

CITY OF ANN ARBOR

# 2020 Water Quality Report



## WHAT'S INSIDE:

- A Message to Our Customers, page 2
- About This Report, page 3
- Water Quality Data, page 4-5
- Contaminants of Concern, page 6-7
- Abbreviations and Definitions, page 7
- Kids' Activities, page 10



**A<sup>2</sup>H<sub>2</sub>**   
**Quality Water Matters**

# A MESSAGE TO OUR CUSTOMERS

## Summarizing 2020 Water Quality Test Results



### Protecting Safe Drinking Water: Keeping Our Customers Informed

Dear Customers,  
We, at the City of Ann Arbor Water Treatment Services Unit, are pleased to share with you our annual drinking water quality report. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Michigan Department of the Environment, Great

Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) require that all water suppliers produce an annual report that informs its customers about the quality of their drinking water. **This report explains where your drinking water comes from, what is in it and how we keep it safe.**

One cannot reflect on 2020 without recognizing the tragedy that our nation and the world faced associated with the global COVID-19 pandemic. I know that in one way or another this has touched each and every one of our customers, whether it was the loss of loved ones, shuttering of businesses and schools, inability to congregate with family, canceling travel, and of course the challenges associated with working and living in a world where the risk of exposure to a deadly and invisible virus threatens us every day. Can there be a bright side to such a tragic experience?

As we navigate 2021 and hopefully begin to return to what we remember as our pre-pandemic normal life, there will be scars from 2020 that we will carry for years to come. But, we have also demonstrated our resiliency and our ability to solve problems, work virtually, and continue to provide to the best of our ability essential services to our community. Vaccines were developed and distributed in record time, likely saving hundreds of thousands of lives. While this may be one of the most significant achievements of the past year, I expect we can each point toward our own individual hurdles that we have overcome. I would like to take this opportunity to share just a few accomplishments by those who operate and maintain your water system.

Under the direction of Glen Wiczorek, the city's senior engineer responsible for managing capital infrastructure projects for the water system, the city completed an ultraviolet light (UV) disinfection system (pictured on cover). This project will improve the city's ability to remove microbial pathogens from its source water. By adding UV disinfection to the water plant's suite of disinfection capabilities, this project adds an important tool to address known and potential future risks to the city's water supply. With this additional treatment capability, Ann Arbor's water system becomes one of the most advanced

.... 2020 Water Quality continued on page 8

## Important Information for Businesses or Homes Temporarily Unoccupied due to COVID-19

The City of Ann Arbor uses chloramines to disinfect the water, which is a long lasting and effective disinfectant. However, when water sits stagnant in homes or buildings that are vacant or under occupied, water quality may become a concern. As homes and buildings are reoccupied, the city recommends the following best practices:

### HOMES OR RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

1. Home flushing: Remove aerators from all faucets. Bypass heaters, softeners, filters or any other treatment devices if possible. Starting at the lowest faucet in the home, turn on all cold water taps, including tubs and showers. Leave all faucets on for at least 30 minutes. Turn off faucets in the same order in which they were turned on. Clean and re-install aerators.

2. Hot water heaters and hot water plumbing: After home flushing is complete, flush the hot water heater. Flush the hot water heater by opening the drain valve and flushing via a hose to a floor drain or sink for 30 minutes. If the drain valve is not functional or if there is a concern about it not reclosing after it is opened, run hot water at the nearest fixture to the hot water heater for 30 minutes. After flushing the hot water heater, turn on all hot water taps for 10 minutes to flush hot water system plumbing.

3. Other water collection sites: Before using, clean decorative water features, as well as ice makers, water coolers, and other appliances that store water with a bleach solution.

### BUSINESSES OR COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

1. Building flushing: Run water at all points of use, starting from closest to the water meter and moving to the furthest point from the meter. Flush cold water first at all fixtures within the building and then hot water at all fixtures, until all pipes have fresh water and

.... 2020 COVID-19 continued on page 8

# ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report covers the drinking water quality for the City of Ann Arbor (Water Supply Serial Number 0220) for the 2020 calendar year. The State of Michigan and the U.S. EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2020. The information provided is a snapshot of the quality of the water we provided to you in 2020. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and State standards. 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants in water does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

## **Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

- Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

The sources of drinking water - both tap and bottled - 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.

