

CANTON WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FOR 2010

| 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 | 11/2010 | ppm | 4 | 4 | 1.19 | 0.63-1.19 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate | 8/23/2010 | ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.25 | n/a | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Barium | 6/9/2008 | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.01 | n/a | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium | 6/9/2008 | ppb | 50 | 50 | 1 | n/a | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |

| Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection By-Products - Monitoring in Distribution System | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----|---------|--------|------|-----------|----|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | Feb-Nov 2010 | ppb | n/a | 80 | 22.6 | 8.0-40.1 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | Feb-Nov 2010 | ppb | n/a | 60 | 11.2 | 3.7-19.6 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Disinfectant Chlorine | Jan-Dec 2010 | ppm | MRDLG 4 | MRDL 4 | 0.71 | 0.49-0.79 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |

| 2010 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 of Drinking Water | |
| 0.28 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. | | | | |

| 2010 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 | In one month 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 | Entire Year 0 | No | Human waste and animal fecal waste |

| 2008 Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customers' Tap | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--|
| Contaminant | Test Date | Units | Health Goal MCLG | Action Level AL | 90th Percentile Value* | Number of Samples Over AL | Violation yes/no | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Lead | 2008 | ppb | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper | 2008 | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | .053 | 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 |

| 2010 Special Monitoring | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|-----|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Contaminant | MCLG | MCL | Level Detected | Source of Contamination |
| Sodium (ppm) | n/a | n/a | 4.80 | Erosion of natural deposits |



2010 Water Quality Report CANTON COMMUNITY

CANTON'S ANNUAL REPORT

This report represents Canton's required annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) on water quality. The purpose of the report is to inform you about the quality of your drinking water and the services associated with the process. **This report will illustrate that we are providing you a safe and dependable water supply.**

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800/426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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."

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Your source water comes from the Detroit River, situated within the Lake St. Clair, Clinton River, Detroit River, Rouge River, Ecorse River, 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 (DWSD) and the Michigan Public Health Institute performed a source water assessment to determine the susceptibility of potential contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from very low to very high, based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry, and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our Detroit River source water intakes were determined to be highly susceptible to potential contamination. However, all four Detroit water treatment plants that use source water from the Detroit River have historically provided satisfactory treatment of this source water to meet drinking water standards. DWSD has initiated source-water protection activities that include chemical containment, spill response, and a mercury reduction program. DWSD participates in a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit discharge program and has an emergency response management plan.

If you would like more information about this report or a complete copy of this report, please call Canton Township's Public Works Division at 734/397-1011.

CANTON'S WATER SOURCE

Canton purchases its water from the DWSD. Raw water is drawn from the Detroit River from two locations. The water is treated, then transported via large transmission mains to master meter pits in Canton. Pressure and flows are controlled by a series of meters and pressure-reducing valves and delivered via piping to your home.

Weekly water samples are collected by the City of Detroit at various locations in Canton and then tested. Dead-end mains are flushed by Canton's Public Works Division and tested for chlorine levels each quarter.

CANTON MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS

The State of Michigan and the EPA requires water testing on a regular basis to ensure its safety. Canton has met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2010.

YOUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE - YOU CAN HELP KEEP IT THAT WAY

Your activities at home directly affect the quality of the rivers and lakes that are Southeast Michigan's greatest resources. Every ditch, storm drain, and stream in your area empties into a larger waterway. The storm sewer catch basins and ditches at the end of your driveway and along your neighborhood streets empty into either the Lower Rouge River or the Middle Rouge River. Here are some items you can do to keep water safe:

- Select slow-release fertilizers which gradually contribute nitrogen to the grass roots. Slow-release fertilizers protect lakes and streams, promote and protect steady grass growth, and protect microbial life in the soil. Nutrients that reach rivers and lakes can cause excessive weed growth that depletes the oxygen supply for fish and aquatic insects.
- Avoid combination fertilizer and weed control products that often add unnecessary herbicides to the landscape.
- Much of the pollution that makes our rivers and lakes unsafe for swimming and fishing comes from animal waste, lawn and garden fertilizers, and vehicles leaking oil or antifreeze.
- Pesticides, fertilizer, and other improperly applied lawn chemicals can kill beneficial bacteria, insects, and worms while promoting shallow root growth and polluting our water resources.
- Paved surfaces such as sidewalks, roads, roofs, patios, and parking lots allow pollutants to easily get into water instead of filtering through soil. Fertilizers left on sidewalks and driveways can easily wash into storm drains if not swept back onto the lawn.
- Never flush unwanted or expired medication down the toilet. Wastewater treatment facilities can't filter these chemicals out, so many drugs are being detected in drinking water.

For proper disposal of prescription drugs, Wayne County suggests you take all unused, unneeded, or expired prescription drugs out of their original containers; mix the prescription drugs with an undesirable substance, like used coffee grounds, cat litter, or old latex paint and put them in

impermeable, nondescript containers, such as empty cans or sealable bags, further ensuring that the drugs are not divested or accidentally ingested by children or pets; then throw these containers in the trash.

You can also contact your local pharmacy to see if they have a take-back program in place for unused, unneeded, or expired prescription drugs.

PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

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, persons 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/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800/426-4791.

WHAT IS CRYPTOSPORIDIUM?

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Cryptosporidium was detected once, during a twelve-month period at our Detroit River intake plants. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

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. Beginning in July of 2008 - April 2009, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD) began monitoring quarterly for unregulated contaminants under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2). All the UCMR2 contaminants monitored on List 1 and List 2 in 2008-2009 were undetected.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT 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. DWSD 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 two 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 800/426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

CANTON'S VOLUNTARY OUTDOOR WATER USE RESTRICTIONS

In a continued effort to reduce instances of low water pressure and help control future water rate increases, Canton is asking residents and businesses to use voluntary odd/even days for outdoor water usage throughout 2011.

Residents and businesses with odd-numbered addresses are asked to do outdoor watering only on odd-numbered dates. Likewise, those with even-numbered addresses are asked to do outdoor watering only on even numbered dates.

In addition, Canton residents should be completed with outdoor irrigation before 6 am. By watering during these off-peak demand hours, Canton enables all customers to continue receiving an even distribution of water with minimal low-pressure problems. Following the requested water restrictions can also help Canton avoid costly increases from DWSD in the future.

For questions regarding the requested water use restrictions please call the Canton Public Works Division at 734/394-5150.

For questions about this report, call The Canton Public Works Division or the DWSD hotline at 313/267-3626. The following websites also offer additional information about water quality: www.canton-mi.org, www.awwa.org, www.epa.gov/safewater, and www.dwsd.org.

KEYS TO DETECTED CONTAMINANTS TABLE

| Symbol | Abbreviation for | Definition/Explanation |
|--------------|--|---|
| MCLG | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. |
| MCL | Maximum Contaminant Level | The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology |
| 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 |
| 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. |
| ppb | Parts per billion (one in one billion) | The ppb is equivalent to micrograms per liter. A microgram = 1/1000 milligram. |
| ppm | Parts per million (one in one million) | The ppm is equivalent to milligrams per liter. A milligram = 1/1000 gram. |
| NTU | Nephelometric Turbidity Units | Measures the cloudiness of water. |
| ND | Not Detected | |
| 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 requirement 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. |
| TTHM | Total Trihalomethanes | Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total. |
| n/a | Not Applicable | |
| > | Greater Than | |