is a shared responsibility. The water that GLWA delivers to our community does not contain lead. Lead can leach into drinking water through home plumbing fixtures, and in some cases, customer service lines. Corrosion control reduces the risk of lead and copper from leaching into your water. Orthophosphates are added during the treatment process as a corrosion control method to create a protective coating in service pipes throughout the system, including in your home or business. The City of Center Line performs required lead and copper sampling and testing in our community. Water consumers also have a responsibility to maintain the plumbing in their homes and businesses, and can take steps to limit their exposure to lead.

Source: Water Quality Work Group.

This messaging was developed collaboratively between GLWA and its wholesale water customers as part of the GLWA Customer Outreach effort in 2016.

Diagrams: Water system diagrams showing various pipe ownership scenarios are available at: <http://www.glwater.org/water-system/water-quality-matters/water-quality-report-collaborative-messaging-and-diagrams/>



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Insert community name where red text is used.

Source: Water Quality Work Group.

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February 11, 2020

From: Mary Lynn Semegen
Water Quality Manager
Great Lakes Water Authority

To: GLWA Wholesale Customers

**Re: 2019 Data for Consumer Confidence Reports
Information**

The following information attached is needed to prepare your **2019** Consumer Confidence Report:

- 2019 Detected Contaminant Tables
- 2019 Key to Detected Contaminants
- 2019 Bacteriological Report
- 2019 Sample site locations
- 2019 Mandatory CCR language
- 2019 Mandatory Source Water Assessment Language
- 2019 recommended Information (prepared by Water Quality Work Group)

These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2019 or the **most recent** testing done within the last **five** calendar years.

GLWA conducts tests throughout the year only tests that show the presence of a substance or required special monitoring are presented in this table.

The contaminant tables list the test results required for this year's CCR report. **Your community's DBPR Stage 2 2019, and your 2019 lead and copper** results should be entered in the appropriate areas of the detected contaminant table(s).

If you receive more than one treatment plant table for your community. The CCR guidance document recommends combining the data for simplicity.

BACTERIOLOGICAL INFO:

The bacteriological report lists your sampling and bracketing (upstream and downstream) point locations and shows all total coliform and *E. coli* results for the calendar year.

- The negative signs in the column (-) means total coliform or *E. coli* bacteria were not detected in the sample.
- The positive signs (+) means total coliform or *E. coli* bacteria were detected.

You are no longer required to list bacti data in a table however if you performed an Assessment you must provide information about the assessment.

Please review the Revised Total coliform Rule Changes and new reporting requirements for the CCR I have provide a link to the EPA website.

<https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/revise-total-coliform-rule-and-total-coliform-rule>

CWSs with EC+ sample results must include:

- The total number of positive samples in the table of detected contaminants.
- The health effects language found in 40 CFR Appendix A to Subpart O.
- Either the language found in 40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(iii) if the system has an *E. coli* MCL violation; or, if the system detects *E. coli* but does not have an *E. coli* MCL violation, the system may include a statement that explains that although they have detected *E. coli*, they are not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL [40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(iv)].

A CWS that detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, must include one or more of the following statements to describe the noncompliance, as applicable:

- We had an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample.
- We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.
- We failed to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.
- We failed to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.

LEVEL ONE ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENT: For communities that were required to conduct a level one assessment please include this information in your CCR.

1. You must report the number of assessments required and completed
2. The corrective actions required and completed.
3. The reasons for conducting assessments and corrective actions.
4. Whether you failed to complete any required assessments or corrective actions.
5. Include the definitions for Level 1 and Level 2 Assessments.

A community that conducted a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment in 2019 must include in their CCR, the specific assessment-related definitions from 40 CFR 141.153(c)(4), as shown in Table 6-3 below

A community water system that detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, must include one or more of the following statements to describe the noncompliance, as applicable:

Table 6-3. CCR Definitions for the RTCR

CCR Definition	Citation
<i>Level 1 Assessment:</i> A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.	40 CFR 141.153(c)(4)(i)
<i>Level 2 Assessment:</i> A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.	40 CFR 141.153(c)(4)(ii)

Any CWS required to comply with the Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirements, not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, must include in the CCR the appropriate text from 40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i) and included in Table 6-4, filling in the blanks accordingly.

