

6526-15
Exec, ODWMA**DEQFOIA**

Lansing
due 9-30-15

To: Marc Edwards
Subject: RE: FOIA 4

From: Marc Edwards [<mailto:edwardsm@vt.edu>]
Sent: Monday, September 07, 2015 12:42 PM
To: DEQFOIA
Subject: FOIA 4

I request a copy of all documents in MDEQ's possession, discussing the need for corrosion control in Flint River water.

Marc
Marc Edwards
407 Durham Hall
Virginia Tech,
Blacksburg, VA 24061

Also refer to
6429 and 6525

Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, September 28, 2015 3:31 PM
To: Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)
Subject: FW: Call from ACLU reporter about Flint

From: Tommasulo, Karen (DEQ)
Sent: Tuesday, July 07, 2015 10:29 AM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Subject: Call from ACLU reporter about Flint

I got a weird call from a "reporter" with the ACLU asking about Flint drinking water. His name is Curt Guyette, and I'm 98 percent sure it's the same guy who used to work at the Metro Times.

He said he heard from someone at EPA that we use a "flawed methodology" to collect our water samples. We apparently tell people to flush the water from their pipes, let it sit overnight, and then take the sample in the morning. He claims this doesn't measure what's in the main pipes, only in the pipes leading directly to their house. Consequently, he claims, we vastly underestimate lead. Apparently the EPA and Virginia Tech sampled a house using a different methodology and found 13,000 ppb lead.

Additionally, he claimed Flint is not adding corrosion control to their water, and said a city of their size should be doing so by law. But apparently we told Flint they didn't have to.

I didn't offer any comment, just took the message from him. Do you want to talk to him, or does this one need to go to Liane's shop? He's hoping to get ahold of someone today.

586-925-0493

Karen Tommasulo
Public Information Officer
Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
517-284-6716 | 517-599-5733
tommasulok@michigan.gov

Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, September 28, 2015 3:31 PM
To: Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)
Subject: FW: Flint water

From: Tommasulo, Karen (DEQ)
Sent: Wednesday, July 08, 2015 1:47 PM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Subject: FW: Flint water

ACLU guy is back today.

From: Curt Guyette [<mailto:cguyette@aclumich.org>]
Sent: Wednesday, July 08, 2015 1:20 PM
To: Tommasulo, Karen (DEQ)
Subject: Flint water

Hello,

I'm following up on my phone call and email from yesterday about water testing and corrosion control questions regarding Flint.

I'm in my office this afternoon and really need to get a response this afternoon, if that is at all within your power to make happen.

My office number is 313-578-6834.

Thanks for any help you can provide.

Curt Guyette

Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, September 28, 2015 3:38 PM
To: Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)
Subject: FW: Need upate on lead / copper tests for Flint
Attachments: DWSD-CorrosionControlStudy.pdf; Flint lead history.pdf; DWSD-Flint-1993-Lead-Letter.pdf

From: Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, July 24, 2015 3:46 PM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Cc: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Wyant, Dan (DEQ); Pallone, Maggie (DEQ); Prysby, Mike (DEQ); Benzle, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: RE: Need upate on lead / copper tests for Flint

Brad,

As we discussed, the City has completed the last round of monitoring (Jan 1 – June 30, 2015). The last samples came in about a week ago. We have made the compliance determination that the 90th percentile level is 11 parts per billion, which is below the Action Level Standard of 15 parts per billion (there is no Lead maximum contaminant level standard). The federal rule requires measuring lead levels in water from household plumbing materials to determine the corrosivity of the City's water in order to limit exposure.

I have provided a summary of Flint's lead compliance monitoring from the last 20+ years since this regulation started in 1991. The City of Flint itself has never had a 90th percentile level exceed the 15 part per billion action level. Sampling requirements look at the worst case plumbing materials. Samples must be collected in accordance with the regulatory requirements and criteria in order to be used for compliance determinations.

Because the City of Flint serves a population of over 50,000 they are required to have Fully Optimized Corrosion Control. While it is possible to meet the fully optimized requirement without additional treatment, based on their two rounds of sampling since switching to the Flint River, we have determined they did not meet the eligibility for this per the regulation. They now have to complete a study (within 18 months) and are then allowed a period of additional time (2 additional years) to install the selected treatment for Fully Optimized Corrosion Control in accordance with the regulatory requirements. This is what DWSD was required to do back in 1993 – 1997 (see attached letter and study). We are planning to suggest the City directly submit a treatment process to shorten the timeline to achieve full optimization. This letter is currently being drafted but won't be ready to mail out for another week.

Liane and I had a conference call with EPA region V in Chicago on Tuesday to go over all of this and they are in support of these next steps with the City.

The matter will be potentially further complicated when the City switches over to water from the Karegnondi Water Authority next year to re-evaluate the continuing requirement to fully optimize corrosion control.

The DEQ recognizes that there is has been no level of lead exposure determined to be safe, but again the regulation was developed to optimize water corrosivity to limit exposure and the City is following the regulatory requirements.

Lead is not coming from the Flint River or the City's Water Treatment Plant or the public distribution system. It is from lead service lines into homes and from plumbing materials and fixtures within the private property of the household.

As watermain are replaced within the City lead services associated with that section of watermain would be replaced in order to reconnect to City water. This would also place burden on the homeowner to pay for having the service line re-plumbed. However, since 2000 only 16 miles of the City's 500 miles of watermain have been replaced as they did not have the financial means to do so.

Let us know if there are questions or you need any additional information.

Stephen Busch, P.E.
MDEQ Lansing District Coordinator
Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
Lansing and Jackson District Supervisor
517-643-2314
buschs@michigan.gov

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, July 24, 2015 12:09 PM
To: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Cc: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Wyant, Dan (DEQ); Pallone, Maggie (DEQ)
Subject: Need upate on lead / copper tests for Flint

Guys, the Flint Ministers met with the Governor's office again last week. They also brought along some folks from the community – a college prof and a GM engineer – who imparted that 80 water tests in Flint have shown high lead levels.

Could use an upate on the January / june testing results, as well as recap of the December testing numbers, and any overview you can offer to edify this conversation.
Call me or email today if possible. Thanks!
b

Brad Wurfel
Communications Director
Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
517-284-6713
517-230-8006 cell



CITY OF DETROIT
WATER AND SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT
WATER BOARD BUILDING

N. N. Flint #2310
735 RANDOLPH STREET
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226-2830
PHONE 313 • 224 • 4800/224 • 4801
FAX 313 • 224 • 6067

June 10, 1994

To: DWSD Wholesale Customers

RE: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF DETROIT'S CORROSION CONTROL STUDY

Enclosed is a copy of the Executive Summary prepared by our consultant, Tucker, Young, Jackson & Hull, detailing work to date on the Corrosion Control Study performed for Detroit and Detroit's wholesale customers.

The EPA required large utilities to test water samples in highest risk homes for lead and copper content in 1992 to determine if the action levels of 15 micrograms per liter and 1.3 milligrams per liter respectively were exceeded. Detroit complied with this requirement and determined that the action level for lead was exceeded in many communities. Therefore, DWSD conducted and continues to conduct a public education program designed to inform consumers how to reduce their exposure to lead.

The EPA further required large water suppliers to determine if their lead could be less corrosive and, if so, the utility was mandated by the Lead and Copper Rule to determine ways the water could be made less corrosive and report their recommendations to the primary agency. For DWSD, the primary agency is the Michigan Department of Public Health (MDPH).

After several years of study, DWSD is forwarding the complete study findings to the MDPH for their consideration. It was concluded that DWSD could reduce the corrosivity of the water in the most cost effective and efficient manner by the addition of ortho-phosphate, specifically in the form of phosphoric acid. The Executive Summary of these findings is being forwarded to you for your information. The MDPH has until the end of December 1994 to consider DWSD's recommendation. In the interim, DWSD plans on conducting a demonstration test of the corrosion control treatment in our distribution system to further assist the MDPH and to further safeguard public health.

Very truly yours,

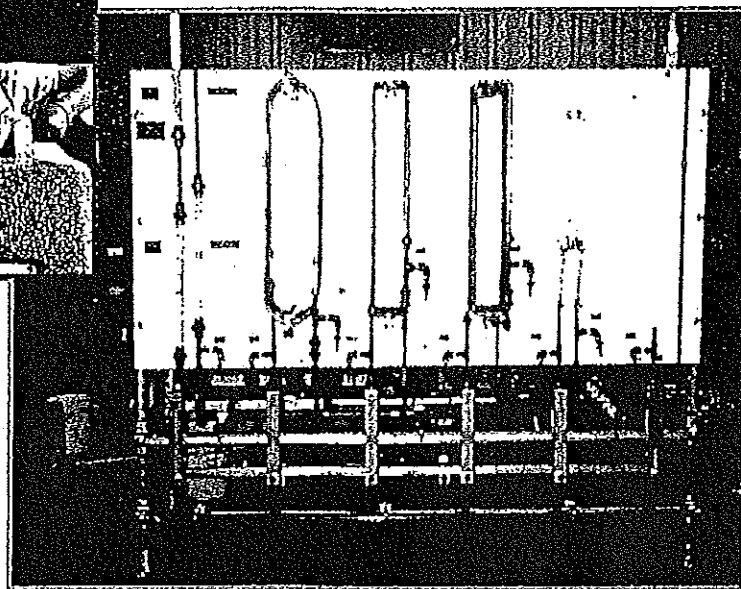
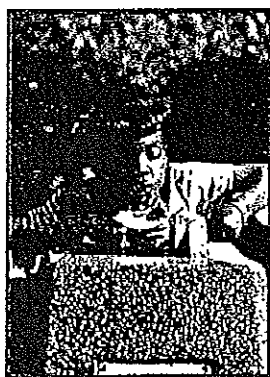
Judith Huddleston for
Irving M. Schüraytz, P.E.
Assistant Director, Water Supply Operations
Kathleen Leavey
Kathleen Leavey
Deputy Director

KL/IMS/JH/cs

DENNIS W. ARCHER, MAYOR

Executive Summary

Lead and Copper Corrosion Control Optimization Study



prepared by

Tucker, Young, Jackson, Tull, Inc., in association with
CH2M HILL, INC., and Economic and Engineering Services, Inc.

May 1994



Detroit Water and Sewerage Department

Introduction

As a result of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1986, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published final drinking water regulations for lead and copper in the June 7, 1991, *Federal Register*. Those regulations, known as the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR), require:

- Tap water monitoring, which is a new approach for water utilities
- Treatment optimization for lead and copper corrosion control
- Public education and lead service line removal if utilities exceed preset lead or copper levels

Large utilities, serving populations greater than 50,000, are required to conduct corrosion control studies to demonstrate that they are either already providing optimal treatment or to determine optimal treatment for their system.

DWSD made necessary public notices and embarked on studies to develop optimal treatment solutions.

In response to the regulations, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD) conducted two rounds of monitoring at home water taps for lead and copper and throughout the distribution systems for other water quality parameters. Monitoring was a cooperative effort between the DWSD, wholesale water customers, and the Michigan Department of Public Health (MDPH). Copper levels were well below EPA limits. Lead levels, however, exceeded EPA action levels

(ALs) and DWSD made necessary public notices and embarked on studies to develop optimal treatment solutions.

Lead exposure sources for humans include air, food, dust, paint, and drinking water. Elevated lead levels in blood have been associated with adverse health effects in humans. Federal health authorities have many programs to reduce lead exposure including low-lead gasoline and reduced lead content in paint. Although drinking water may not be the major source of lead, reducing lead levels in drinking water will have a positive health benefit. An additional benefit of corrosion control is prolonged life for water distribution pipes and home plumbing. This results in lower costs for water utilities and their customers.

