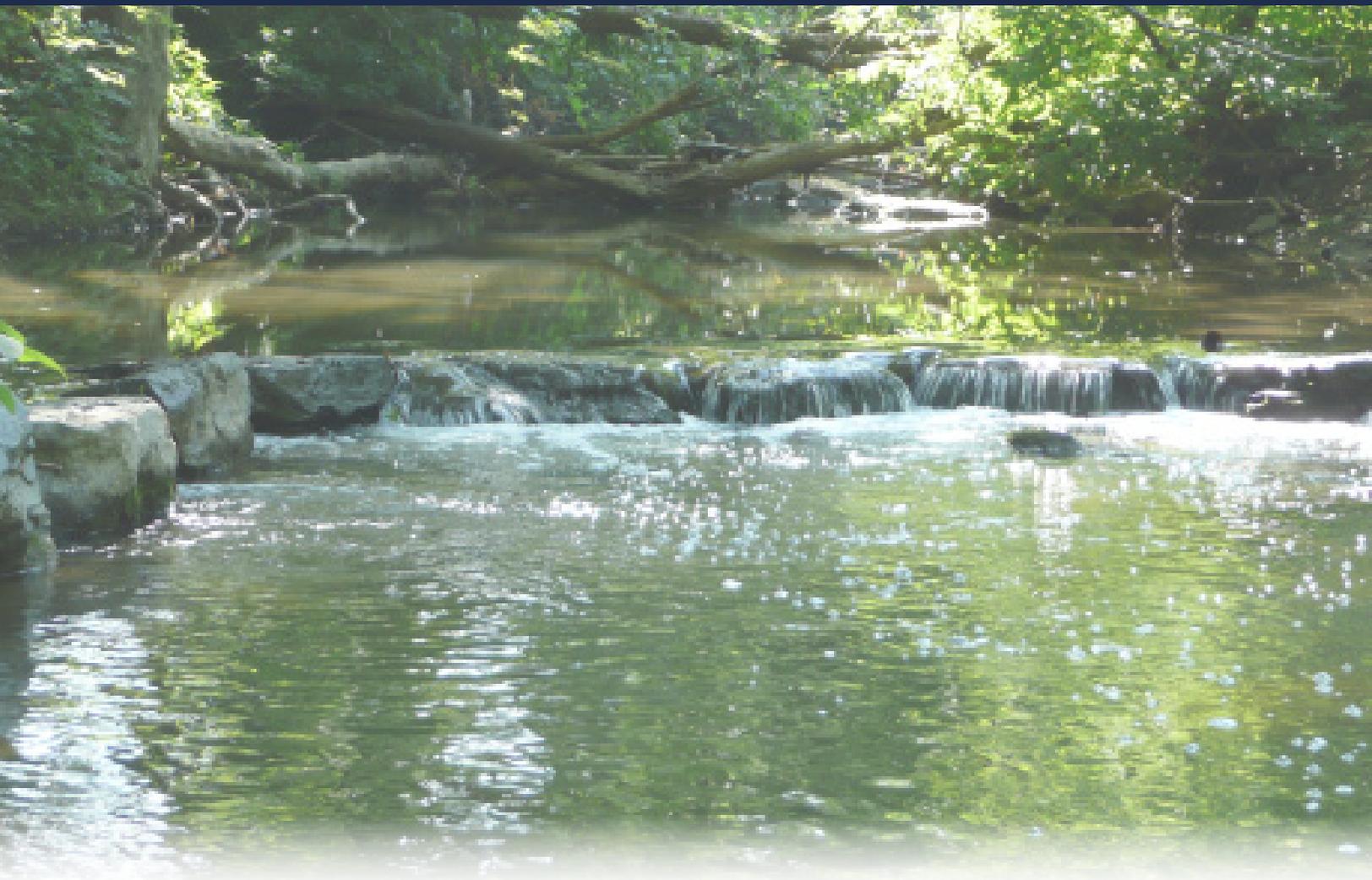


CITY OF ADRIAN

Water Quality Report

Annual Water Testing Performed in 2015



For more information please contact:

Water Plant Superintendent, Tim Ritchie
815 Bent Oak Ave
Adrian, MI 49221

Email: tritchie@adrianmi.gov Website: www.adriancity.com
517-246-4828 For Emergency Situations call (517)264-4820

SPANISH (ESPAÑOL)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.