Table 6-4. CCR Health Effects Language for the RTCR: Level 1 or 2 Assessment Not Due to *E. coli* MCL Violation

CCR Language	Citation
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.	40 CFR 141.153(i)(7)(i)(A)
During the past year we were required to conduct [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s). [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.	40 CFR 141.153(i)(7)(i)(B)
During the past year [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.	FR 141.153(i)(7)(i)(C)

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANT BY PRODUCT RULE:

For communities that monitored Stage 2 TTHM and HAA5 in 2019 please report the 2019 Stage 2 results for your community in the Stage 2 Disinfectant by products table. If you

should have any additional questions please contact the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ.)

LEAD AND COPPER INFO:

You should report your lead and copper results from the 2019.

If lead was detected above the action level in more than 5% of the samples you must include the health effects language or if lead and copper is detected in the sampling pool, even once, above the action level, include the health effects language.

UCMR DATA:

If your community was required to monitor for UCMR3 in 2015-16 and UCMR4 IN 2017 or 2018 or 2019 please include your results from any constituent that was above the detection level and explain the reason for UCMR special sampling. If you have any questions contact EGLE.

The EGLE requires reporting sodium even if it was not detected. This is in the Special Monitoring table. You will notice a statement about total organic carbon (TOC) monitoring. This statement should also be included in your report but does not have to be in the table. **Remember that the 2019 report must be distributed by July 1, 2019.** The EGLE will impose fines if you do not meet this deadline.

Should you have any questions, or need further assistance please contact me at 313-926-8102, Mary Lynn Semegen at mary.semegen@glwater.org, Patrick Williford at patrick.williford@glwater.org 313 926-8127.

Required Language 2019

Your report must contain basic information about drinking water contaminants. Use the following language, or you may write your own comparable language that better fits your specific local situation:

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 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 organics, 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.

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."

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. "[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] **or if lead and copper is detected in the sampling pool, even once, above the action level. Health effects language for lead must be included in the report:**

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 home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your 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).

Level One and Level Two assessment if conducted

New LCR CCR requirements covering the year 2009 water supplies must include information about lead, even if lead is not detected: Replaces old language (see CCR letter from MDEQ 2008). Lead and Copper language required 40 CFR 141.154

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. [NAME OF UTILITY] 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Required language source water protection Detroit River intakes; for communities receiving water from one or more of the following water plants; Water Works Park, Springwells, Northeast, and Southwest.

Your source water comes from the Detroit River, situated within the Lake St. Clair, Clinton River, Detroit River, Rouge River, Ecorse River, watersheds in the U.S. and parts of the Thames River, Little River, Turkey Creek and Sydenham watersheds in Canada. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department, and the Michigan Public Health Institute performed a source water assessment in 2004 to determine the susceptibility of GLWA's Detroit River source water for potential contamination. The susceptibility rating is based on a seven-tiered scale and ranges from very low to very high determined primarily using geologic sensitivity, water chemistry, and potential contaminant sources. The report described GLWA's Detroit river intakes as highly susceptible to potential contamination. However, all four GLWA water treatment plants that service the city of Detroit and draw water from the Detroit River have historically provided satisfactory treatment and meet drinking water standards.

GLWA has initiated source-water protection activities that include chemical containment, spill response, and a mercury reduction program. GLWA participates in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit discharge program and has an emergency response management plan. In 2016, the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality approved the GLWA Surface Water Intake Protection Program plan. The programs include seven elements that include the following: roles and duties of government units and water supply agencies, delineation of a source water protection areas, identification of potential sources of contamination, management approaches for protection, contingency plans, siting of new water sources, public participation and public education activities. If you would like to know more information about the Source Water Assessment report please, contact GLWA at (313 926-8102).

And/or

Required language source water protection Lake Huron Intake; for communities receiving water from the Lake Huron Plant:

Your source 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 Sewerage 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 a seven-tiered scale ranging 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, GLWA 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 and education. If you would like to know more information about the Source Water Assessment report please, contact your water department () - .