In March 1992, the DWSD contracted with Tucker, Young, Jackson, Tull, Inc. (TYJT), in association with CH2M HILL, INC., and Economic and Engineering Services, Inc. (EES), to perform a lead and copper corrosion control study. The purpose of the study was to determine the optimal approach for reducing lead and copper concentrations in DWSD drinking water without adversely affecting other water quality characteristics. Major tasks in this study were to:

- Evaluate existing water quality data, existing distribution system pipe materials and the results of lead and copper sampling
- Identify and analyze feasible and practical treatment methods to reduce lead and copper corrosion (desktop analysis)
- Design and construct a pipe-loop testing apparatus to evaluate treatment alternatives identified in the desktop analysis

- Operate the pipe loops for 1 year to evaluate selected corrosion control treatments on different pipe materials
- Evaluate the effectiveness and feasibility of the tested treatment alternatives in reducing lead and copper concentrations
- Recommend an optimum lead corrosion control treatment
- Develop an implementation plan for full-scale corrosion control facilities

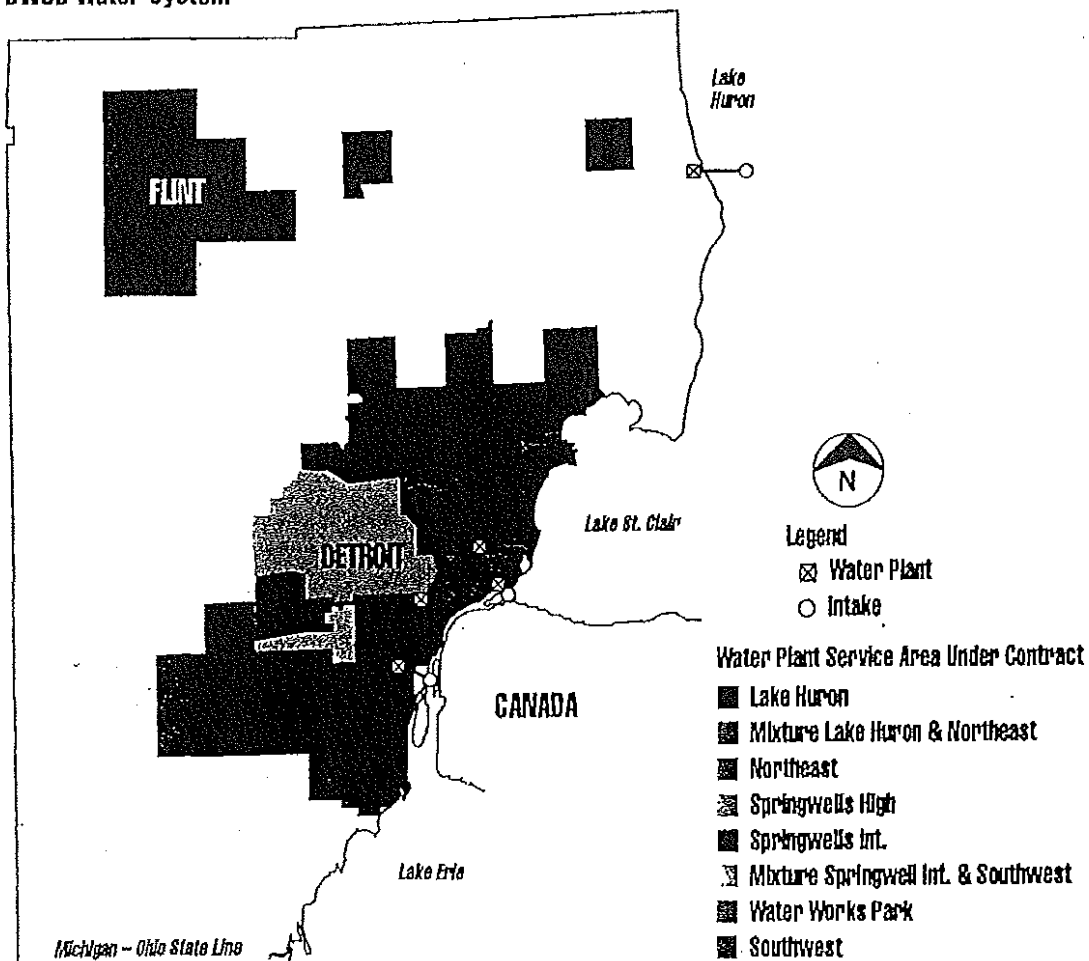
This report presents the results of the DWSD Lead and Copper Corrosion Control Optimization Study.

Existing Conditions

The DWSD obtains water from three intakes. Two of these, the Belle Isle and the Fighting Island Intakes, take water from the Detroit River. The third intake is on Lake Huron. Water is treated at five water treatment plants (WTPs) including the Water Works Park, Southwest, Springwells, Northeast, and Lake Huron WTPs. The water system is shown in Figure ES-1. Treated water from the 5 WTPs is distributed to the City of Detroit and 119 wholesale water customer systems. The DWSD water system serves about 4 million people.

Water leaving the WTPs is of good quality and considered moderately

Figure ES-1
DWSD Water System



corrosive. For example, pH from the five WTPs averages 7.4, alkalinity averages 76 mg/L (CaCO_3), and hardness averages 100 mg/L (CaCO_3). Nevertheless, some increase in lead and copper is resulting from the corrosive action of the water, primarily on service pipe and household plumbing. The main sources of lead are 50:50 lead/tin solder, brass containing lead used in faucets, and lead service lines and plumbing.

The regulation lead AL is 0.015 mg/L at the 90th percentile in home water taps. During the LCR Compliance Monitoring conducted in 1992, DWSD's 90th percentile lead concentration was 0.017 mg/L in the first round and 0.023 mg/L in the second round of sampling (Figure ES-2). Looking at the data in a slightly different manner, 35 to 37 percent of the 119 purveyor water systems exceeded the AL for lead.

For copper, the 90th percentile concentrations were 0.34 and 0.19 mg/L for two rounds of sampling—well below the copper AL of 1.3 mg/L (Figure ES-3). Lead uptake, therefore, is the major concern within the DWSD water system.

Determining the optimal lead control treatment is essential; it is the objective of conducting this corrosion control study. Further, there are an estimated 200,000 lead service lines (LSLs) in DWSD's direct service area and possibly more in areas served by wholesale customers. After corrosion treatment is optimized, the possibility exists that lead ALs may still be over 0.015 mg/L at the 90th percentile. Should this occur, the DWSD would need to embark on a removal program for LSLs, which could cost between \$300 and \$800 million.

Desktop Analysis

To reduce the number of chemicals for long-term testing, a screening analysis was performed using desktop techniques recommended by U.S. EPA. Lead corrosion control treatment methods examined for their applicability to DWSD are as follows:

- Polyphosphates
- Orthophosphates
- Zinc orthophosphate
- Polyphosphate/orthophosphate blends
- Silicates
- pH adjustment
- Alkalinity adjustment
- Calcium adjustment

The main criteria for selecting a lead corrosion control method is performance for lead uptake reduction. Lead corrosion control methods were also evaluated

Figure ES-2
LCR Compliance Monitoring Results for Lead

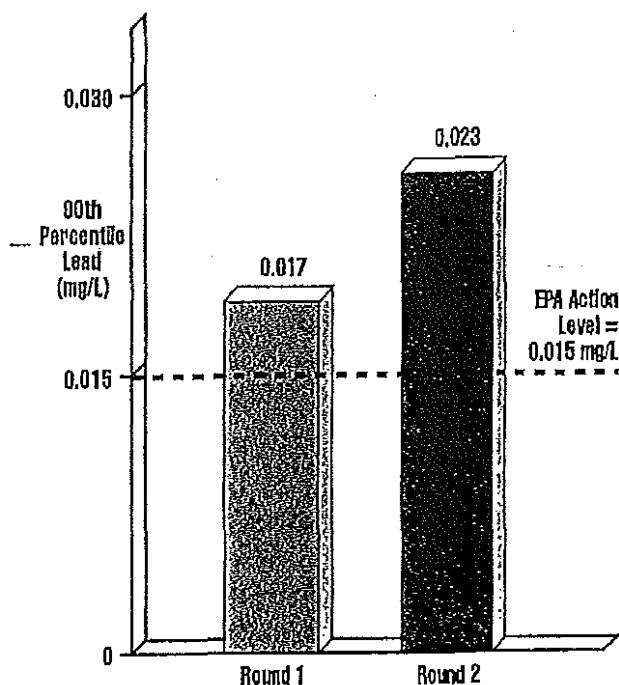
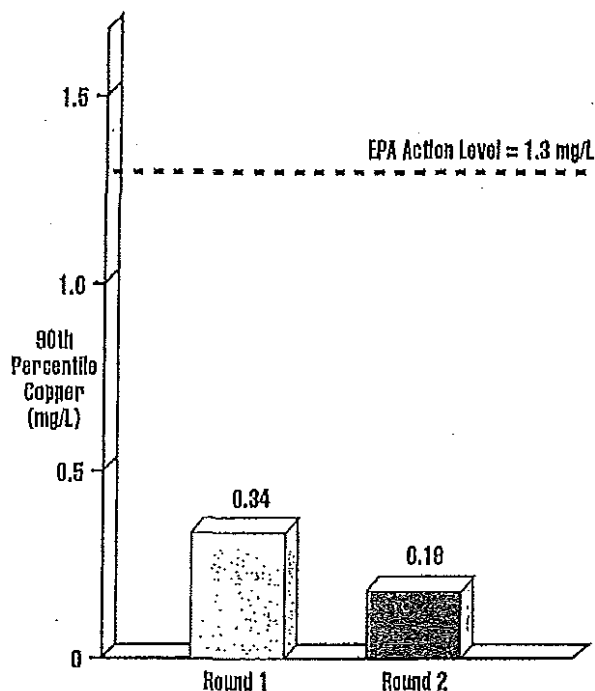


Figure ES-3
LCR Compliance Monitoring Results for Copper



based on effects on other drinking water regulations, industrial water users, wastewater treatment, water quality, water treatment operations, consecutive water systems, and multiple sources of supply and treatment.

Based on this evaluation, the following chemical treatments were eliminated from consideration for pipe-loop testing.

- **Polyphosphates.** These products are primarily used to sequester iron, calcium, and manganese and may actually do more to promote lead corrosion than to prevent it.
- **Polyphosphate/Orthophosphate Blends.** These products have not been proven to be more effective than orthophosphates alone for lead reduction, and their proprietary chemical composition makes selection of the optimum product difficult.

- **Silicates.** Sodium silicate inhibitors require a high dosage for lead control and, based on a survey of major industries, would have significant adverse effects on industrial water users.
- **Alkalinity Adjustment.** This technique would have marginal performance for lead reduction based on DWSD water quality and would be impractical for a system the size of DWSD.
- **Calcium Adjustment to Deposit a Calcium Carbonate Layer.** This technique is not a proven method for lead reduction, and would be difficult to produce a uniform layer throughout a distribution system the size of DWSD. Calcium carbonate deposition, however, can occur when pH is raised for lead reduction. This situation is addressed under the pH adjustment alternative.

Lead corrosion control treatment methods applicable for DWSD water are as follows:

- **Orthophosphates.** These products have been shown to be an effective means of lead reduction for water similar to that of the DWSD.
- **Zinc Orthophosphate.** These products are also a proven method of lead reduction, although there is concern about zinc in industrial water and wastewater.
- **pH adjustment.** This technique is also a proven method of reducing lead solubility, although higher pHs affect some industrial users and can increase calcium carbonate deposition.

A survey of 16 Great Lakes area water utilities using water of similar quality to that of DWSD demonstrated the effectiveness of orthophosphate, zinc orthophosphate, and pH adjustment in reducing lead concentrations at the consumers' taps. Those treatment methods, therefore, were retained for further testing in the pipe-loop apparatus.

Pipe-Loop Testing

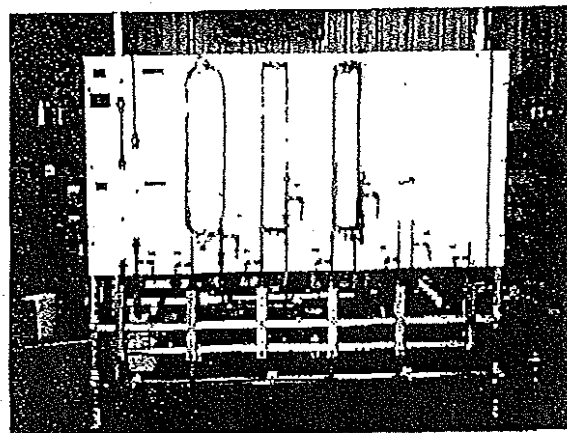
Based on the desktop analysis, it was concluded that the following treatments would be tested in the pipe loops:

- Adjusting pH to 8.1 using sodium hydroxide
- Adjusting pH to 8.7 using sodium hydroxide
- Adding zinc orthophosphate at doses of 0.4 mg/L for zinc and phosphorous (as P)
- Adding orthophosphate using phosphoric acid at a dose of 0.4 mg/L as P

Pipe-loop testing produces information on the corrosion control treatment most likely to effectively reduce lead levels.

It is important to understand that pipe-loop testing is conducted to provide information on the relative effectiveness of corrosion control treatments. The results cannot be used to predict actual lead levels that may occur at customers' taps in the water system. Pipe-loop testing, however, produces information on the corrosion control treatment most likely to effectively reduce lead levels and is an approved optimization technique.

Figure ES-4
Typical Testing Apparatus



A pilot-scale testing apparatus was designed and constructed to test each of the treatment techniques on different pipe materials. Five pipe-loop racks were constructed: one for each of the four methods and another for control (no treatment provided). Each pipe-loop rack included one new lead pipe loop, two identical copper pipe loops with lead soldered joints, one brass tester, and one section of old lead pipe. Three weight loss testers were also included for measuring corrosion rates of steel, galvanized steel, and copper. A typical testing apparatus is shown in Figure ES-4.