## **Source Water Assessment Program:**

Federal regulations require states to develop and implement Source Water Assessment Programs (SWAP) to compile information about potential sources of contamination to their source water supplies. This information allows us to better protect our drinking water sources. In 2004, MDEQ performed a Source Water Assessment on the city's system. To obtain a copy of the assessment, request one by calling 734.794.6320.

In 2017, the city completed a Surface Water Intake Protection Plan (SWIPP). Implementation of this plan continues through system-wide data collection and monitoring, community staff training, contingency planning, public outreach, and vegetation management. If you have further questions about the city's SWIPP, please visit the city's website at: [www.a2gov.org/departments/systems-planning/programs/Pages/SWIPP.aspx](http://www.a2gov.org/departments/systems-planning/programs/Pages/SWIPP.aspx)



The City of Ann Arbor's source water is comprised of both surface and ground water sources. About 85% of the water supply comes from the Huron River with the remaining 15% provided by multiple wells. The water from both sources is blended at the Water Treatment Plant.

# WATER QUALITY DATA

The City of Ann Arbor is committed to providing exceptional water quality. We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state standards. Many additional parameters were tested, but not detected, and are not included in this report. This report includes information on all regulated drinking water parameters detected during calendar year 2020. The state allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. All the data is representative of the water quality, but some may be more than one year old. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2020 calendar year. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 2020.

## Regulated Contaminants Detected (abbreviations and definitions on page 7)

Parameter Detected	Your Water Results		Regulatory Requirements		Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Highest Level Detected	Results Range	EPA/EGLE LIMIT MCL, TT, or MRDL	EPA GOAL MCLG or MRDLG		
<b>Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)</b>						
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	7.2	<2.0 – 7.2	400,000	N/A	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	3.1	<2.0 – 3.1	16	N/A	No	Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
<b>Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors</b>						
Bromate	5.2 ppb <sup>1</sup>	<1.0 – 5.8 ppb	10	0	No	Byproduct of ozone disinfection
Chloramines <sup>3</sup>	2.5 ppm <sup>1</sup>	1.0 – 3.4 ppm	MRDL: 4	MRDLG: 4	No	Disinfectant added at Water Plant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) <sup>2,3</sup>	7 ppb <sup>2</sup>	2.8 – 9.5 ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	58% removed <sup>5</sup>	51 – 62% removed	TT: 25% minimum removal	N/A	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) <sup>2,3</sup>	4 ppb <sup>2</sup>	0.95 – 6.3 ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Radiochemical Contaminants (tested in 2020)</b>						
Gross Alpha	0.933 ± 0.47 pCi/L	N/A	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 and 228	2.00 ± 0.85 pCi/L	N/A	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Barium	18 ppb	N/A	2000	2000	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries
Fluoride	0.76 ppm	0.32 – 0.76 ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	0.6 ppm	0.2 – 0.6 ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	0.081 ppm	<0.025 – 0.081 ppm	1	1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>						
Turbidity	0.23 NTU	100% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	1 NTU and 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	No	Naturally present in the environment
<b>2020 Lead and Copper Results from Customer Faucets</b>						
Copper <sup>4</sup>	100 ppb (90% of samples ≤ this level)	3.3 – 93 ppb (0 out of 51 sites above action level)	1300	1300	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead <sup>4</sup>	1 ppb (90% of samples ≤ this level)	<1.0 – 23 ppb (1 out of 51 sites above action level)	15	0	No	Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

<sup>1</sup> highest running annual average

<sup>2</sup> highest locational running annual average

<sup>3</sup> measured in the distribution system

<sup>4</sup> Lead and Copper are regulated by action levels <sup>5</sup> Average percent removal

# WATER QUALITY DATA

## 2020 Special Monitoring

Parameter Detected (units)	Your Water Results		Typical Source of Contaminant
	Average Level Detected	Range	
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	<0.12	<0.12	Groundwater contamination from manufacturing process and landfills
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ppb)	<10	N/A	Byproduct of disinfection
Perchlorate (ppb)	<4.00	N/A	Nitrate fertilizer runoff; contamination from industrial manufacturing process
Sodium (ppm)	61	34-84	Erosion of natural deposits