Include information about **UCMR3 monitoring** if it was conducted in 2015 or 2016 and **UCMR4** monitoring for 2017- 2018 -2019 if you detected any chemicals. The latest information must be report **annually for 5 years**.

Northeast Water Treatment Plant 2019 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

2019 Inorganic Chemicals – Monitoring at the Plant Finished Water Tap

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
Fluoride	6-11-19	ppm	4	4	0.72	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	6-11-19	ppm	10	10	0.48	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	5-16-17	ppm	2	2	0.01	n/a	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

2019 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)	2019	ppb	n/a	80	58	9-30	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	ppb	n/a	60	15	3-12	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

2019 Disinfectant Residuals – Monitoring in Distribution System by Treatment Plant

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDLG	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest RAA	Quarterly Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	Jan-Dec 2019	ppm	4	4	0.74	0.45-0.83	no	Water additive used to control microbes

2019 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water

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
0.13 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.

2019 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	2019	ppb	0	15	8	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2019	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1	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 2019	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 quarter and because the level was low, there is no TOC removal requirement	Erosion of natural deposits

**Northeast Water Treatment Plant
2019 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables**

Special Monitoring 2019

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected 2019	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	6.37	Erosion of natural deposits

These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2019 or the most recent testing done within the last five calendar years. GLWA conducts tests throughout the year only tests that show the presence of a substance or require special monitoring are presented in these tables.

**United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
Expectations for Electronic Delivery of CCR**

Instead of mailing the entire CCR to all bill paying customers, water supplies may directly deliver the CCR electronically.

The USEPA expects water supplies to deliver the CCR to all bill-paying customers using ANY combination of the following direct delivery methods:

- Mail a paper copy of the CCR.
- Mail a notification of CCR availability.
Supplies could include a statement on the water bill or bill insert or in a separate mailing such as a postcard or a community newsletter.
- Email a notification of CCR availability.
Supplies could include a statement in the text of the email that transmits the water bill or in a separate email message.

The notification of CCR availability:

- Explains the nature of the message.
- Prominently displays an easy-to-type URL that goes directly to the entire CCR. **The CCR must be on the Internet when the notification of CCR availability is sent out.** A supply that does not have a website may attach or insert the CCR in the email.
- States how the customer can request a paper copy.

Here's an example that includes all three of the above elements ...

Subject: Water Quality Report Available
Message: The water quality report describing the source and quality of your drinking water is available at www.anytown.gov/utilities/WaterQualityReport. To receive a paper copy in the mail, contact us at Utilities@anytown.gov/utilities or 555-123-4567.

Delivery methods NOT considered "direct" are the following, though water supplies are encouraged to use any public outreach venue to promote CCR readership:

- A URL that requires a customer to search or look for the CCR – *a customer may not reach the CCR. A long, hard-to-type URL may also prevent a customer from reaching the CCR.*
- Social media – *membership Internet outlets like Twitter or Facebook require a customer to join the website to read the CCR.*
- Automated phone calls - *the entire content of the CCR cannot be provided in a phone call.*

Final Thoughts:

- Customers known to be unable to receive the CCR electronically must be sent a paper copy.
- Supplies must continue to make a good faith effort to reach non-bill-paying customers.

Key to the Detected Contaminants Table

Symbol	Abbreviation	Definition/Explanation
>	Greater than	
°C	Celsius	A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions.
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.
Level 1	Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in the water system.
Level 2	Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average	The average of analytical results for samples at a particular monitoring location during the previous four quarters.
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 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
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	The average of analytical results for all samples during the previous four quarters.
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level	An MCL which involves a biological, chemical or physical characteristic of water that may adversely affect the taste, odor, color or appearance (aesthetics), which may thereby affect public confidence or acceptance of the drinking water.
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.
μohms	Microohms	Measure of electrical conductance of water



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION 8

1595 Wynkoop Street DENVER, CO 80202-1129

Phone 800-227-8917 <https://www.epa.gov/region8-waterops>

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS: REQUIRED INFORMATION

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule (40 CFR §141.151-155; Subpart 0) requires all community Public Water Systems (PWS) to prepare an annual report on the quality of their drinking water. This handout summarizes the information that must be included in each report. A PWS may include such additional information related to drinking water as the PWS deems necessary for public education consistent with, and not detracting from, the purpose of the CCR.