The pipe-loop facility was installed in the lower level of the Water Works Park High Service Pump Station and operated from January to November, 1993. After an initial period of passivation, water samples were collected on a weekly basis and analyzed for lead, copper, and zinc. The 1-liter water samples were taken after the water had been in contact with the pipe loop materials for 8 hours. This was done to represent the first-draw sampling required by the LCR. Additional sampling included daily monitoring for pH, chemical doses, and temperature. Disinfection

by-products (DBPs) and pipe insert weight loss were done quarterly. Flavor profile analyses to assess any changes in tastes or odors were run monthly.

Results of pilot testing indicated:

- The inhibitor treatments, zinc orthophosphate, and phosphoric acid are statistically better than the untreated control for both old and new lead piping (Figure ES-5).
- For lead solder and copper piping, the median lead levels were lowest in the water with inhibitors (zinc

orthophosphate and phosphoric acid), but only the phosphoric acid results were statistically better than the other loops (Figure ES-6).

- For brass, the results indicated that the treatments were no better than the control; however, lead levels were near the detection limit in the brass testers (Figure ES-6).
- Zinc orthophosphate and phosphoric acid were also found to be the most effective treatments in reducing copper (Figure ES-7).

Figure ES-5
Relative Lead Levels from Lead Pipe

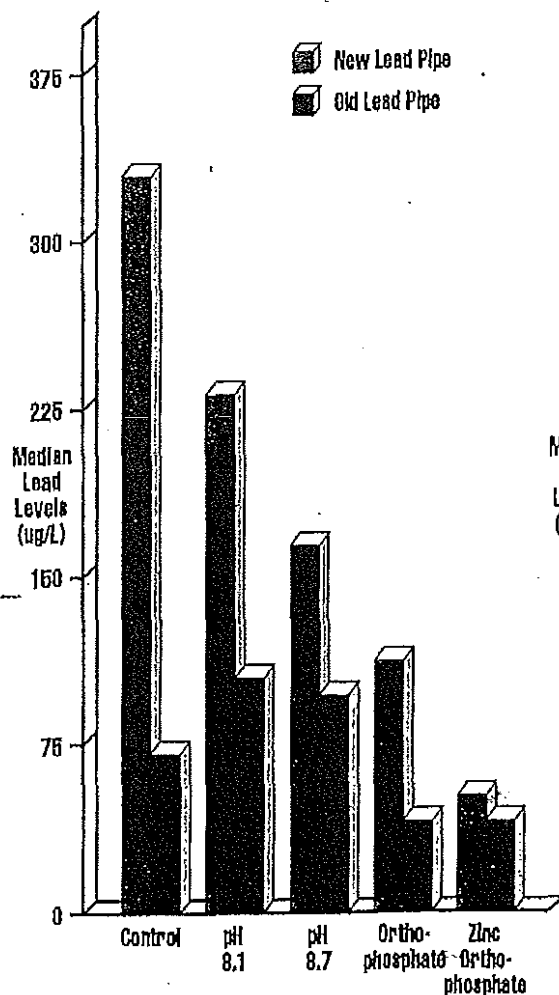


Figure ES-8
Relative Lead Levels from Soldered Copper and Brass

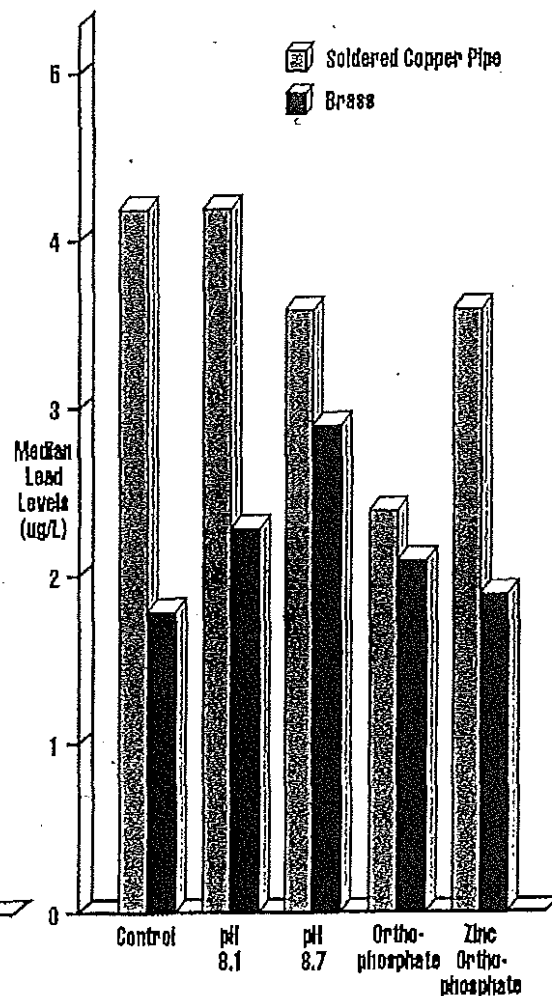
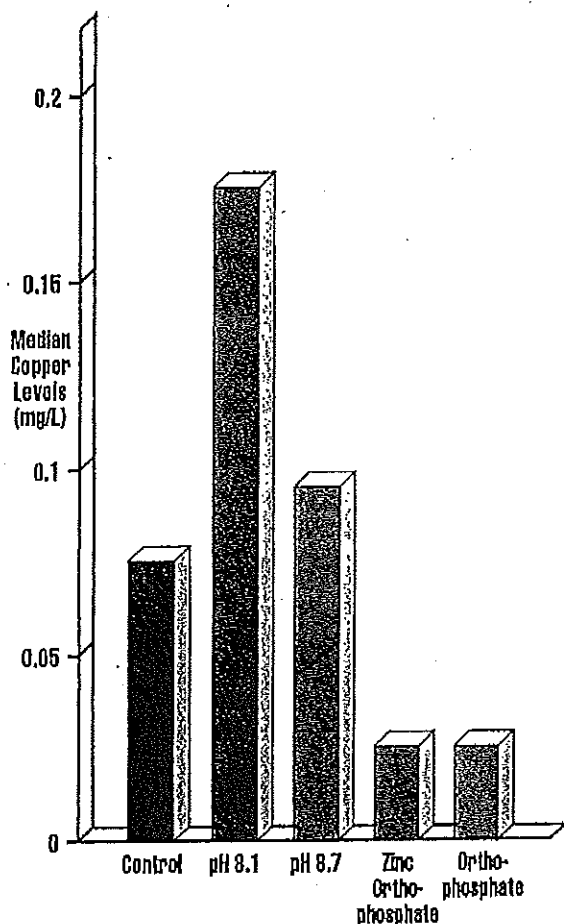


Figure ES-7
Relative Copper Levels from Copper Pipe



- DBPs were increased for the pH adjustment treatments as expected. The DBPs formed as a result of this increase, however, did not exceed EPA-proposed limits. The orthophosphate and zinc orthophosphate did not increase DBPs.
- None of the corrosion control treatments had an adverse effect on the taste and odor of the water produced.

Evaluating Corrosion Control Treatment

The four corrosion control treatments tested in the pipe loops were evaluated based on the following criteria:

- Performance for lead uptake reduction
- Feasibility of implementation within regulatory and functional constraints
- Reliability in terms of operational consistency and continuous corrosion control protection
- Cost

Pipe-loop data analyses indicated orthophosphate and zinc orthophosphate are most likely to yield the best results for lead reduction. pH adjustment was not as effective for lead control. Orthophosphate and zinc orthophosphate were effective at reducing copper levels.

A feasibility analysis indicated that industrial water users would be affected adversely by zinc or a higher water pH. Wastewater operations would be adversely affected by zinc and orthophosphates loadings. There were no major effects of corrosion control treatment on drinking water regulations. pH adjustment could, however, decrease disinfection effectiveness and increase DBP formation.

The reliability of zinc orthophosphate and sodium hydroxide chemicals is less than would be expected for orthophosphates. Zinc orthophosphate is a proprietary chemical with price and supply constraints. Sodium hydroxide availability and price depend on market conditions. Orthophosphate (phosphoric acid) is available as a generic chemical and is commonly used in the food and beverage

age industry; therefore, price and availability are more stable. From a WTP-operations standpoint, pH adjustment is less reliable because pH can change with raw water quality and treatment conditions.

The chemical cost of each treatment alternative is shown in Figure ES-8. Phosphoric acid addition is less than half the cost of pH adjustment to 8.1, the next lowest chemical cost. This represents an

average cost savings of about \$2,400 per day. Phosphoric acid could save the DWSD about \$10 million in present worth in the next 20 years compared to the next lowest cost alternative.

Selecting Corrosion Control Treatment

The relative ranking of alternatives for the four criteria (performance, feasibility, reliability, cost) is summarized in Figure ES-9. Values of 1 through 4 were assigned for each treatment alternative in each criteria category (1 was best; 4 worst). Because performance for lead reduction was the main criteria, it was given a weight of 2. Each of the other criteria was given a weight of 1.

Orthophosphates were ranked highest overall. Zinc orthophosphate was second, mainly because of its adverse effects on industry, wastewater plant operations, and higher costs. pH adjustment was ranked lowest because it is less effective for lead reduction, less reliable, and demonstrates more adverse effects on industry and drinking water regulatory compliance.

Orthophosphates were selected as the optimal treatment alternative for full-scale lead corrosion control.

Based on corrosion control theory, comparison with analogous water systems, and the extensive pilot plant studies, orthophosphates were selected as the optimal treatment alternative for full-scale lead corrosion control.

Figure ES-8
Treatment Alternatives Costs

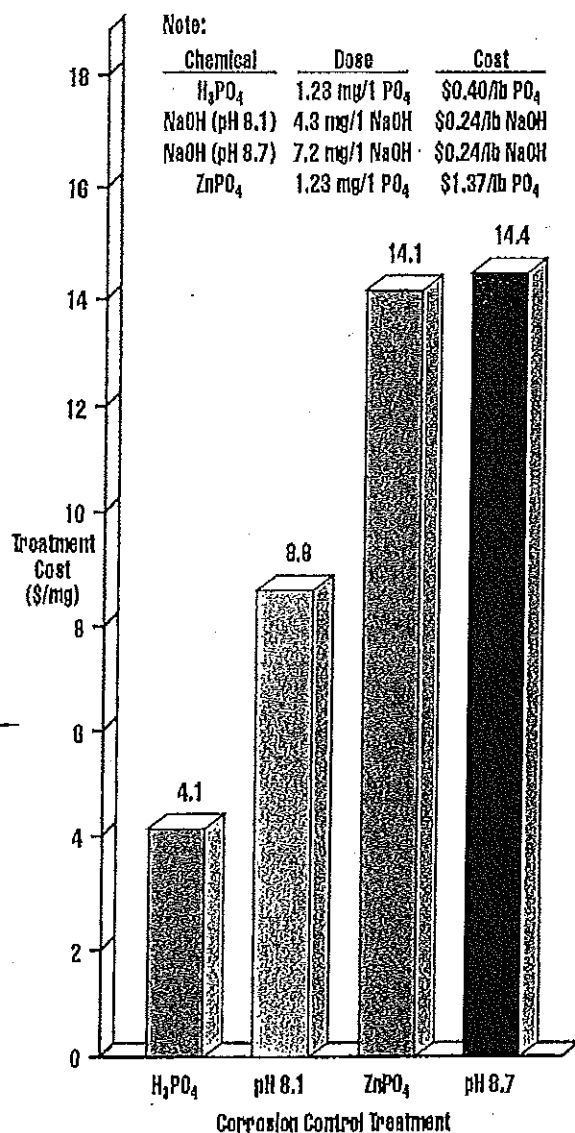


Figure ES-9
Alternatives Ranking
by Criteria

Treatment	Evaluation Criteria				Weighted
	Performance wt.= 2	Feasibility wt.= 1	Reliability wt.= 1	Cost wt.= 1	
Phosphoric Acid	2	1	1	1	7
Zinc Orthophosphate	1	4	2	3	11
pH 8.1	4	2	3	2	15
pH 8.7	3	3	4	4	17

Legend: 1 = Best; 4 = Worst

Phosphoric acid is the recommended form of adding orthophosphate. It is a generic chemical and can be bid competitively. It does not add sodium to the water and costs less than any other form of orthophosphate. In addition, the finished water pH is already in the optimal range for lead solubility reduction by phosphates, so pH adjustment is not required.

The recommended dose of phosphoric acid is 1.2 mg/L as P for initial passivation and a sustained dose of 0.4 mg/L as P for maintaining control of lead uptake. Values may be adjusted based on full-scale results.