## Other Water Quality Parameters of Interest

Parameter Detected (units)	Your Water Results	
	Average Level Detected	Range
Alkalinity, total (ppm as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	62	40 – 122
Aluminum (ppm)	0.019	N/A
Ammonia as N (ppm)	<0.10	<0.10 – 0.20
Arsenic (ppb)	<1.0	N/A
Calcium (ppm)	29	18 – 55
Chloride (ppm)	108	81 – 168
Chromium (total) (ppm)	<2.0	N/A
Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	590	483 – 791
Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (ppm)	121	86 – 200
Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (gpg)	7.1	5.0-11.7
Iron (ppm)	<0.025	<0.025 – 0.13
Lead (ppb) (at Water Treatment Plant tap)	<1.0	N/A

Parameter Detected (units)	Your Water Results	
	Average Level Detected	Range
Magnesium (ppm)	13	5 – 19
Manganese (ppb)	2.4	<1.2 - 38
Mercury (ppb)	<0.20	N/A
Non-Carbonate Hardness (ppm)	59	23 – 95
pH (S.U.)	9.3	8.9 – 9.5
Phosphorus, total (ppm)	0.26	<0.05 – 0.42
Potassium (ppm)	3.3	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	51	36 – 65
Temperature (° Celsius)	15.0	5.9 – 30.1
Total solids (ppm)	349	272 – 442
Zinc (ppb)	<5.0	N/A
Nitrite in distribution (ppm)	0.051	<0.025- 0.190



### DO I NEED TO TAKE ANY 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/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 at: 800.426.4791.

# CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN

## PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), are a group of chemicals that have been classified by the EPA as an emerging contaminant. PFAS have been around since the 1950s, but we didn't know much about their effects until the early 2000s, when scientists began releasing data on PFAS health impacts and their persistence in the environment. For decades, they have been used in many industrial applications and consumer products such as carpeting, waterproof clothing, upholstery, food paper wrappings, fire-fighting foams, and metal plating. They are still widely used today. PFAS have been found at low levels both in the environment and in blood samples of the general U.S. population. PFAS are persistent, which means they do not break down in the environment. They also bioaccumulate, meaning the amount builds up over time in the blood and organs.

Samples collected by the city and analyzed by an independent lab each month have shown PFAS in Ann Arbor drinking water at levels significantly below the Health Advisory Level established by EPA and below the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) that the State of Michigan adopted on Aug. 3, 2020. The city continues to monitor for PFAS compounds and remains committed to providing safe drinking water that complies with or is lower than regulatory guidelines.

Currently, granular activated carbon (GAC) filtration is the best available technology for removing PFAS in drinking water. Use of this technology has allowed the city to produce water with concentrations of PFOS and PFOA below the quantification limits and far below the city's target of less than 10 parts per trillion, more restrictive than the most stringent water quality levels established in the U.S. or around the world. Additional information and PFAS results are online at [www.a2gov.org/departments/water-treatment/Pages/PFAS-Information.aspx](http://www.a2gov.org/departments/water-treatment/Pages/PFAS-Information.aspx).

## 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. The City of Ann Arbor 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 at 800.426.4791 or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>

Infants and children who drink water containing lead could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

## 1,4-DIOXANE

Gelman Sciences (now Pall Corp., a division of Danaher Corp.) polluted groundwater in parts of Washtenaw County, including parts of the city as well as Ann Arbor and Scio Townships, when it improperly disposed of industrial solvents containing 1,4-dioxane between 1966 and 1986. That pollution has since spread through the aquifer. The city has been engaged with neighboring communities and the state to, among other things, push Gelman to delineate, contain and clean up its pollution. After three years, attempts at reaching a negotiated settlement that is agreeable to all parties were not successful. While there is still active litigation in Washtenaw County Circuit Court as part of a suit brought by the state against Gelman, Ann Arbor City Council has voted to seek EPA intervention in the clean-up. As of the writing of this update, EPA involvement has not yet been confirmed. Additional and current information on the status of the clean-up can be found at [www.a2gov.org/departments/water-treatment/Pages/Gelman-1,4-Dioxane-Litigation.aspx](http://www.a2gov.org/departments/water-treatment/Pages/Gelman-1,4-Dioxane-Litigation.aspx). Information also is available on the EPA's website at [www.epa.gov/mi/gelman-sciences](http://www.epa.gov/mi/gelman-sciences).

Analytical test results for both the city's source and finished drinking water can be found at [www.QualityWaterMatters.org](http://www.QualityWaterMatters.org).