If you would like assistance preparing your CCR, you have the option to utilize EPA's CCR iWriter application. Please visit: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/apex/safewater/f?p=ccr_iwriter. This application enables you to produce a complete CCR. It is a 15 step process that will prompt you for the information need for completion. For additional information, please see "Preparing Your Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report – Guidance for Water Suppliers." (EPA Publication 816-R-09-011, April 2010) or visit the Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) web page at <https://www.epa.gov/ccr>.

You are required to submit a letter of certification. Certifications record CCR distribution and are mandatory. Certifications are due October 1st. They can be submitted at the same time as the CCR. Please utilize our Certification form located on our EPA Region 8 website <https://www.epa.gov/region8-waterops/reporting-forms-and-instructions-reporting-forms#ccr>.

CONTENT REQUIREMENTS FOR REPORT

1) **Information about the water system (40 CFR 141.153(h)(2)&(4))**

- Name and telephone number of a person that customers can call if they have questions.
- A listing of known PWS meetings or other opportunities for customers to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of water

2) **Information about the source of water (40 CFR 141.153(b))**

- Identify the type and common name of the PWS drinking water source(s) (i.e. wells, lakes, reservoirs, etc.) For example, PWS XYZ's water comes from both surface and ground water sources. PWS XYZ uses surface water from the 123 River and has three wells in the ABC aquifer.
- If the PWS has received a source water assessment, then the report must tell customers where to get a copy. If the source water assessment identifies areas where the PWS is susceptible to potential sources of contamination, the CCR must also include this information.

3) **Definitions (40 CFR 141.153(c))**

All reports must contain the following definitions:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow a margin of safety.

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** 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.

If the report contains data on contaminants that the EPA regulates using any of the following terms the CCR must include the applicable definition(s):

- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG):** 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.
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL):** 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.

4) **Information on Detected Contaminants (40 CFR 141.153(d))**

All detected contaminants subject to mandatory monitoring must be reported in a table, or a series of adjacent tables. Any additional monitoring results which a system chooses to include in its CCR must be displayed separately.

- The data must be derived from data collected to comply with EPA monitoring and analytical requirements during the previous calendar year. For instance, a report due on July 1, 2017 would include the data from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016.
- For contaminants that are monitored for less often than once a year, the most recent sample result and date must be included. Data older than 5 years need not be included. If data included in the tables is older than a year, the report must include a brief statement indicating that the data presented in the report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with drinking water regulations.
- All MCLs must be listed in units larger than one. For example, 0.005 parts per million (ppm) would be multiplied by 1000 and presented as 5 parts per billion (ppb). Appendix A of 40 CFR §141.155 contains conversion tables.
- All detected contaminants and MCLGs listed in the tables will have to be converted to the same units of measure as the MCLs.
- Within these tables, the detection level should be included alongside the MCL and MCLG for that contaminant, along with a description of the likely source(s) of the contaminant(s) to the best of the operator's knowledge. If specific information about the contaminant's source is lacking, Appendix A of 40 CFR §141.155 provides information about possible sources of contamination and the report must list one or more of the most applicable to the system.
- The following contaminant(s), if detected, must be included in the tables:

- All regulated and unregulated contaminants: If samples are collected annually or less frequently (and, if more than one site is sampled), the report must include the HIGHEST detected level and the RANGE of detected results.

If compliance is determined by a running annual average of all samples taken from a monitoring location, the report must include the HIGHEST AVERAGE and the RANGE of results.

If compliance is determined on a system-wide basis by a running annual average of all samples at all monitoring locations, the report must include the AVERAGE and the RANGE of results.

- The report must indicate if any of the numbers in the "contaminants detected" table are also MCL exceedances, Treatment Technique violations, or Action Level exceedances. This can be done by using a heavier font type or placing an asterisk (*) next to the item.
- The report must include separate tables for each service area if a PWS distributes water from more than one "hydraulically independent" distribution system (i.e. pipes not connected at all) and are fed from different raw water sources. The report must also include a description of the area served by each distribution system.
- Turbidity measurements should be reported as follows: For systems reporting turbidity pursuant to §141.13: the report must include the HIGHEST AVERAGE MONTHLY turbidity value.