Full-Scale Implementation

The LCR requires optimal corrosion control treatment installation by January 1, 1997. To meet this deadline, the implementation schedule in Figure ES-10 is proposed. The first element of implementation is to conduct full-scale demonstration testing in the distribution system served

by one of the WTPs before installing chemical feed facilities in the other four plants. Operation of lead corrosion control facilities at all plants is planned for May 1996. This will provide additional time to optimize the system before lead monitoring is required in 1997.

The chemical equipment required for each WTP is summarized in Table ES-1. A schematic of a typical liquid chemical system is shown in Figure ES-11.

The cost of lead corrosion control chemicals is estimated to be about \$0.87 per year per household.

The estimated capital cost for corrosion control facilities at the five WTPs is \$3,740,000. The estimated cost of chemicals is \$868,000 per year. The cost of lead corrosion control chemicals is estimated to be about \$0.87 per year per household.

A monitoring program will be established before and after corrosion control treatment is implemented to determine performance for lead reduction and effects on other water quality parameters. If lead is reduced to below the EPA AL of 0.015 mg/L for two consecutive 6-month monitoring periods, other methods

of lead reduction, such as removing lead service lines, will not be required.

If the lead AL is still exceeded after optimization and stabilization, a program for lead service line removal should be developed in addition to an ongoing public education program.

Operation of lead corrosion control facilities at all plants is planned for May 1996.

Figure ES-10
Implementation Schedule

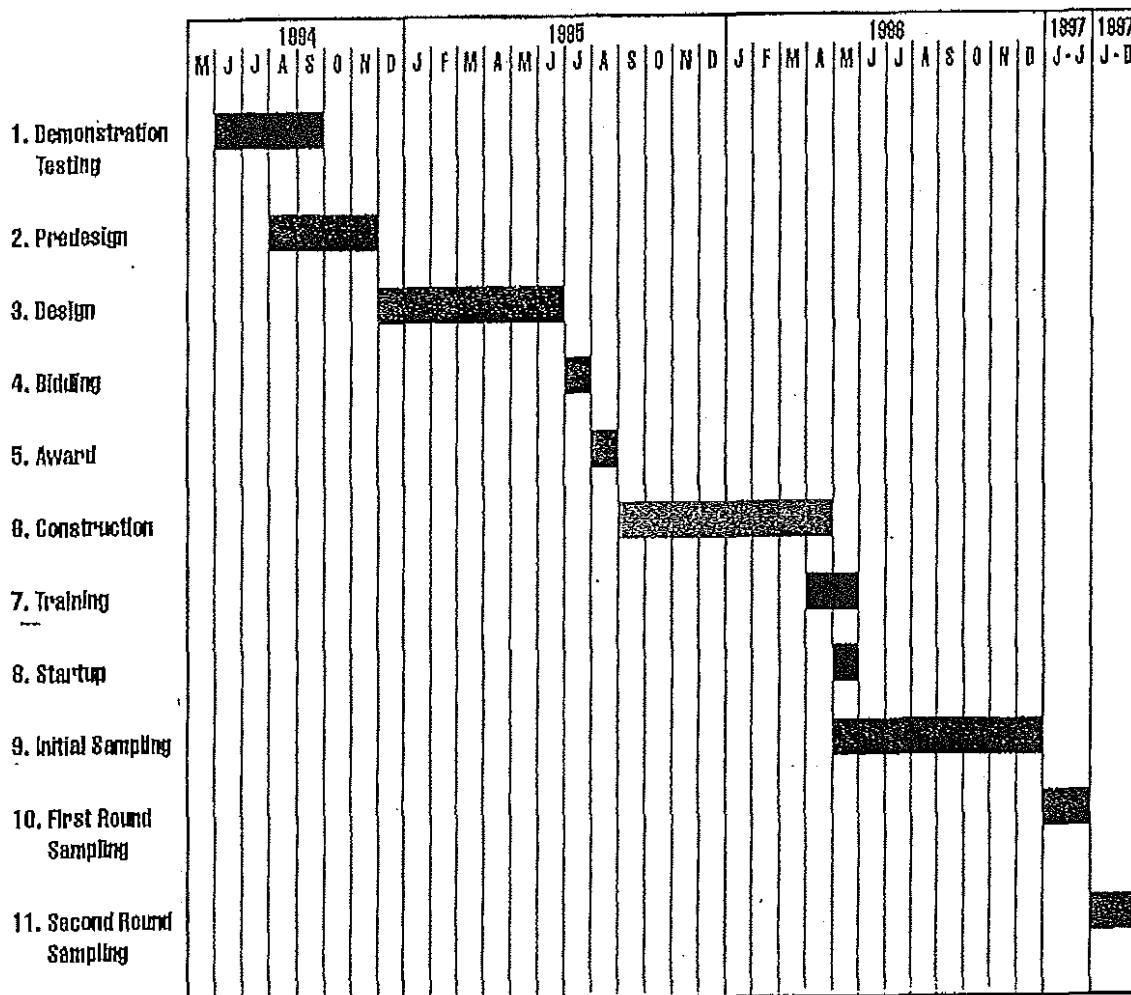
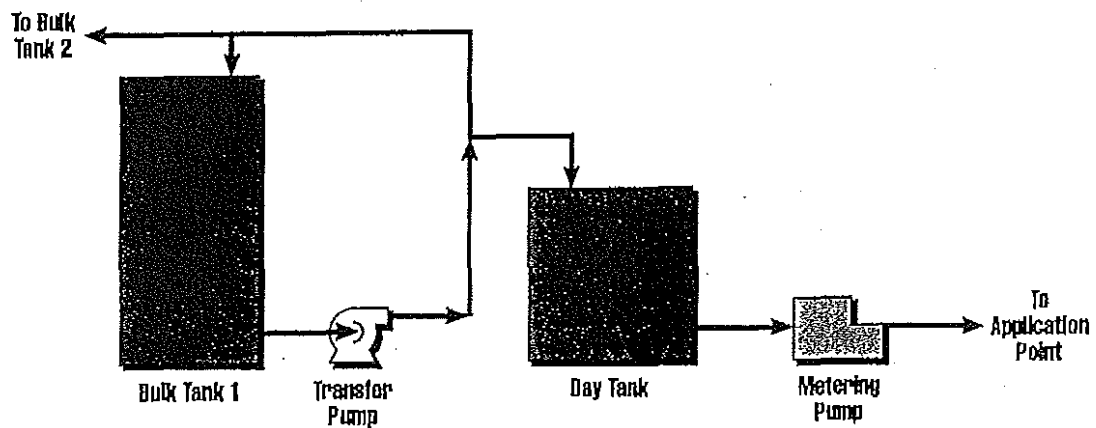


Table ES-1
Chemical Equipment Summary

	Southwest Water Plant	Water Works Park Water Plant	Northeast Water Plant	Springwells Water Plant	Lake Huron Water Plant
Number of bulk tanks	2	2	2	2	2
Bulk tank capacity, each (gal)	4,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	4,000
Number of day tanks	1	1	1	1	1
Day tank capacity (gal)	200	200	200	400	200
Number of feeders	3	3	3	3	3
Feeder capacity, each (gpd)	1 @ 200 2 @ 650	1 @ 300 2 @ 650	1 @ 250 2 @ 800	1 @ 600 2 @ 1,500	1 @ 350 2 @ 650
Number of transfer pumps	2	2	2	2	2
Transfer pump capacity each (gpm)	15	15	15	30	15

Figure ES-11
Liquid Chemical System Schematic



City of Flint Lead and Copper Rule Monitoring History						
Monitoring Period	90th Percentile (parts per billion)	Number of Samples above 15 ppb	Samples Required	Samples Collected	Required Frequency	
Jan. - June 2015	11 ppb	6	60	68		*Unofficial
July - Dec. 2014	6 ppb	2	100	100	6 months	
New Source and Treatment - Flint River and Flint WTP						
June - Sept. 2011	0 ppb	0	23	23	3 years	
June - Sept. 2008	0 ppb	0	33	33	3 years	
June - Sept. 2005	1.4 ppb	0	33	33	3 years	
June - Sept. 2002	4 ppb	1	33	33	3 years	
June - Sept. 2001	4.4 ppb	0	33	33	1 year	
June - Sept. 2000	7 ppb	2	33	33	1 year	
Jan. - June 1999	5 ppb	0	33	33	1 year	
July - Dec. 1998	7.4 ppb	1	33	33	6 months	
July - Dec. 1997	5 ppb	1	33	33	6 months	
Jan. - June 1997	4.5 ppb	1	33	33	6 months	
DWSD Study and OCC Treatment						
July - Dec. 1992	14.4 ppb	3	33	33	6 months	
Jan. - June 1992	15 ppb	4	33	33	6 months	

STATE OF MICHIGAN



JOHN ENGLER, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

3423 N. LOGAN/MARTIN L. KING JR., BLVD.
P.O. BOX 30195, LANSING, MICHIGAN 48909

Vernice Davis Anthony, Director

March 15, 1993

City of Flint
1101 South Saginaw Street
Flint, Michigan 48502

WSSN: 2310

Attention: Mr. Charles Smith, Utilities Superintendent

Subject: Lead/Copper Monitoring

Gentlemen:

We have reviewed the results of the second round of the lead and copper monitoring completed for your water supply for the period of July 1, 1992, through December 31, 1992. The samples were collected and analyzed to comply with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Regulation. The action levels specified in the regulation require that the 90th percentile results from the distribution system samples for lead and copper not exceed 15 and 1300 ug/l, respectively.

Since the 90th percentile lead level for your water system is 14.4 ug/l, the lead action level of 15 ug/l has not been exceeded. Also, the 90th percentile copper level was significantly below the copper action level of 1300 ug/l. This means that your water system has met both action levels for the first two monitoring periods.

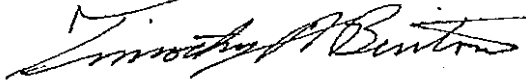
Although many of the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD) customers have met the action levels, DWSD is required to conduct a study to determine whether their water treatment processes can be improved to further reduce corrosion. The study is to be completed by July 1, 1994, and any recommended treatment modifications must be in place by January 1, 1997.

City of Flint
Page 2
March 15, 1993

Further monitoring of your water system for lead and copper will not be required until the DWSD study is complete and any additional corrosion control treatment has begun. We will inform you when monitoring is again required. This may be as late as January 1997.

If you have any questions, please call me at (517) 335-8309.

Sincerely,



Timothy A. Benton, P.E.
District Engineer
Division of Water Supply
Bureau of Environmental and
Occupational Health

TAB:im

cc: John Weisenberger, Water Plant Supervisor
cc: Genesee County Health Department

Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, September 28, 2015 3:36 PM
To: Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)
Subject: FW: Need upate on lead / copper tests for Flint

From: Muchmore, Dennis (GOV)
Sent: Friday, July 24, 2015 6:16 PM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ); Saxton, Thomas (Treasury); Wyant, Dan (DEQ)
Cc: Hollins, Harvey (GOV)
Subject: RE: Need upate on lead / copper tests for Flint

Thanks.

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, July 24, 2015 4:18 PM
To: Saxton, Thomas (Treasury); Muchmore, Dennis (GOV); Wyant, Dan (DEQ)
Subject: FW: Need upate on lead / copper tests for Flint

Guys, here's an update and some clarification on the lead situation in Flint. Please limit this information to internal for now.

By the tenants of the federal statute, the city is in compliance for lead and copper. That aside, they have not optimized their water treatment (for the most part, this means adding phosphates to minimize the degree that the water Ph mobilizes lead and copper in people's home plumbing).

Compliance with the standard started with testing. A June-December run of tests (all in homes with lead in their premise plumbing) concluded in December. Another January – June round of sampling concluded last month. Everything checks out in terms of compliance, but now the next step is optimizing the water supply.

So, In about two weeks, DEQ will be sending a formal communication about the optimizing issue. The federal program has long timelines for action. A community water supplier gets 18 months to study the options, and two years thereafter to implement water system optimization measures.

My point: Conceivably, by the time we're halfway through the first timeline, the city will begin using a new water source with KWA ... and conceivably, the whole process starts all over again.

In terms of near-future issues, the bottom line is that residents of Flint do not need to worry about lead in their water supply, and DEQ's recent sampling does not indicate an eminent health threat from lead or copper. That said, anyone with lead pipes in their premise plumbing (this translates to tens of thousands of homes in our older urban centers, btw) should at least be aware that they have them, and to some limited degree that's going to impart minute parts per billion of lead in water no matter what. Its why nobody uses lead water pipes anymore.

The long version of this note is below. Let's connect next week. I'd like some thoughts about what more the state could be doing – most immediately, to convey the results of our testing and tell the story to the residents of Flint in an effort to quell some fears.