..... see the next page for additional information.

# CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN

## CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Our testing indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water, but not in the finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the detected organisms in our source water are capable of causing disease or if they are dead. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. Immunocompromised people are at greater risk of developing severe illness and are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. To address the occurrence of Cryptosporidium in the Huron River, the city added ultraviolet light (UV) disinfection to the water treatment process. This new technology was commissioned in summer 2020 and is the best available technology to inactivate Cryptosporidium.

## ABBREVIATIONS/DEFINITIONS & MORE INFORMATION

### ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS:

**AL-Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.

**CaCO<sub>3</sub>:** Calcium carbonate

**GPG-Grains per Gallon:** A unit of water hardness defined as 1 grain (64.8 milligrams) of calcium carbonate dissolved in one gallon of water.

**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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**MRDL-Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**N/A:** Not applicable. When listed under the range column, N/A indicates that only a single sample was analyzed for the year.

**NTU-Nephelometric Turbidity Units:** A measure of cloudiness in the water.

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter.

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter.

**S.U.:** Standard Units.

**TT-Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



### STAY DRINKING WATER INFORMED

We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Copies are available at our website [www.QualityWaterMatters.org](http://www.QualityWaterMatters.org).

The city offers multiple ways to stay informed about what is in your drinking water and how the city keeps it safe. Check out the below information resources at [www.QualityWaterMatters.org](http://www.QualityWaterMatters.org).

\*Sign up for Quality Water Matters [email notifications](#)

\*Watch the Water Treatment Plant video

\*Request a virtual Water Treatment Plant tour

\*Email [water@a2gov.org](mailto:water@a2gov.org) or call 734.794.6426 with your water questions.

Printed copies of this report are available. Please share this report with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand and mail.

To receive a printed copy of this report please call 734.794.6320.

.... 2020 Water Quality continued from page 2

treatment plants in the State of Michigan and enhances the quality of already award-winning drinking water.

During the past two years, the city has continued to build on its Quality Water Matters program, which involved public outreach, a new logo and a monthly newsletter, all of which can be found online at [www.QualityWaterMatters.org](http://www.QualityWaterMatters.org). Visit this website to subscribe to monthly newsletter email notifications. The success of this program has exceeded our expectations with nearly 8,500 subscribers.

In the coming year, we will continue to develop and share quality water messages, however, as we expand this program, we will be broadening the scope to talk about water in a different context. Historically, water quality issues have been addressed in their silos, separating drinking water from wastewater and storm water. Current practices indicate that the lines between these historic silos is less defined. The wastewater and storm water from one community may be the drinking water supply for another. As a result, we need to be conscious of practices like source water protection, because trace contaminants in our waste streams can enter the environment and our water supply. We will continue this "One Water" discussion and campaign over the coming year in an effort to both educate and encourage our customers to take a fresh look at the Huron River watershed and protect it from contamination so it can continue to be a valuable drinking water, recreation, and environmental resource for the community.

Unfortunately, this last year has not allowed us to be open for tours and has limited our engagement with you. While a virtual tour of the water treatment plant will never replace the in-person experience, we have made this option available to groups until we can safely reopen. If you represent a community or school group and would like to have a water treatment staff member present to your group, please request a virtual tour [online](#). We look forward for the opportunity to see you in person soon.

If you have questions about this report, or water quality in the City of Ann Arbor, please contact us at 734.794.6426, email [water@a2gov.org](mailto:water@a2gov.org) or visit [www.QualityWaterMatters.org](http://www.QualityWaterMatters.org).

Sincerely,

*Brian Steglitz*

Brian Steglitz, PE, Manager of Water Treatment Services, F-1 Licensed Operator

.... COVID-19 continued from page 2



hot water reaches maximum temperature. At least half an hour at each point is recommended. The CDC suggests wearing a mask and gloves while flushing. Until buildings are fully occupied, weekly building flushing is recommended.

2. Hot water heaters: Follow manufacturer's instructions on hot water heater maintenance after a period of disuse and ensure water heaters are set to 120°F or higher.

3. Other water collection sites: Before using, clean decorative water features, as well as ice makers, water coolers, and other appliances that store water, with a bleach solution. Filters in drinking fountains or other devices may need to be replaced.

For more guidance, information is available via the [State of Michigan](#), the [Environmental Protection Agency](#) or the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#).