For systems reporting turbidity pursuant to §141.71: the report must include the HIGHEST MONTHLY VALUE.

For systems reporting turbidity pursuant to §141.73, §141.173 or §141.551: the HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT and the LOWEST MONTHLY PERCENTAGE meeting the turbidity limits specified for the filtration technology being used.

- Lead and Copper sampling. The report must include the 90th percentile value from the most recent round of sampling and the number of sampling sites exceeding the action level.
- The CCR Rule has been modified to include a number of new provisions to address the requirements of the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR). Since Community Water Systems (CWSs) must begin complying with the RTCR requirements on April 1, 2016, the 2017 CCR (which covers calendar year 2016) will need to include information on both total coliform and *E. coli* detections and information on any TCR or RTCR violations or findings. The 2018 CCR (which covers calendar year 2017) need only address RTCR detections, violations and situations. In addition, and in accordance with the CCR Rule:

CWSs with EC+ sample results must include:

- The total number of positive samples in the table of detected contaminants.
- The health effects language found in 40 CFR Appendix A to Subpart O.
- Either the language found in 40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(iii) if the system has an *E. coli* MCL violation; or, if the system detects *E. coli* but does not have an *E. coli* MCL violation, the system may include a statement that explains that although they have detected *E. coli*, they are not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL [40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(iv)].

A CWS that detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, must include one or more of the following statements to describe the noncompliance, as applicable:

- We had an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample.
- We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.
- We failed to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.
- We failed to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.

CWSs that triggered a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment must inform their customers of:

- The number of assessments required and completed.
- The corrective actions required and completed.
- The reasons for conducting assessments and corrective actions.
- Whether the CWS has failed to complete any required assessments or corrective actions.

A CWS that must conduct a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment must include in their CCR, the specific assessment-related definitions from 40 CFR 141.153(c)(4), as shown in Table 6-3 below (from the RTCR State Implementation Guidance.)

Table 6-3. CCR Definitions for the RTCR

CCR Definition	Citation
<i>Level 1 Assessment:</i> A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.	40 CFR 141.153(c)(4)(i)
<i>Level 2 Assessment:</i> A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.	40 CFR 141.153(c)(4)(ii)

Any CWS required to comply with the Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirements, not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, must include in the CCR the appropriate text from 40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i) and included in Table 6-4, filling in the blanks accordingly.

Table 6-4. CCR Health Effects Language for the RTCR: Level 1 or 2 Assessment Not Due to *E. coli* MCL Violation

CCR Language	Citation
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(A)
During the past year we were required to conduct [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s). [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(B)
During the past year [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.	FR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(C)

5) **Required information on specific contaminants Cryptosporidium, Radon, Arsenic, Nitrate and TTHM (40 CRF 141.153(e) and 141.154 (b),(c) & (e))**

- If a PWS has performed monitoring for Cryptosporidium which indicated that Cryptosporidium may be present in the source water or its finished water, the report must include the monitoring results and an explanation of the significance of those results. A sample explanation is provided below:

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the United States. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration cannot guarantee 100% removal. Our monitoring of source/finished water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if these organisms are dead or alive. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy persons are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people (such as those with AIDS, undergoing chemotherapy or recent organ transplant recipients) are at a greater risk of developing a severe, life-threatening illness. Immuno-compromised persons should contact their doctor to learn about appropriate precautions to prevent infection. Cryptosporidium must be taken in through the mouth to cause disease and it may be passed by other means than drinking water.

- If a PWS finds radon in its finished water, the report must include the monitoring results and an explanation of the significance of these results. A possible explanation is provided below:

Radon is a naturally-occurring gas present in some groundwater. Inhaled radon has been linked to lung cancer and may pose a health risk when inhaled after the release from water into the air. This inhalation could occur during showering, bathing, washing dishes, or washing clothes. The radon gas release from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon found in air. One major source of radon gas is from the soil, where the gas can seep through the foundations of homes. It is not clear whether ingested (i.e. taken through the mouth) radon contributes to cancer or other adverse health conditions. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on home testing contact (insert name of local health department).