Thanks!

b

From: Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, July 24, 2015 3:46 PM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Cc: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Wyant, Dan (DEQ); Pallone, Maggie (DEQ); Prysby, Mike (DEQ); Benzle, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: RE: Need update on lead / copper tests for Flint

Brad,

As we discussed, the City has completed the last round of monitoring (Jan 1 – June 30, 2015). The last samples came in about a week ago. We have made the compliance determination that the 90th percentile level is 11 parts per billion, which is below the Action Level Standard of 15 parts per billion (there is no Lead maximum contaminant level standard). The federal rule requires measuring lead levels in water from household plumbing materials to determine the corrosivity of the City's water in order to limit exposure.

I have provided a summary of Flint's lead compliance monitoring from the last 20+ years since this regulation started in 1991. The City of Flint itself has never had a 90th percentile level exceed the 15 part per billion action level. Sampling requirements look at the worst case plumbing materials. Samples must be collected in accordance with the regulatory requirements and criteria in order to be used for compliance determinations.

Because the City of Flint serves a population of over 50,000 they are required to have Fully Optimized Corrosion Control. While it is possible to meet the fully optimized requirement without additional treatment, based on their two rounds of sampling since switching to the Flint River, we have determined they did not meet the eligibility for this per the regulation. They now have to complete a study (within 18 months) and are then allowed a period of additional time (2 additional years) to install the selected treatment for Fully Optimized Corrosion Control in accordance with the regulatory requirements. This is what DWSD was required to do back in 1993 – 1997 (see attached letter and study). We are planning to suggest the City directly submit a treatment process to shorten the timeline to achieve full optimization. This letter is currently being drafted but won't be ready to mail out for another week.

Liane and I had a conference call with EPA region V in Chicago on Tuesday to go over all of this and they are in support of these next steps with the City.

The matter will be potentially further complicated when the City switches over to water from the Karegnondi Water Authority next year to re-evaluate the continuing requirement to fully optimize corrosion control.

The DEQ recognizes that there is has been no level of lead exposure determined to be safe, but again the regulation was developed to optimize water corrosivity to limit exposure and the City is following the regulatory requirements.

Lead is not coming from the Flint River or the City's Water Treatment Plant or the public distribution system. It is from lead service lines into homes and from plumbing materials and fixtures within the private property of the household.

As watermain are replaced within the City lead services associated with that section of watermain would be replaced in order to reconnect to City water. This would also place burden on the homeowner to pay for having the service line re-plumbed. However, since 2000 only 16 miles of the City's 500 miles of watermain have been replaced as they did not have the financial means to do so.

Let us know if there are questions or you need any additional information.

Stephen Busch, P.E.
MDEQ Lansing District Coordinator
Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
Lansing and Jackson District Supervisor
517-643-2314
buschs@michigan.gov

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, July 24, 2015 12:09 PM
To: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Cc: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Wyant, Dan (DEQ); Pallone, Maggie (DEQ)
Subject: Need upate on lead / copper tests for Flint

Guys, the Flint Ministers met with the Governor's office again last week. They also brought along some folks from the community – a college prof and a GM engineer – who imparted that 80 water tests in Flint have shown high lead levels.

Could use an upate on the January / june testing results, as well as recap of the December testing numbers, and any overview you can offer to edify this conversation.
Call me or email today if possible. Thanks!
b

Brad Wurfel
Communications Director
Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
517-284-6713
517-230-8006 cell

Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, September 28, 2015 3:39 PM
To: Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)
Subject: FW: Flint Lead Monitoring Letter
Attachments: City of Flint PbCu15 8_17_15.pdf

From: Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, August 17, 2015 2:36 PM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Cc: Sygo, Jim (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ); Cook, Pat (DEQ); Prysby, Mike (DEQ); Rosenthal, Adam (DEQ); Pallone, Maggie (DEQ); Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Subject: Flint Lead Monitoring Letter

Brad,

As there has been much interest regarding lead related to Flint drinking water, I have attached our latest letter which covers the most recent January – June 2015 monitoring period. The City is in compliance with the 15 part per billion action level for lead. Yet based on these results, the treatment cannot be deemed to provide fully optimized corrosion control treatment, and the City will need to recommend additional treatment to achieve this optimization under the Lead and Copper Rule requirements established under the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act. This is all spelled out in the attached letter.

If you have any questions or would like any additional information you may contact me at the number below.

Stephen Busch, P.E.
MDEQ Lansing District Coordinator
Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
Lansing and Jackson District Supervisor
517-643-2314
buschs@michigan.gov



RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
LANSING DISTRICT OFFICE



DAN WYANT
DIRECTOR

August 17, 2015

Mr. Brent Wright
City of Flint - DPW
Flint Water Plant
4500 North Dort Highway
Flint, Michigan 48505

Dear Mr. Wright:

SUBJECT: Flint, City of WSSN: 02310
Lead and Copper Monitoring of Drinking Water Taps

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance (ODWMA), received your report for the monitoring period January 1, 2015, through June 30, 2015.

Action Levels	Results this monitoring period			
	90th Percentile	# of Samples Above Action Level	# of Samples Required	# of Samples Collected
Lead 15 parts per billion (ppb)	11 ppb	6	60	69
Copper 1.3 parts per million (ppm)	0.16 ppm	0	60	69

Ninety percent or more of the sites you tested are within action levels under the administrative rules promulgated under the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended (Act 399). These results must be reported on your 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) due to our office, your customers, and the local health department, by July 1, 2016. Also include the following statement in the CCR, regardless of the lead and copper levels:

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 Flint 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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.

Mr. Brent Wright

2

August 17, 2015

Recent changes to the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) require the water supply to provide individual lead tap results to people who receive water from sites that were sampled, even if lead was not detected, within 30 days of learning of results. You must also send us a certification that you met all the delivery requirements along with a sample copy of your customer notice by three months after the end of the monitoring period. To download the *Lead and Copper Report and Consumer Notice of Lead Result Certificate* in Microsoft Word or PDF format, visit <http://www.michigan.gov/deq>. Click on Water, Drinking Water, Community Water Supply, and Reporting Forms under the Manuals, Forms and Brochures heading. Water supplies that fail to distribute the Consumer Notice of Lead Results must include the following statement in their CCR, "During the year, we failed to provide lead results to persons served at the sites that were tested as required by the Lead and Copper Rule."

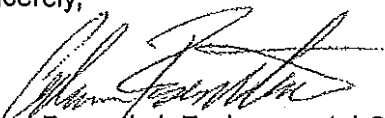
While the City's LCR compliance monitoring has continued to meet action level requirements, the LCR also requires all large systems (those serving over 50,000 people) to optimize corrosion control regardless of their 90th percentile lead concentration. One way to demonstrate fully optimized corrosion control treatment is through two consecutive six month rounds of LCR compliance monitoring in which the difference between the 90th percentile level and the highest source water lead concentration is less than the Practical Quantitative Level for lead (0.005 milligrams per liter). Since the City did not meet these criteria in both the July – December 2014, and January – June 2015, sampling periods, the City must now recommend a treatment to fully optimize corrosion control treatment within six months in accordance with requirements under Act 399, Administrative Rule 604f (R 325.10604f). **This recommendation must be provided to our office as soon as possible, but no later than January 1, 2016.**

However, given the past use of phosphate treatment by the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD) to fully optimize corrosion control treatment when the City was a wholesale customer of DWSD, the ODWMA recommends the City select this as its recommended treatment option, and begin implementation as soon as possible to address ongoing concerns by customers regarding lead levels within their premise plumbing systems. Under the second step of this Rule, the DEQ can specify optimal corrosion control treatment.

Our office will inform you when monitoring needs to be conducted as part of the optimization of the implemented corrosion control treatment. Customer requested samples for lead shall continue to be collected and analyzed. Please make every attempt to select the same sites used in the previous monitoring period, giving Tier 1 sites first priority. If original sites are unavailable, select replacement sites based on the Tier 1, 2, and 3 criteria.

Please contact me at 517-284-6644 or rosenthala@michigan.gov at your earliest convenience to discuss how the City will be complying with the above requirements.

Sincerely,



Adam Rosenthal, Environmental Quality Analyst
Lansing District Office
Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance

cc: Mr. Michael Glasgow, City of Flint

Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, September 28, 2015 3:30 PM
To: Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)
Subject: FW: LeeAnn Walters Draft

From: Brown, Eric (GOV)
Sent: Thursday, August 27, 2015 3:20 PM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Subject: Re: LeeAnn Walters Draft

Very helpful, thanks

Sent from my mobile device

On Aug 27, 2015, at 3:14 PM, Wurfel, Brad (DEQ) <WurfelB@michigan.gov> wrote:

Don't know what it is, but I know what it's not. The key to lead and copper in drinking water is that it's not in the source water, or even the transmission lines (most of which are cast iron). It's in the premise plumbing (people's homes). The reason statute requires operators of large systems to test for lead & copper in homes when they switch sources is because large systems inevitably means old neighborhoods, where there's likely a lead connection line to the homes or lead pipes in the premise plumbing (or lead in the solder of copper lines installed before the mid-1990s), and what we're checking for is whether the Ph of the new source water is mobilizing lead in the pipes.

Ironically, the leading fix for it is adding phosphate (ironic because we're fighting to reduce phosphorus in surface water all over the state, but particularly in the Western Lake Erie Basin). The phosphate smooths the water and reduces the interaction.

In accordance with statute, we sent Flint a letter early this month saying they passed muster on the two required rounds of lead and copper tests, but we still want them to 'optimize' their system (phosphates). By law, they now have 18 months to create an optimization plan, and something like two years thereafter to implement that plan. But they're going to switch sources again in June / July of next year, which starts the whole process over again. Such is the wisdom and flexibility of the federal statute ...

This person is the one who had EPA lead specialist come to her home and do tests, then released an unvetted draft of his report (that EPA apologized to us profusely for) to the resident, who shared it with the ACLU, who promptly used it to continue raising hell with the locals.

Bottom line is that folks in Flint are upset – because they pay a ton for water and many of them don't trust the water they're getting – and they're confused, in no small part because various groups have worked hard at keeping them confused and upset. We get it. The state is trying like mad get the word out that we're working on every aspect of the health safety of local water that we can manage, and the system needs a lot of work

(because the city didn't do any discernable maintenance for nearly 40 years and the transmission lines are falling apart), but it's been rough sledding with a steady parade of community groups keeping everyone hopped-up and misinformed.

Tell me what I can do to help you with the Peters' meeting, or anything else.

b

From: Brown, Eric (GOV)
Sent: Thursday, August 27, 2015 2:55 PM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Subject: RE: LeeAnn Walters Draft

So this resident's lead levels are much higher than the 90th percentile mentioned in the previous email. What is the discrepancy?

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Thursday, August 27, 2015 2:00 PM
To: Brown, Eric (GOV) <BrownE15@michigan.gov>
Subject: FW: LeeAnn Walters Draft

Letter to a very vocal resident that went out this week. This may be what Peters' office is wanting to discuss with you. This letter has some really useful info on lead and copper testing.

b

From: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, August 24, 2015 1:10 PM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Cc: Devereaux, Tracy Jo (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ); Sygo, Jim (DEQ); Shaler, Karen (DEQ)
Subject: RE: LeeAnn Walters Draft

When you say they should see it as well. Do you mean see the draft or be cc'd on the e-mail?

If the former, do you wish to share it with them?

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, August 24, 2015 11:22 AM
To: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Cc: Devereaux, Tracy Jo (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ); Sygo, Jim (DEQ); Shaler, Karen (DEQ)
Subject: RE: LeeAnn Walters Draft

Comprehensive. Thanks for sharing this, Liane. Lots of important information here. I'd suggest that Harvey Hollins and Dennis Muchmore need to see it as well.

b

From: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, August 24, 2015 10:37 AM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Cc: Devereaux, Tracy Jo (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ); Sygo, Jim (DEQ); Shaler, Karen (DEQ)
Subject: RE: LeeAnn Walters Draft

Brad – below is our draft response to Ms. Walters in followup to our meeting at the Governor's Office. Thought you might like to review the draft before we send it out. Also, is there anyone else that should see this before it is sent?

Dear Ms. Walters,

I wanted to update you regarding our Department's findings related to questions raised during our meeting at the Governor's office on August 4. I apologize for the delay in getting back to you.

Lead and Copper Monitoring

Regarding Flint lead and copper compliance monitoring for the January – June 2015 period, the City has confirmed that all lead and copper samples collected throughout the City, whether routine sites or customer requests, were sent to the State of Michigan lab for analysis. Individual sample results are provided to the property owner within 30 days of receiving the lab results in accordance with the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act (Public Act 399, 1976 Administrative Rule 410(5)). Results from the State of Michigan lab are provided directly to our Office.

Staff have confirmed that the lead 90th percentile compliance calculation of 11 parts per billion is based on 69 samples that met the appropriate sampling location site criteria, and met the sample collection site and collection protocol requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act for this monitoring period. A minimum of 60 samples were required for this monitoring period. As indicated during the meeting, the City's sampling for lead complies with the Action Level standard of 15 parts per billion, but based on the population served by the City and these results, the City will need to make a recommendation to the MDEQ on how they will fully optimize their corrosion control treatment. These next steps continue to follow the requirements of the Lead and Copper Rule.