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IS MY WATER SAFE?

The City of Adrian Utilities Department is once again proud to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

Federal regulation passed as part of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, requiring that all community water systems provide their customers with an annual report.

This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report details testing completed during the 2015 calendar year.

We are pleased to inform you that our drinking water met and surpassed every Federal and State requirement in 2015.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. Should you ever have any questions, we are always available to assist you. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

The City of Adrian uses a blend of surface water from Lake Adrian and ground water from the Westside Well Field as its main sources of drinking water.

Wolf Creek is fed by a 65-square-mile watershed. Lake Adrian covers 86 acres and contains up to 300 million gallons of water. The City also has a ground water supply from the Westside Well Field and a well on Maple Avenue that is capable of producing approximately 3.8 million gallons of water per day. The well supply is blended with the surface water to improve our source water quality.

The City of Adrian Water Plant was constructed in 1944 and provides roughly 1.5 billion gallons of clean drinking water every year. The plant is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week by a dedicated crew that is committed to their profession.



SOURCE WATER PROTECTION TIPS

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT & ITS AVAILABILITY

The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality has performed an assessment of our source water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a six-tiered scale from "very low" to "high", based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source has been rated as "high".

Significant sources of contamination include listed potential contamination sources, plus urban and agricultural runoff from the River Raisin watershed above Adrian. We are making efforts to protect our source water by controlling access, performing routine sample analysis and making frequent patrols on and around the watershed. If you would like to know more about this report, please contact Tim Ritchie at (517) 264-4828. To report any suspicious activity around Lake Adrian or at any of our elevated tanks, please call the local police or the number above.



CITY OF ADRIAN
WATER
TREATMENT PLANT

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

ANALYTES	MCLG or [MRDLG]	MCL,TT, or [MRDL]	YOUR WATER	RANGE LOW HIGH	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
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Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)

Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	2.4	1.0 2.4	2015	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	25	5.4 25	2015	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	63	34 63	2015	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.3	NA NA	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.88	0.29 0.88	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.95	NA 0.95	2015	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		32	26 32	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching

Microbiological Contaminants

Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	100%	0.06 0.13	2014	No	Soil runoff
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100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.13. Any measurement in excess of 0.3 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.

ANALYTES	MCLG	AL	YOUR WATER	SAMPLE DATE	# SAMPLES EXCEEDING AL	EXCEEDS AL	TYPICAL SOURCE
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Inorganic Contaminants

Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.038	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

ppm- parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb- parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NTU- Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
NA- not applicable
ND- not detected
NR- monitoring not required, but recommended

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

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

Variations and Exemptions- State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG- Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL- Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR- Monitored Not Regulated
MPL- State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR 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. Adrian Water Treatment Plant 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

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING 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 (EPA) 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:

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS,

such as viruses and bacteria, that 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;

and RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS,

can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

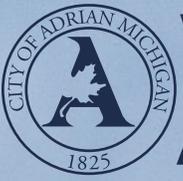
PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES,

which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, & 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

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



STAY CONNECTED!

Sign up for the city e-newsletter on www.adriancity.com & follow us on Facebook & Twitter



Questions?

Contact (517) 264-4828

For Emergency Situations call (517)264-4820



GET INVOLVED!

The Adrian City Commission meets at 7 p.m. on the first and third Mondays of each month. Meetings are held at the City Commission Chambers at 159 E. Maumee Street. Please come and participate and voice any concerns you may have about your drinking water.

For further information, check out the City of Adrian's website at www.adriancity.com

CITY OF ADRIAN

Shane A. Horn, City Administrator

Will Sadler, Utilities Director

Tim Ritchie, Water Plant Superintendent

CITY COMMISSION

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Lad Strayer, Commissioner

John Dudas, Commissioner

Thomas Faulhaber, Commissioner

Allen Heldt, Commissioner

Andrew Munson, Commissioner

Jeffrey Rising, Commissioner