- If a PWS detects arsenic above 0.005 mg/L and up to and including 0.010 mg/L, the report must include in its report an explanation about arsenic using language such as:

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

- If a PWS detects nitrate at levels above 5 mg/l, but below the MCL, the report must include in its report an explanation about the impacts of nitrate on children using language such as:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels of 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice of your health care provider.

- If a PWS detects TTHM (total trihalomethanes) above 0.080 mg/l, but below the MCL, as an annual average it must include the following health effects language:

Some people who drink trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

6) **Required additional information (40 CFR 141.153(h))**

The report must contain the following brief explanation regarding contaminants which may reasonably be expected to be found in drinking water, including 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 (800-426-4791).

The report must also contain language similar to the paragraphs below. A CWS may use this language or their own comparable language.

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 can dissolve naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, 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 discharge, 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.*

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for human health.

If a turbidity measurement is included, the report should include an explanation of the reasons for measuring turbidity such as the following:

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Any ground water system that receives notice of a significant deficiency must inform its customers of any significant deficiency that is uncorrected at the time of the report. The system must continue to inform the public annually until the significant deficiency is corrected.

7) Required information on health effects (40 CFR 141.154)

All CCRs must prominently display the following language:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as person 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).

Every CCR also must include the following short informational statement about lead in drinking water and its effects on children.

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. [Name of PWS] 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 the 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

8) Information about any violations of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (40 CFR 141.153(f))

The CCR must include all violations of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) that occurred over the past year. The report must contain a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation, any potential adverse health effects, and the steps the system has taken to correct the violation.

Reportable violations include:

- All MCL exceedances, Treatment Technique violations and Action level exceedances
- All Failure to Monitor/Report (FTM) violations
- All Failures to install filtration or to disinfect, in accordance with the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), or some instances of equipment failure
- All failures of lead and copper control requirements
- All Treatment Technique violations for Acrylamide and Epichlorohydrin
- Any violation of record keeping requirements
- Any violation of a variance, exemption, or administrative or judicial order.

For systems that have failed to install adequate filtration or disinfection equipment or processes, or have had a failure of such equipment or processes which constitutes a violation, the CCR must contain the following language as part of the explanation of the potential adverse health effects:

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.



Great Lakes Water Authority
Water Quality

RESULTS (BY TOWN) 01/01/2019 To 12/31/2019

<u>Date</u>	<u>Pt.</u>	<u>Br.</u>	<u>Sample #</u>	<u>T. Coliform</u>	<u>E. Coli</u>	<u>Cl2</u>	<u>Need Recheck</u>	<u>Recheck Date</u>
Town Name: Centerline								
01/07/2019	2	-	47	-	-	0.55		
01/09/2019	1	-	40	-	-	0.60		
01/14/2019	4	-	10	-	-	1.01		
01/16/2019	4	-	13	-	-	1.05		
02/05/2019	2	-	12	-	-	0.05		
02/08/2019	4	-	33	-	-	1.08		
02/13/2019	4	-	1	-	-	1.21		
02/21/2019	1	-	74	-	-	0.64		
03/04/2019	2	-	75	-	-	0.52		
03/07/2019	4	-	38	-	-	1.05		
03/12/2019	1	-	22	-	-	0.34		
03/19/2019	4	-	12	-	-	0.58		
04/04/2019	2	-	12	-	-	0.48		
04/12/2019	1	-	34	-	-	0.79		
04/12/2019	2	-	33	-	-	0.21		
04/12/2019	4	-	35	-	-	1.15		
04/12/2019	10	-	32	-	-	0.81		
04/16/2019	4	-	1	-	-	0.89		
04/24/2019	1	-	13	-	-	0.50		
04/25/2019	2	-	2	-	-	0.32		
04/25/2019	10	-	1	-	-	0.68		
05/06/2019	2	-	63	-	-	0.66		
05/15/2019	1	-	12	-	-	0.69		
05/15/2019	2	-	11	-	-	0.42		
05/15/2019	4	-	13	-	-	0.95		