Samples collected at your residence of 212 Browning Avenue were not included this compliance determination as you utilize a whole home filter. As stated in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act (Public Act 399, 1976 Administrative Rule 710a, Lead and Copper in tap water; monitoring requirements) "Sampling sites may not include faucets that have point of use or point of entry treatment devices designed to remove inorganic contaminants." Such treatment alters the water chemistry and water quality such that it is no longer representative of public water from the City's distribution system. Therefore, the City cannot use samples collected at your residence as part of its determination for public water system compliance with the lead or copper action level standard.

Sample Summary (samples taken at your residence)

For your information, we are providing the information that we've gathered regarding samples collected at your home. Our records indicate between February and June of this year there were six samples collected by either you or Mr. Mike Glasgow with the City of Flint, and submitted to the State Laboratory for analysis as follows:

February 11, Bathroom tap, collected at 10:20 AM by Mike Glasgow. This sample was analyzed for aesthetic metals (copper, iron, manganese, and zinc) which does not include lead analysis.

February 18, Kitchen tap, collected at 7:15 AM by you. This sample was analyzed for lead (104 parts per billion) and copper (non-detect).

February 25, Kitchen tap, collected at 10:26 AM by Mike Glasgow. This sample was analyzed for metals including lead. All results (including lead) were non-detect except for Barium 0.01 parts per million. The result for Barium was well below its maximum contaminant level of 2 parts per million.

March 3, Kitchen tap, collected at 6:00 AM by you. This sample was analyzed for lead (397 parts per billion) and copper (non-detect).

March 18, Kitchen tap, collected at 11:10 AM by Mike Glasgow. This sample was analyzed for lead (4 parts per billion) and copper (non-detect).

April 2, Pre-point of service, collected at 8:00 AM by you. This sample was analyzed for lead (707 parts per billion) and copper (110 parts per billion).

Lead Education/Outreach

As we discussed during the meeting, we support efforts to educate homeowners about the sources of lead in their private residence, provide guidance measures to reduce the potential for lead exposure, and provide information on resources for lead abatement. Along those lines, our Office has been in contact with the Department of Health and Human Services, Environmental Health Division, Healthy Homes Section and had some preliminary discussions about a public education and assistance campaign regarding household lead issues, guidance and abatement.

Lead monitoring by public water systems serves a dual purpose. The first purpose is to ensure the public water supply is adequately treating its water to address corrosion potential and help limit lead exposure. The second purpose is to inform homeowners about lead levels within their individual residence so that they can make educated choices regarding their own exposure risk.

pH Results

During the meeting concerns were also expressed regarding pH levels within customer plumbing systems. As you may know, pH has no associated contaminant level as it is simply a numeric scale used to specify the acidity or alkalinity of a solution. The City of Flint conducts daily monitoring of pH values on both its raw and finished (treated) water at the City's water treatment plant as part of its operations. The City is also required to conduct water quality parameter monitoring in the distribution system, which includes pH. Samples are analyzed in accordance with Standard Methods using properly calibrated analytical equipment. Results for pH from these samples are summarized below.

Since late April 2014 – June 2015, the following pH conditions were reported:

Water Treatment Plant – Finished Water plant tap pH range = 7.07 minimum to 9.9 maximum, overall average 7.7, measured daily. We believe the 9.9 is a one- time anomaly from softening treatment.

Distribution System – Water Quality Parameters taken from 25 sample sites located throughout and monitored quarterly

July – Sept. 2014: pH 7.71 average, range 7.56 – 7.86

Oct. – Dec. 2014: pH 7.88 average, range 7.62 – 8.10

Jan. – March 2015: pH 7.81 average, range 7.60 – 7.99

April – June 2015: pH 7.63 Average, range 7.48 – 7.80

In addition, the City's treated water contains alkalinity, which is a measurement of the buffering capacity of water to resist a change in pH. As you can see from the water quality parameter monitoring results above there has been very little change in pH within the City's distribution system. The pH levels described within customer site piping or premise plumbing systems are believed to be the result of onsite treatment and not representative of water quality shown to be occurring in the public water supply system.

Consumer Confidence Report

Finally, there was confusion during the meeting regarding the City's annual water quality report, the Consumer Confidence Report which we have since been able to clarify.

The City of Flint issued two separate Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR's) in 2015 covering the water quality data from 2014. One report was for the period of January – April 2014 when the City was obtaining water from Detroit (DWSD). And a second report was for the period April – December 2014 when the City was using the Flint River and its own Water Treatment Plant.

The CCR for DWSD water was mailed to customers in June. The Flint River based CCR was mailed to customers in mid-July, delayed due to issues with the printing contractor. We agree that having two separate reports caused confusion. We are working with the City to ensure both reports are posted to the City's website and both are made available when requested by customers. Should the City choose to create separate CCR's during the year that the City of Flint connects to the Karegnondi Water Authority we will work with the City to provide more clarity and try to have all material included in a single mailing.

The DWSD based CCR is the one community members had at the meeting, while the DEQ brought a copy of the Flint River based CCR. As separate and distinct sampling was done under each source, this explains the discrepancy in the values and monitoring periods being reported in the respective CCR's.

We appreciate your interest in these matters and hope this has addressed many of the questions brought up during our meeting. I would like to provide this information to both Dr. Sullivan and Ms. Mayes, but I do not have their contact information. I'm hoping you can share this with them and any others that may be interested.

Sincerely,

Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, September 28, 2015 3:35 PM
To: Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)
Subject: FW: steve busch

From: Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Sent: Thursday, September 03, 2015 11:20 AM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Subject: RE: steve busch

If he needs to talk to someone here, Mike Prysby was the one who contacted Flint officials to learn what was decided at the meeting held Tuesday between the city and their consultant to discuss a number of issues including the possibility of optimizing their treatment for corrosion control. Mike provided an update that I forwarded to Region 5 EPA as they were asking about the status.

But this information is best obtained from the city officials that Mike contacted to learn what was discussed.

Richard

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Thursday, September 03, 2015 11:16 AM
To: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ); Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Subject: FW: steve busch

What do we want to do with this today? Seems Steve's outta here.
b

From: Ronald Fonger [<mailto:RFONGER1@mlive.com>]
Sent: Thursday, September 03, 2015 11:03 AM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Subject: steve busch

Brad:

We are planning to follow up on the issue of Flint optimizing its water system to further limit exposure to lead from plumbing in homes.

I left messages we Steve Busch Wednesday and again this morning and am expecting to get some information from the city on what it's doing or considering.

Any help in getting a minute with Steve would be appreciated.

Thanks for this and your help yesterday,

Ron Fonger
MLive Media Group
Reporter

mobile 810.347.9963

Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, September 28, 2015 3:34 PM
To: Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)
Subject: FW: mayor walling's comment

From: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2015 1:47 PM
To: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Wurfel, Brad (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: RE: mayor walling's comment

It should be noted that the city does need to obtain a construction permit to install treatment. They have not yet applied for such a permit. So I'm not sure what the mayor means about us finally allowing them to proceed. The ball's in their court.

Liane J. Shekter Smith, P.E., Chief
 Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
 Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
 517-284-6543

From: Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2015 1:45 PM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ); Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: RE: mayor walling's comment

The City has not sent us their recommendation at this time. Per our 8/17 letter (attached), we recommended they select phosphate treatment which was previously provided by DWSD. They have until the end of the year to make a recommendation, but they are planning to have the treatment in place by January 2016. Their engineering consultant is working on this. Howard Croft noted this in his September 3 email to members of the technical advisory team the City formed.

Stephen Busch, P.E.
 MDEQ Lansing District Coordinator
 Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
 Lansing and Jackson District Supervisor
 517-643-2314
buschs@michigan.gov

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2015 1:18 PM
To: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: FW: mayor walling's comment

Help?

Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, September 28, 2015 3:35 PM
To: Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)
Subject: FW: steve busch

From: Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Sent: Thursday, September 03, 2015 11:20 AM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Subject: RE: steve busch

If he needs to talk to someone here, Mike Prysby was the one who contacted Flint officials to learn what was decided at the meeting held Tuesday between the city and their consultant to discuss a number of issues including the possibility of optimizing their treatment for corrosion control. Mike provided an update that I forwarded to Region 5 EPA as they were asking about the status.

But this information is best obtained from the city officials that Mike contacted to learn what was discussed.

Richard

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Thursday, September 03, 2015 11:16 AM
To: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ); Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Subject: FW: steve busch

What do we want to do with this today? Seems Steve's outta here.
b

From: Ronald Fonger [<mailto:RFONGER1@mlive.com>]
Sent: Thursday, September 03, 2015 11:03 AM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Subject: steve busch

Brad:

We are planning to follow up on the issue of Flint optimizing its water system to further limit exposure to lead from plumbing in homes.

I left messages we Steve Busch Wednesday and again this morning and am expecting to get some information from the city on what it's doing or considering.

Any help in getting a minute with Steve would be appreciated.

Thanks for this and your help yesterday,

Ron Fonger
MLive Media Group
Reporter

mobile 810.347.9963

Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, September 28, 2015 3:34 PM
To: Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)
Subject: FW: mayor walling's comment

From: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2015 1:47 PM
To: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Wurfel, Brad (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: RE: mayor walling's comment

It should be noted that the city does need to obtain a construction permit to install treatment. They have not yet applied for such a permit. So I'm not sure what the mayor means about us finally allowing them to proceed. The ball's in their court.

Liane J. Shekter Smith, P.E., Chief
 Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
 Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
 517-284-6543

From: Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2015 1:45 PM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ); Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: RE: mayor walling's comment

The City has not sent us their recommendation at this time. Per our 8/17 letter (attached), we recommended they select phosphate treatment which was previously provided by DWSD. They have until the end of the year to make a recommendation, but they are planning to have the treatment in place by January 2016. Their engineering consultant is working on this. Howard Croft noted this in his September 3 email to members of the technical advisory team the City formed.

Stephen Busch, P.E.
 MDEQ Lansing District Coordinator
 Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
 Lansing and Jackson District Supervisor
 517-643-2314
buschs@michigan.gov

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2015 1:18 PM
To: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: FW: mayor walling's comment

Help?

Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, September 28, 2015 3:34 PM
To: Feuerstein, Heather (DEQ)
Subject: FW: question about optimal WQP ranges for Flint's water

From: Yanna Lambrinidou [mailto:pnalternatives@yahoo.com]
Sent: Monday, September 28, 2015 12:30 PM
To: Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Cc: Benzie, Richard (DEQ); Cook, Pat (DEQ); Prysby, Mike (DEQ); Wurfel, Brad (DEQ); hyde.tinka@epa.gov
Subject: Re: question about optimal WQP ranges for Flint's water

Dear Mr. Busch,

I appreciate your response.

Would you be able to send me a copy of the modified consecutive system approach to lead and copper monitoring that EPA approved?

I am sorry I cannot route my question through the NDWAC or my WG. I am not a NDWAC member, and my WG disbanded when our final report was completed back in August. I apologize if I have caused any confusion. The questions I am posing come solely from me because I am in the process of writing a dissenting opinion about the NDWAC LCR WG recommendations that is due to EPA in a couple of weeks. One of the main reasons I am writing this opinion is because of concerns I have about the LCR's CCT requirement. Your experience with and implementation of the LCR in Flint is extremely helpful to me in deepening my understanding about the LCR's CCT requirement and will undoubtedly allow me to write a more informed discussion.

I thank you in advance for your help on this matter and your support of ongoing efforts to assess the LCR carefully and thoroughly.

Kindly,

Yanna Lambrinidou

Yanna Lambrinidou PhD
 Parents for Nontoxic Alternatives
 PO Box 6283
 Washington DC 20015
 P 202.997.1834
 B www.dawasawatch.blogspot.com

From: "Busch, Stephen (DEQ)" <BUSCHS@michigan.gov>
To: Yanna Lambrinidou <pnalternatives@yahoo.com>
Cc: "Benzie, Richard (DEQ)" <BENZIER@michigan.gov>; "Cook, Pat (DEQ)" <COOKP@michigan.gov>; "Prysby, Mike (DEQ)" <PRYSBYM@michigan.gov>; "Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)" <WurfelB@michigan.gov>; "hyde.tinka@epa.gov" <hyde.tinka@epa.gov>
Sent: Friday, September 25, 2015 8:26 AM
Subject: RE: question about optimal WQP ranges for Flint's water

Dr. Lambrinidou,

I'm sorry for the delay in my response. As some of your questions relate more to statewide program implementation I have requested assistance with the response from staff within our central program office. However, these staff were attending and participating in an offsite (American Water Works Association Conference Michigan Section) conference last week.