## Water Meter and Galvanized Line Replacement Updates

Currently, the City of Ann Arbor has two important water upgrade projects in the works: water meter replacements and water line inspection to ensure compliance with the State of Michigan's updated Lead and Copper rule.

Michigan's updated Lead and Copper Rule requires communities to locate galvanized iron service lines previously connected to lead and plan for their replacement. Galvanized iron pipes can collect lead and when disturbed, such as when utility or road work is performed, cause a release of lead into drinking water.

Currently, the City of Ann Arbor Public Works Unit is in the process of completing a materials inventory of the public and privately owned portions of water service lines. The city has historic data on the publicly owned portion and is now in the process of gathering data on the privately owned portion of the service lines.

### Online Inventory Map

A [map](#) is available for the public to view the materials inventory information. As service line material is verified, the map will be updated to reflect current data. The map also reflects those lines that have been determined to be eligible for replacement. Once materials are verified, the city will know exactly how many lines it needs to replace. Residents who have service lines eligible for replacement will receive a letter in the mail.

### Tips to Reduce Potential Lead Exposure

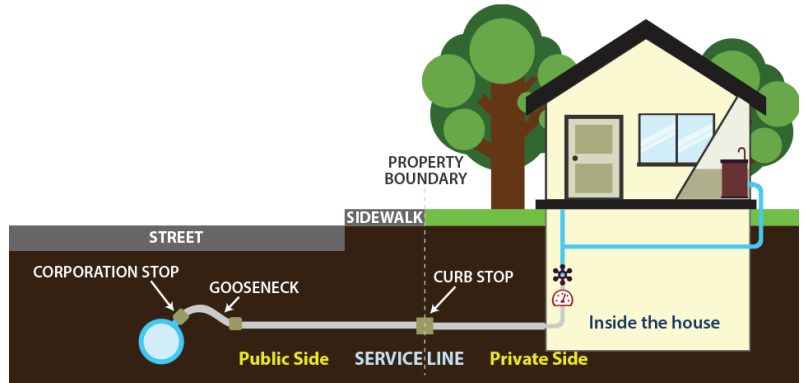
It's important to note that even if your service line is copper or plastic, there could be other sources of lead in your household plumbing. The City of Ann Arbor offers one free lead test per household. If you are interested, please visit [www.a2gov.org/leadsample](http://www.a2gov.org/leadsample) or contact the Water Treatment Plant at 734.994.2840 to arrange pick-up of a testing kit. Other useful information resources include:

- [Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy \(EGLE\) Michigan.gov/MILeadSafe](http://Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy (EGLE) Michigan.gov/MILeadSafe)
- [Reducing Potential Lead Exposure from Drinking Water Fact Sheet \(PDF\)](#)

### Meter Replacement Project

While the COVID-19 pandemic has created hurdles to protect staff and the public, this effort must continue as it is vital to ensuring the ability to deliver safe drinking water to our customers. The city knows the trepidation some might feel letting contractors into your place of business or residence.

The contractor for this project, UMS, is taking precautions to keep you, your employees and family members safe by following strict COVID-19 safety procedures.



*If you're eligible for a free service line replacement, the city will send you a letter. If you don't get a letter, your service line is not galvanized and your line is not eligible for replacement (**that is good news for you**). You can view your material type by using the Service Line Map found at [www.a2gov.org/lcr](http://www.a2gov.org/lcr).*

## SERVICE LINE INVENTORY STATUS UPDATE

# OF LEAD SERVICE LINES		UNKNOWN MATERIAL SERVICE LINES		TOTAL SERVICE LINES	
2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
1	0 known	5,214	4,760	19,960	19,960

Our 2019 CCR was missing the number of lead service lines, number of service lines of unknown material, and the total number of service lines. That information is included above. If you would like a copy of the full 2019 CCR, please contact us at 734.794.6426 or [water@a2gov.org](mailto:water@a2gov.org). The city did not historically keep records of privately owned service lines and is in the process of collecting that data now to update the service line inventory.