Great Lakes Water Authority
Water Quality

RESULTS (BY TOWN) 01/01/2019 To 12/31/2019

<u>Date</u>	<u>Pt.</u>	<u>Br.</u>	<u>Sample #</u>	<u>T. Coliform</u>	<u>E. Coli</u>	<u>Cl2</u>	<u>Need Recheck</u>	<u>Recheck Date</u>
05/30/2019	1	-	4	-	-	0.31		
05/30/2019	2	-	5	-	-	0.20		
05/30/2019	4	-	6	-	-	0.70		
05/30/2019	9	-	7	-	-	0.80		
05/30/2019	10	-	8	-	-	0.62		
06/05/2019	1	-	25	-	-	0.41		
06/05/2019	2	-	26	-	-	0.44		
06/05/2019	4	-	27	-	-	0.90		
06/11/2019	9	-	11	-	-	0.83		
06/11/2019	10	-	12	-	-	0.48		
06/18/2019	1	-	39	-	-	0.33		
06/18/2019	2	-	40	-	-	0.46		
06/21/2019	1	-	9	-	-	0.27		
06/21/2019	4	-	10	-	-	0.80		
07/02/2019	1	-	46	-	-	0.18		
07/02/2019	2	-	47	-	-	0.17		
07/02/2019	4	-	48	-	-	0.79		
07/11/2019	9	-	75	-	-	0.73		
07/11/2019	10	-	76	-	-	0.49		
07/16/2019	1	-	55	-	-	0.28		
07/16/2019	2	-	56	-	-	0.23		
07/26/2019	4	-	1	-	-	0.86		
07/26/2019	9	-	2	-	-	0.74		
08/07/2019	1	-	26	-	-	0.30		
08/07/2019	4	-	27	-	-	0.91		
08/15/2019	10	-	51	-	-	0.50		
08/23/2019	1	-	21	-	-	0.11		



Great Lakes Water Authority
Water Quality

RESULTS (BY TOWN) 01/01/2019 To 12/31/2019

<u>Date</u>	<u>Pt.</u>	<u>Br.</u>	<u>Sample #</u>	<u>T. Coliform</u>	<u>E. Coli</u>	<u>Cl2</u>	<u>Need Recheck</u>	<u>Recheck Date</u>
08/23/2019	2	-	22	-	-	0.27		
08/27/2019	1	-	1	-	-	0.12		
08/27/2019	2	-	2	-	-	0.30		
08/27/2019	4	-	3	-	-	0.71		
08/27/2019	9	-	4	-	-	0.68		
09/03/2019	1	-	70	-	-	0.15		
09/03/2019	2	-	71	-	-	0.16		
09/11/2019	9	-	19	-	-	0.77		
09/11/2019	10	-	20	-	-	0.40		
09/19/2019	1	-	1	-	-	0.12		
09/19/2019	2	-	2	-	-	0.44		
09/24/2019	1	-	49	-	-	0.21		
09/24/2019	4	-	50	-	-	0.89		
09/24/2019	9	-	51	-	-	0.75		
10/08/2019	1	-	140	-	-	0.17		
10/08/2019	2	-	139	-	-	0.12		
10/08/2019	4	-	141	-	-	0.82		
10/08/2019	9	-	142	-	-	0.74		
10/22/2019	1	-	85	-	-	0.17		
10/22/2019	2	-	86	-	-	0.13		
10/22/2019	4	-	87	-	-	0.95		
10/22/2019	10	-	88	-	-	0.66		
10/29/2019	2	-	80	-	-	0.25		
11/15/2019	1	-	54	-	-	0.16		
11/15/2019	2	-	55	-	-	0.32		
11/15/2019	4	-	56	-	-	0.85		
11/15/2019	9	-	57	-	-	0.83		