Michigan has implemented an EPA approved modified consecutive system approach to lead and copper monitoring where a wholesale water supply sells water to other community water systems. In addition, while water quality parameter (WQP) monitoring occurs at both the water treatment plant and in the combined distribution system, a WQP range is only required to be established at the water treatment plant tap after the system has demonstrated optimized corrosion control treatment (OCCT).

Thus when the City of Flint was a customer of the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD), the City of Flint participated in WQP monitoring of its distribution system, but ranges were established only for the OCCT at DWSD treatment plants. The attached letter from our Department established the minimum levels for pH and phosphate dosage in 2000.

As the City of Flint water treatment plant has not yet installed such treatment or been given the designation of OCCT these plant tap values have not been established.

However, the City of Flint WTP has continued to maintain the minimum pH value requirement previously established for DWSD

As noted in your Working Group Report to the NDWAC, "Corrosion Control Treatment (CCT) involves the addition of chemicals (e.g. orthophosphates or silicate) to create a barrier between the pipes and the drinking water, or to modify drinking water chemistry (such as pH and hardness) to inhibit the potential for corrosion."

Should you consider the Flint WTP softening process to be OCCT, then the City already continues to comply with the OCCT requirements as the City of Flint has never had 10% or more of compliance tap samples exceed the 15 ppb action level. Even prior to DWSD's established OCCT the City of Flint lead compliance monitoring has never exceeded the 15 ppb action level.

If you have additional questions we would appreciate having them routed through the NDWAC and your Working Group. Thanks.

Stephen Busch, P.E.
MDEQ Lansing District Coordinator
Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
Lansing and Jackson District Supervisor
517-643-2314
buschs@michigan.gov

From: Yanna Lambrinidou [<mailto:pnalternatives@yahoo.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 7:22 PM
To: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Subject: Re: question about optimal WQP ranges for Flint's water

Dear Mr. Busch,

Thank you for your quick response. I appreciate the information at, I am sure, a very busy time for you and MDEQ.

Could you please help me understand the following?

When you say that all previous optimal water quality parameter ranges would have been established for the Detroit water utility (not for the City of Flint), do you mean that MDEQ never set optimal water quality parameter ranges *specifically* for Flint before Flint's switch to Flint River water?

It is my impression, please correct me if I'm wrong, that under the LCR, all large systems -- whether they are consecutive or not -- must have optimal water quality parameter ranges designated by states *specifically for them* (at the time when these systems are deemed to have optimized their treatment). Is there language in the LCR I am missing that allows a utility not to have optimal quality parameter ranges established specifically for it?

My second question is this: If the City of Flint had no optimal water quality parameter ranges established specifically for it in the past, how did it achieve LCR compliance? Isn't it the case that utility-specific optimal water quality parameter ranges (and maintenance of these ranges) are required for all large systems to avoid an LCR violation?

I would appreciate your assistance on this matter, as it will shed light on an issue that seems to be very important for EPA's assessment of and upcoming revisions to the LCR.

Kindly,

Yanna Lambrinidou

Yanna Lambrinidou PhD
Parents for Nontoxic Alternatives
PO Box 6283
Washington DC 20015
P 202.997.1834
B www.dawasawatch.blogspot.com

From: "Busch, Stephen (DEQ)" <BUSCHS@michigan.gov>
To: Yanna Lambrinidou <pnalternatives@yahoo.com>; "Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)" <WurfelB@michigan.gov>
Sent: Monday, September 14, 2015 11:05 AM
Subject: RE: question about optimal WQP ranges for Flint's water

Dr. Lambrinidou,

All previous water quality parameter ranges would have been established for the City of Flint's wholesale finished water supplier, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department, not the City of Flint itself.

As the City of Flint has not yet established optimized corrosion control treatment, the MDEQ is not yet at the point of regulatory requirements where the range of water quality parameters would be set.

Stephen Busch, P.E.
MDEQ Lansing District Coordinator
Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
Lansing and Jackson District Supervisor
517-643-2314
buschs@michigan.gov

From: Yanna Lambrinidou [<mailto:pnalternatives@yahoo.com>]
Sent: Thursday, September 10, 2015 11:11 AM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Subject: question about optimal WQP ranges for Flint's water

Good morning Mr. Wurfel and Mr. Busch,

As a member of the EPA National Drinking Water Advisory Council (NDWAC) Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) workgroup that just completed its recommendations to EPA about the agency's upcoming revisions to the LCR, I am watching with great interest and concern the developments in Flint in relation to lead. I am looking for information on the optimal water quality parameter (WQP) ranges that MDEQ has set for Flint's water. Are those posted online? If so, could you send me the link? If not, could you let me know what they are?

Thank you kindly,

Yanna Lambrinidou PhD
Parents for Nontoxic Alternatives
PO Box 6283
Washington DC 20015
P 202.997.1834
B www.dawasawatch.blogspot.com



RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
LANSING DISTRICT OFFICE



DAN WYANT
DIRECTOR

August 17, 2015

Mr. Brent Wright
City of Flint - DPW
Flint Water Plant
4500 North Dort Highway
Flint, Michigan 48505

Dear Mr. Wright:

SUBJECT: Flint, City of WSSN: 02310
Lead and Copper Monitoring of Drinking Water Taps

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance (ODWMA), received your report for the monitoring period January 1, 2015, through June 30, 2015.

Action Levels	Results this monitoring period			
	90th Percentile	# of Samples Above Action Level	# of Samples Required	# of Samples Collected
Lead 15 parts per billion (ppb)	11 ppb	6	60	69
Copper 1.3 parts per million (ppm)	0.16 ppm	0	60	69

Ninety percent or more of the sites you tested are within action levels under the administrative rules promulgated under the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended (Act 399). These results must be reported on your 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) due to our office, your customers, and the local health department, by July 1, 2016. Also include the following statement in the CCR, regardless of the lead and copper levels:

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 Flint 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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.

Mr. Brent Wright

2

August 17, 2015

Recent changes to the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) require the water supply to provide individual lead tap results to people who receive water from sites that were sampled, even if lead was not detected, within 30 days of learning of results. You must also send us a certification that you met all the delivery requirements along with a sample copy of your customer notice by three months after the end of the monitoring period. To download the *Lead and Copper Report and Consumer Notice of Lead Result Certificate* in Microsoft Word or PDF format, visit <http://www.michigan.gov/deq>. Click on Water, Drinking Water, Community Water Supply, and Reporting Forms under the Manuals, Forms and Brochures heading. Water supplies that fail to distribute the Consumer Notice of Lead Results must include the following statement in their CCR, "During the year, we failed to provide lead results to persons served at the sites that were tested as required by the Lead and Copper Rule."

While the City's LCR compliance monitoring has continued to meet action level requirements, the LCR also requires all large systems (those serving over 50,000 people) to optimize corrosion control regardless of their 90th percentile lead concentration. One way to demonstrate fully optimized corrosion control treatment is through two consecutive six month rounds of LCR compliance monitoring in which the difference between the 90th percentile level and the highest source water lead concentration is less than the Practical Quantitative Level for lead (0.005 milligrams per liter). Since the City did not meet these criteria in both the July – December 2014, and January – June 2015, sampling periods, the City must now recommend a treatment to fully optimize corrosion control treatment within six months in accordance with requirements under Act 399, Administrative Rule 604f (R 325.10604f). **This recommendation must be provided to our office as soon as possible, but no later than January 1, 2016.**

However, given the past use of phosphate treatment by the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD) to fully optimize corrosion control treatment when the City was a wholesale customer of DWSD, the ODWMA recommends the City select this as its recommended treatment option, and begin implementation as soon as possible to address ongoing concerns by customers regarding lead levels within their premise plumbing systems. Under the second step of this Rule, the DEQ can specify optimal corrosion control treatment.

Our office will inform you when monitoring needs to be conducted as part of the optimization of the implemented corrosion control treatment. Customer requested samples for lead shall continue to be collected and analyzed. Please make every attempt to select the same sites used in the previous monitoring period, giving Tier 1 sites first priority. If original sites are unavailable, select replacement sites based on the Tier 1, 2, and 3 criteria.

Please contact me at 517-284-6644 or rosenthala@michigan.gov at your earliest convenience to discuss how the City will be complying with the above requirements.

Sincerely,



Adam Rosenthal, Environmental Quality Analyst
Lansing District Office
Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance

cc: Mr. Michael Glasgow, City of Flint

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Sent: Thursday, September 03, 2015 9:06 AM
To: Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Cc: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Subject: RE: Flint Meeting

Richard,

I spoke this morning with Mike Glasgow (Utility Administrator) and Brent Wight (WTP Supt) to see what came out of their meeting with LAN and the city. The meeting's main focus was over the lawsuit and financial issues; however, corrosion control treatment was also discussed. City administration told Mike and Brent that there will be no funding restrictions to install corrosion control. The capital cost to install treatment (P04 feed system) is not expected to be high since the WTP has existing feed lines and equip in place; however, new properly sized pumps will be needed. Mike expects LAN to have a proposal for us to review and approve for issuance of an Act 399 construction permit within the next one to two months.

Michael Prysby, P.E.
 District Engineer
 Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
 517 290-8817

From: Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Sent: Wednesday, September 02, 2015 5:13 PM
To: Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Cc: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Subject: FW: Flint Meeting

Do we know how this meeting concluded?

From: Poy, Thomas [<mailto:poy.thomas@epa.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, September 02, 2015 4:23 PM
To: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: Flint Meeting

Liane/Richard:
 How did Flint's meeting with their consultant go? Did they decide to implement treatment?

Tom

Tom Poy
 Chief, Ground Water and Drinking Water Branch
 USEPA - Region 5
 (312) 886-5991

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Sent: Thursday, September 03, 2015 1:22 PM
To: Benzie, Richard (DEQ); Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Subject: FW: Flint Water

Below is a note from Howard Croft to our TAC team concerning the return to compliance for TTHMs. Howard also briefly discusses the lead issue and the city's plans to install optimal corrosion control.

Michael Prysby, P.E.
 District Engineer
 Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
 517 290-8817

From: Howard Croft [<mailto:hcroft@cityofflint.com>]
Sent: Thursday, September 03, 2015 12:28 PM
To: Brent Wright; Dayne Walling; donna. cole; Gerald (Jed) Natzke; Gerald Ambrose; Howard Croft; James Henry; Jason Lorenz; jmikewright; JoAnne Herman; John O'Brien; Kirk Smith; larry.koehler@mcc.edu; Laura Sullivan; Michael Glasgow; Michael Wright; Mike Lane; Prysby, Mike (DEQ); Natasha Henderson; Norb Birchmeier; Pete Levine; Robert Bincsik; rosejo@msu.edu; Russell Hudson; Samir Matta; Warren Green
Subject: Flint Water

Technical Advisory Team,

I am pleased to report that the City of Flint has officially returned to compliance with the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act and we have received confirming documentation from the DEQ today. The GAC filtering was installed on time and was instrumental in our ability to maintain an average level under the MCL. We anticipate that we will have no further notices going out.

 Recent testing has raised questions regarding the amount of lead that is being found in the water and I wanted to report to you our current status.

At the onset of our plant design, optimization for lead was addressed and discussed with the engineering firm and with the DEQ. It was determined that having more data was advisable prior to the commitment of a specific optimization method. Most chemicals used in this process are phosphate based and phosphate can be a "food" for bacteria. We have performed over one hundred and sixty lead tests throughout the city since switching over to the Flint River and remain within the EPA standards.

We are currently designing an optimization plan with the engineering firm that will be presented to the DEQ and upon approval we expect to have it implemented by January 2016. It is worthwhile to note that the DEQ has reported that other cities have taken years to complete an optimization plan and we anticipate having a plan in place over the next four months.

It is also worth noting to this group that there are different lead testing methods used within industry and the city remains consistent with the most recent EPA approved testing method which can produce different results than other methods.

We hope to schedule another TAC team meeting for late September or early October, I will attempt to keep everyone informed and look for the best dates. We are inviting additional EPA experts to become a part of this committee.

Thank you,

--

Howard Croft
Public Works Director
City of Flint
1101 S. Saginaw Street
Flint, MI 48502
PH# 810.766.7135 Ext.2043
hcroft@cityofflint.com

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, August 03, 2015 3:34 PM
To: Cook, Pat (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Subject: FW: FOR REVIEW: MDEQ - Flint Call Notes
Attachments: MDEQ Call on July 21_call notes v4.docx

Just received the attached. Haven't reviewed it yet.

From: Hyde, Tinka [<mailto:hyde.tinka@epa.gov>]
Sent: Monday, August 03, 2015 3:31 PM
To: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Cc: Poy, Thomas; Bair, Rita
Subject: FOR REVIEW: MDEQ - Flint Call Notes

Hi Liane – Attached are our notes from our call on 7/21 regarding Flint Drinking Water System. Please take a look and let me know if you have any questions or comments. Thanks

Notes on Call with MDEQ on July 21, 2015

MDEQ Implementation of LCR Rule and Flint Issues

Issue #1: Is there a public health concern regarding lead in Flint or other regulatory requirements?