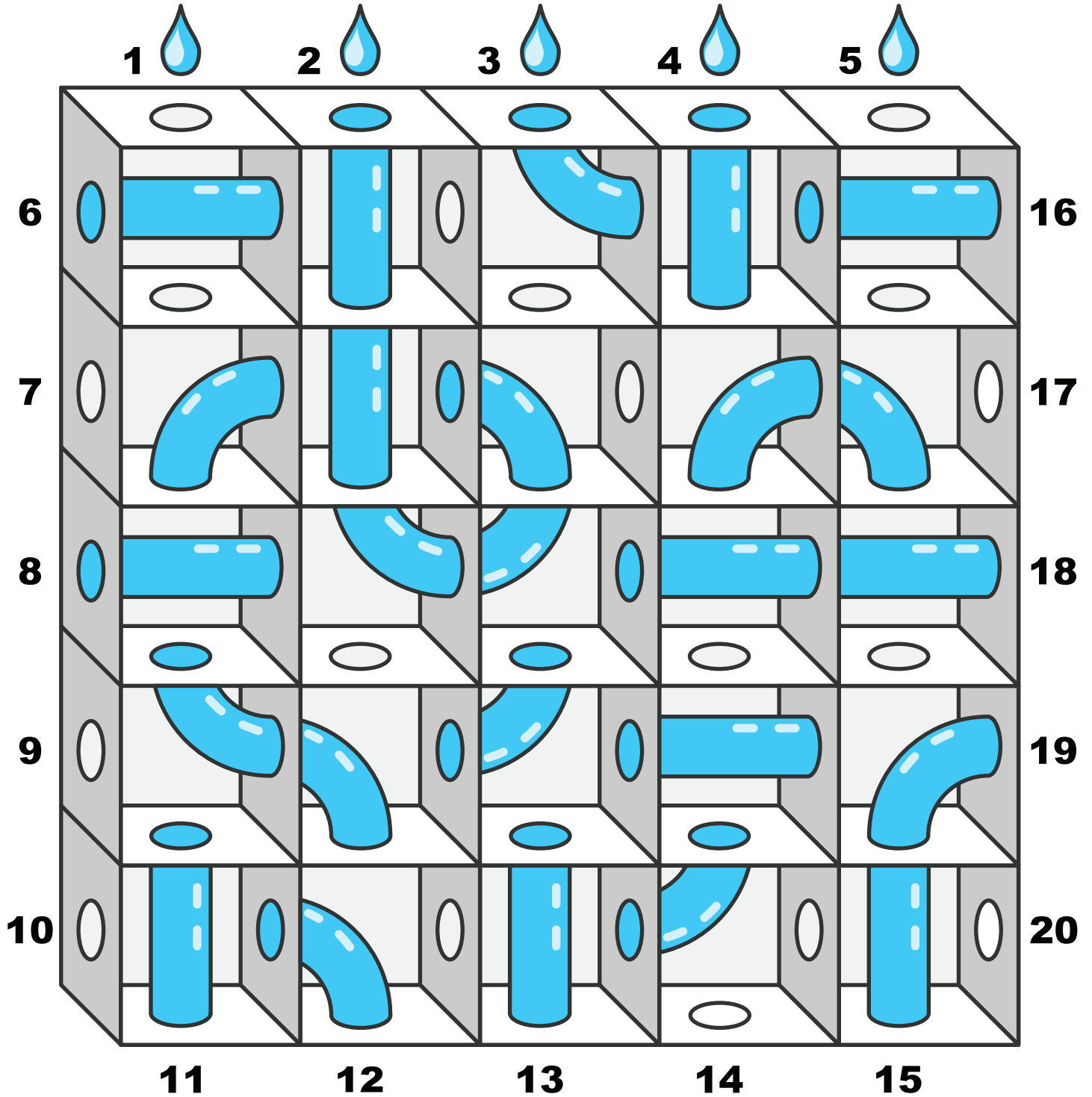
These steps include:

- Physical distancing
- Face coverings
- Use of gloves
- Routine cleaning and disinfecting of equipment
- Daily temperature checks and screening

We understand that some may still feel uncomfortable scheduling an appointment at this time. If so, please contact UMS, using the contact information in the letter you receive, to request temporarily delaying the installation. For details on the project, including an informational video, please visit [www.a2gov.org/meterupgrade](http://www.a2gov.org/meterupgrade).

# KIDS' ACTIVITIES

The front side of this water tank is transparent. Where will the water pour out if poured through hole 1? 2? 3? 4? 5?



ANSWER: 1-7, 2-13, 3-16, 4-6 and 5-17! Congrats. Did you get them all correct?