**Great Lakes Water Authority
Water Quality**

RESULTS (BY TOWN) 01/01/2019 To 12/31/2019

<u>Date</u>	<u>Pt.</u>	<u>Br.</u>	<u>Sample #</u>	<u>T. Coliform</u>	<u>E. Coll</u>	<u>Cl2</u>	<u>Need Recheck</u>	<u>Recheck Date</u>
11/15/2019	10	-	58	-	-	0.62		
11/19/2019	1	-	103	-	-	0.19		
11/19/2019	2	-	104	-	-	0.34		
11/19/2019	4	-	105	-	-	0.89		
11/19/2019	9	-	106	-	-	0.94		
12/03/2019	1	-	46	-	-	0.32		
12/03/2019	2	-	47	-	-	0.53		
12/03/2019	4	-	48	-	-	1.08		
12/03/2019	9	-	49	-	-	1.10		
12/03/2019	10	-	50	-	-	0.89		
12/09/2019	1	-	164	-	-	0.28		
12/09/2019	2	-	163	-	-	0.85		
12/09/2019	4	-	161	-	-	1.41		
12/09/2019	9	-	162	-	-	1.27		

Total No. of Samples Collected: 93



**Great Lakes Water Authority
Water Quality**

**DISTRIBUTION AND BRACKETING - BRACKETING POINTS FOR A TOWN
Town: CENTERLINE**

<u>Date Removed</u>	<u>Pt.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Address</u>
	1	City Hall - unisex restroom in back M-F 8:30am-5pm	7070 East 10 Mile Rd. 2x
	A	Family Medicine	7200 East 10 Mile Road
	B	Lawrence Park Apartments	7000 East 10 Mile Road
	2	D.P.W. Garage - Utility Sink in garage	6685 East 10 Mile Rd. 2x's/month
12/01/2013	A	Consolidate Freight	6497 East 10 Mile Rd.
12/01/2013	B	Center Line Board of Education	6775 Ten Mile
	C	Window Plus Showroom	6490 East 10 Mile Road
	D	1st Source Servall Appliance Parts	6761 East 10 Mile Road
02/22/1993	3	Jr. And Jr. Inc. Citco	24836 Van Dyke Avenue
02/22/1993	A	Butter Nut Bakery	24906 Van Dyke Avenue
02/22/1993	B	Franco's Pizzeria	24662 Van Dyke Avenue
	4	Honey Bee Donut Shop - Restroom M,W,F 6am-5:30pm Tu & Th 6am-6pm/Sat 6am-3pm	24565 Van Dyke Avenue 2x's/month
	A	Haney's Family Restaurant	24447 Van Dyke Avenue
12/01/2013	B	Rzadko Tireman	24649 Van Dyke
	C	Centerline Denture Clinic	24625 Van Dyke Avenue
09/18/1990	5	Centerline Recreation Bldg.	25355 Lawrence
08/31/1989	6	Centerline High School	26300 Arsenal
12/01/2013	7	Centerline Recreation Bldg. - Restroom	25355 Lawrence
12/01/2013	A	Residence	25401 Lawrence
12/01/2013	B	Residence	6935 Braun
03/20/2019	8	Kramer Homes Co-op Offices-Restroom	8830 MacArthur
03/20/2019	A	Private residence.	8459 Wainwright Street



**Great Lakes Water Authority
Water Quality**

**DISTRIBUTION AND BRACKETING - BRACKETING POINTS FOR A TOWN
Town: CENTERLINE**

<u>Date</u> <u>Removed</u>	<u>Pt.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Address</u>
03/20/2019	8	Kramer Homes Co-op Offices-Restroom	8830 MacArthur
03/20/2019	B	Private residence.	24523 MacArthur
	9	Centerline Veterinary Hospital M & W 7am-7pm/Tu 7am-6pm/Th 9am-6pm	26242 Van Dyke 2x's/month
	A	Italian village Party Store	26310 Van Dyke
	B	Bieber & Czechowski Law Office	26224 Van Dyke
	10	All-Cote Coating	23896 Sherwood 1x/month
	A	Supreme Services	23860 Sherwood
	B	Wico Metal Products	23930 Sherwood

Total number of distribution Point numbers :10

Total number of distribution Point numbers in Service : 5

Total number of Bracket Point numbers : 19

Total number of Bracket Point numbers in Service :10