



DETROIT METRO • WILLOW RUN
WAYNE COUNTY AIRPORT AUTHORITY

2007

Water Quality Report

The Wayne County Airport Authority wants you to know the tap water we supply our customers exceeds all federal and state standards for quality and safety.

2007 Consumer Confidence Report

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

French (Français)

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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).

Where does my water come from?

Wayne County Airport Authority's water is supplied to us by multiple combination systems connected to the City of Detroit's water system. Our water comes from the Detroit River situated within the Lake St. Clair, Clinton River, Rouge River watersheds. The MDEQ in partnership with U.S. Geological Society Survey, DWSD, Michigan Public Health performed a source water assessment to determine the susceptibility of potential contamination. The rating is on a six tier scale from very low to high based primarily on geologic sensitivity, chemistry, and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our Detroit water treatment plants intakes determined to be highly susceptible to contaminants. But historically provide satisfactory treatment for source water standards.

Source water assessment and its availability

The 2007 Annual Report on Water Quality shows the sources of our water, and lists the results of our tests and contains important information about water health.

We are pleased to show you how we have surpassed water quality standards as mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ). If you would like to know more about this report, please visit the DWSD website at www.dwsd.org or contact May Lynn Semegen at 313-935-7106.

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; 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 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; and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for

How can I get involved?

Customers having questions may contact Jim Warner @ 734-942-3720. Between the hours of 7:00am to 3:30pm.

Results of voluntary monitoring

Total Coliform Bacteria tested weekly from four different service connections. No violations, and none detected. Met EPA and MDEQ requirements for the year of monitoring.

WATER SAVING TIPS

Toilet leaks are the most common reason for water loss in a household. To determine if you have a leak, drop a little food coloring into the tank; DO NOT FLUSH. Wait for about 10-30 minutes; if the food coloring appears in the toilet bowl, you have a silent water leak.

An automatic dishwasher uses approximately between 9-12 gallons of water; washing dishes by hand can use as much as 20 gallons.

PROTECTING OUR SOURCE WATER

Keep fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides off of paved surfaces and out of drainage paths. When choosing a fertilizer, select a slow-release formula, one with a low phosphorous concentration.

Clean and repair vehicles ONLY in areas where spilled chemicals cannot flow toward storm drains.

Have your septic tank inspected if it shows signs of failure such as lush grass around the drain field and unpleasant odors.

About Our Water System...

The 2007 Annual Report on Water Quality shows the sources of our water, lists the results of our tests, and contains important information about water health.

The Wayne County Airport Authority and/ or the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department will notify you immediately if there is ever any reason for concern about our water. We are pleased to show you how we have surpassed water quality standards as mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ).

The Wayne County Airport Authority, along with the majority of the surrounding communities, purchases water from the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD). The Detroit Water Department provides drinking water to approximately 4.2 million people in 126 Michigan communities. The system uses water drawn from two intakes in the Detroit River, one to the north near the mouth of Lake St. Clair and the one to the south near Lake Erie. The water is directed to four large water treatment plants for processing. A fifth water treatment plant located in St. Clair County uses surface water from Lake Huron. This water is then passed through various combination systems to wholesale customers.

The Wayne County Airport Authority has four water connections off the City of Romulus system. These four connections serve the Airports water demand.

How Our Water Becomes Safe To Drink?

The treatment facilities operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The treatment process begins with disinfecting the source water with chlorine to kill harmful microorganisms that can cause illness. Next, a chemical called alum is mixed with the water to remove the fine particles that make the water cloudy. Alum causes the particles to clump together and settle to the bottom. Fluoride is also added to protect our teeth from cavities and decay.

The water then flows through fine sand filters called beds. These filters remove even more particles and certain microorganisms that are resistant to chlorine. Finally, a small amount of phosphoric acid and chlorine are added to the treated water just before it leaves the treatment plant. The phosphoric acid helps control the lead that may dissolve in the water from interior plumbing systems. The chlorine keeps the water disinfected as it travels through water mains.

In addition to a carefully controlled and monitored treatment process, the water is tested for a variety of substances before treatment, during various stages of treatment and throughout the distribution system. Hundreds of samples are tested each week in certified laboratories by highly qualified, trained staff. Detroit water not only meets safety and health standards but also ranks among the top 10 in the country for quality and value.

For more information please contact:

James R. Warner

Address:

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734-942-3720

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Springwells Water Treatment Plant 2007 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

| Contaminant | Test Date | Units | Health Goal MCLG | Allowed Level MCL | Level Detected | Range of Detection | Violation yes/no | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|--|--------------|-------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|---|
| Inorganic Chemicals – Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Water Tap | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride | 8/09/2007 | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.94 | N/a | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate | 8/09/2007 | ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.38 | N/a | No | Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from Septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection By-Products – Monitoring in Distribution System | | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | Feb-Dec 2007 | ppb | N/a | 80 | 24.5 | 8.1-36.3 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | Feb-Dec 2007 | ppb | N/a | 60 | 18.0 | 4.7-15.8 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Disinfectant (chlorine) Residual (ppm) | Jan-Dec 2007 | ppm | MRDGL 4 | MRDL 4 | 0.68 | 0.59-0.71 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |

| 2007 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap | | | |
|--|--|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 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 |
| 0.19 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. | | | |

| 2007 Microbiological Contaminants – Monthly Monitoring in Distribution System | | | | | |
|--|------|---|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Contaminant | MCLG | MCL | Highest Number Detected | Violation Yes/no | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 0 | Presence of Coliform bacteria > 5% of monthly samples | 0 | No | Naturally present in the environment. |
| <i>E. coli</i> or fecal coliform bacteria | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or <i>E. coli</i> positive. | 0 | No | Human waste and animal fecal waste. |

| Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customers' Tap | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--|
| Contaminant | Test Date | Units | Health Goal MCLG | Action Level AL | 90 th Percentile Value* | Number of Samples Over AL | Violation yes/no | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Lead | 2007 | ppb | 0 | 15 | 0 ppb | -0- | No | Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper | 2007 | ppm | 1.300 | 1.300 | .0044ppm | -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 | Running annual average | Monthly Ratio Range | Violation Yes/No | 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 month and because the level was low, there is no requirement for TOC removal. | | | | Erosion of natural deposits |

2007 Special Monitoring

| Contaminant | MCLG | MCL | Level Detected | Source of Contamination |
|--------------|------|-----|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Sodium (ppm) | n/a | n/a | 4.58 | Erosion of natural deposits |

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.