- The 90th percentile results of the 2nd round of monitoring was 11 ppb.
- The population has dropped to under 100,000 and therefore the 1st round of 6-month monitoring was done for 100 samples, but the 2nd round only needed 60 samples.
- Customer-requested samples were included, but MDEQ did not have specifics on how many there were.
- Tinka asked about the timeline for Flint to switch over to the Lake Huron water source. MDEQ said the pipeline is under construction and scheduled to be complete by July 2016. MDEQ expects some delays and thinks a more realistic timeframe is October 2016.
- MDEQ explained that Flint would have 18 months to complete the corrosion control study and the complicating factor of switching over to Lake Huron. Should the corrosion control study be based on the Lake Huron source? MDEQ also explained that once Flint is using Lake Huron water that they would then need to complete 2 more rounds of 6-month monitoring to assess whether any adjustments to the corrosion control treatment was needed.
- MDEQ will be sending a letter to Flint telling them they need to complete a corrosion control study – based on results they are not optimized. Given the timing of completing a corrosion control study and the anticipated switch to Lake Huron water, MDEQ will have discussions with Flint and request that they start corrosion control treatment as soon as possible.
- MDEQ asked for Region 5's opinion on whether the regulations allow for the study requirement for Flint to be waived if MDEQ has Flint start pH adjustments and adding phosphates. Region 5 will look into this and get back to MDEQ with an answer. All acknowledged that if Flint initiated corrosion control treatment and continued to evaluate the system to ensure optimization that these efforts would essentially equate to a corrosion control study.
- The Region raised its concern about looking at treatment more comprehensively to ensure problems with DBPs didn't occur. MDEQ stated that Flint is on the brink of DBP compliance and that bacteriological issues haven't occurred since last year. Any adjustments for corrosion control treatment would need to make sure the other issues weren't exacerbated.
- Region 5 again offered the assistance of ORD staff, Darren Lytle and Mike Schock which MDEQ said they had shared with Flint already.

Issue #2: Discuss optimal corrosion control requirements

Discussion Items:

- MDEQ explained that they did not treat the switch to Flint River water as a "new system", but as a new source. It is their understanding that 2 rounds of 6-month monitoring is still needed to characterize the water quality. They don't know what is optimized until those 2 rounds of 6-month monitoring are completed.

- Region 5 noted that under 141.81(b)(3)(iii) that any system that has been deemed optimized must notify the State of any long-term change in treatment or the addition of a new source. The State must review and approve the change and may require any such system to conduct additional monitoring or other action to ensure that the system maintains minimal levels of corrosion in the distribution system. The State's requirement for 2 additional rounds of 6-month monitoring would fall under the "additional monitoring" prescribed by the State and not the initial 2 rounds of 6-month monitoring for new systems.
- Region 5 explained that they have talked to HQ about the interpretation of regulations and believes that systems that have been deemed optimized need to "maintain" corrosion control. The Region agreed to provide supporting regulatory citations for the language about maintaining corrosion control. Ed Moriarty in OGWDW is also consulting OGC on this topic and the OGC opinion will also be shared.
- MDEQ mentioned that there are other communities that may leave the Detroit system or connect to the new Lake Huron pipeline, but many of those either don't need to treat for corrosion control or will be building new treatment plants. Requirements for maintaining corrosion control for additional communities connecting to the Lake Huron pipeline will be discussed further after receipt of the HQ/OGC opinion.

Issue #3: Discuss Pre-flushing (as time allows)

- Lead compliance sampling procedures in the state of Michigan comply with Federal SDWA requirements which calls for a minimum of 6 hours during which there is no water used from the tap the sample is taken from.
- MDEQ is not interested in changing its position on pre-flushing until new regulations come out. They also pointed out that the pre-flushing instructions are not requirements, but suggestions.
- The Michigan pre-flushing instructions were developed as a way to ensure that sampled faucets were not stagnant for an excessive period of time beyond the targeted 6 hour (i.e., rarely used faucets or when a homeowner has been gone for an extended period of time).

Next Steps:

- MDEQ will send a letter to Flint regarding the 2 rounds of 6-month monitoring results that exceed 5 ppb and the need for a corrosion control study. They will have discussions with Flint to request that they start corrosion control treatment as soon as possible rather than waiting for the completion of a study that can take 18 months.
- MDEQ and the Region were in agreement that it is important to get phosphate addition going in Flint as soon as possible. MDEQ mentioned tapping Mike Shock for help with this in the interim.
- Region 5 commented that we now have a path forward for Flint despite a difference of opinion on whether the regulations required Flint to "maintain" corrosion control treatment when they started serving treated water from the Flint River.
- MDEQ and Region 5 agreed that after Flint implements corrosion control treatment, when they switch back to Lake Huron water, they will need to continue the corrosion control treatment while conducting monitoring to determine if this treatment is optimized with the new Lake Huron water quality.

- Region 5 will get back to MDEQ once it gets HQ/OGC's opinion on the need to "maintain" corrosion control treatment once a system is deemed optimized.
- MDEQ and Region 5 agreed that other communities currently implementing corrosion control treatment and change sources will need to continue to provide corrosion control treatment and conduct monitoring to determine whether the treatment is optimized with the new source water quality.
- Region 5 will research and get back to MDEQ on the 141.81 (3)(b)(5) citation and the ability to waive a CCT study.

DRAFT

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, August 10, 2015 2:17 PM
To: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Cc: Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: RE: Flint

I called Tom Poy and left a voicemail.

Stephen Busch, P.E.
 MDEQ Lansing District Coordinator
 Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance Lansing and Jackson District Supervisor
 517-643-2314
buschs@michigan.gov

-----Original Message-----

From: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, August 10, 2015 10:53 AM
To: Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Cc: Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: RE: Flint

Steve - can you provide a response/update for EPA?

I also have a voicemail message from Tom asking basically the same questions.

-----Original Message-----

From: Poy, Thomas [<mailto:poy.thomas@epa.gov>]
Sent: Monday, August 10, 2015 8:05 AM
To: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Cc: Crooks, Jennifer
Subject: Flint

Liane: Any news on Flint since our call a couple of weeks ago? Has the letter been sent to inform them that they are not optimized for lead based on their monitoring? Have they been approached about starting corrosion control sooner rather than later?

Tom

Tom Poy
 Chief, Ground and Drinking Water Branch
 USEPA - Region 5
 (312) 886-5991

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Sent: Tuesday, August 25, 2015 1:56 PM
To: lwalters313@gmail.com
Cc: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Devereaux, Tracy Jo (DEQ)
Subject: Follow Up from our Aug. 4th meeting

Dear Ms. Walters,

I wanted to update you regarding our Department's findings related to questions raised during our meeting at the Governor's office on August 4. I apologize for the delay in getting back to you.

Lead and Copper Monitoring

Regarding Flint lead and copper compliance monitoring for the January – June 2015 period, the City has confirmed that all lead and copper samples collected throughout the City, whether routine sites or customer requests, were sent to the State of Michigan lab for analysis. Individual sample results are provided to the property owner within 30 days of receiving the lab results in accordance with the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act (Public Act 399, 1976 Administrative Rule 410(5)). Results from the State of Michigan lab are provided directly to our Office.

Staff have confirmed that the lead 90th percentile compliance calculation of 11 parts per billion is based on 69 samples that met the appropriate sampling location site criteria, and met the sample collection site and collection protocol requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act for this monitoring period. A minimum of 60 samples were required for this monitoring period. As indicated during the meeting, the City's sampling for lead complies with the Action Level standard of 15 parts per billion, but based on the population served by the City and these results, the City will need to make a recommendation to the MDEQ on how they will fully optimize their corrosion control treatment. These next steps continue to follow the requirements of the Lead and Copper Rule.

Samples collected at your residence of 212 Browning Avenue were not included this compliance determination as you utilize a whole home filter. As stated in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act (Public Act 399, 1976 Administrative Rule 710a, Lead and Copper in tap water; monitoring requirements) "Sampling sites may not include faucets that have point of use or point of entry treatment devices designed to remove inorganic contaminants." Such treatment alters the water chemistry and water quality such that it is no longer representative of public water from the City's distribution system. Therefore, the City cannot use samples collected at your residence as part of its determination for public water system compliance with the lead or copper action level standard.

Sample Summary (samples taken at your residence)

For your information, we are providing the information that we've gathered regarding samples collected at your home. Our records indicate between February and June of this year there were six samples collected by either you or Mr. Mike Glasgow with the City of Flint, and submitted to the State Laboratory for analysis as follows:

February 11, Bathroom tap, collected at 10:20 AM by Mike Glasgow. This sample was analyzed for aesthetic metals (copper, iron, manganese, and zinc) which does not include lead analysis.

February 18, Kitchen tap, collected at 7:15 AM by you. This sample was analyzed for lead (104 parts per billion) and copper (non-detect).

February 25, Kitchen tap, collected at 10:26 AM by Mike Glasgow. This sample was analyzed for metals including lead. All results (including lead) were non-detect except for Barium 0.01 parts per million. The result for Barium was well below its maximum contaminant level of 2 parts per million.

March 3, Kitchen tap, collected at 6:00 AM by you. This sample was analyzed for lead (397 parts per billion) and copper (non-detect).

March 18, Kitchen tap, collected at 11:10 AM by Mike Glasgow. This sample was analyzed for lead (4 parts per billion) and copper (non-detect).

April 2, Pre-point of service, collected at 8:00 AM by you. This sample was analyzed for lead (707 parts per billion) and copper (110 parts per billion).

Lead Education/Outreach

As we discussed during the meeting, we support efforts to educate homeowners about the sources of lead in their private residence, provide guidance measures to reduce the potential for lead exposure, and provide information on resources for lead abatement. Along those lines, our Office has been in contact with the Department of Health and Human Services, Environmental Health Division, Healthy Homes Section and had some preliminary discussions about a public education and assistance campaign regarding household lead issues, guidance and abatement.

Lead monitoring by public water systems serves a dual purpose. The first purpose is to ensure the public water supply is adequately treating its water to address corrosion potential and help limit lead exposure. The second purpose is to inform homeowners about lead levels within their individual residence so that they can make educated choices regarding their own exposure risk.

pH Results

During the meeting concerns were also expressed regarding pH levels within customer plumbing systems. As you may know, pH has no associated contaminant level as it is simply a numeric scale used to specify the acidity or alkalinity of a solution. The City of Flint conducts daily monitoring of pH values on both its raw and finished (treated) water at the City's water treatment plant as part of its operations. The City is also required to conduct water quality parameter monitoring in the distribution system, which includes pH. Samples are analyzed in accordance with Standard Methods using properly calibrated analytical equipment. Results for pH from these samples are summarized below.

Since late April 2014 – June 2015, the following pH conditions were reported:

Water Treatment Plant – Finished Water plant tap pH range = 7.07 minimum to 9.9 maximum, overall average 7.7, measured daily. We believe the 9.9 is a one- time anomaly from softening treatment.

Distribution System – Water Quality Parameters taken from 25 sample sites located throughout and monitored quarterly

July – Sept. 2014: pH 7.71 average, range 7.56 – 7.86

Oct. – Dec. 2014: pH 7.88 average, range 7.62 – 8.10

Jan. – March 2015: pH 7.81 average, range 7.60 – 7.99

April – June 2015: pH 7.63 Average, range 7.48 – 7.80

In addition, the City's treated water contains alkalinity, which is a measurement of the buffering capacity of water to resist a change in pH. As you can see from the water quality parameter monitoring results above there has been very little change in pH within the City's distribution system. The pH levels described within customer site piping or premise plumbing systems are believed to be the result of onsite treatment and not representative of water quality shown to be occurring in the public water supply system.

Consumer Confidence Report

Finally, there was confusion during the meeting regarding the City's annual water quality report, the Consumer Confidence Report which we have since been able to clarify.

The City of Flint issued two separate Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR's) in 2015 covering the water quality data from 2014. One report was for the period of January – April 2014 when the City was obtaining water from Detroit (DWSD). And a second report was for the period April – December 2014 when the City was using the Flint River and its own Water Treatment Plant.

The CCR for DWSD water was mailed to customers in June. The Flint River based CCR was mailed to customers in mid-July, delayed due to issues with the printing contractor. We agree that having two separate reports caused confusion. We are working with the City to ensure both reports are posted to the City's website and both are made available when requested by customers. Should the City choose to create separate CCR's during the year that the City of Flint connects to the Karegnondi Water Authority we will work with the City to provide more clarity and try to have all material included in a single mailing.

The DWSD based CCR is the one community members had at the meeting, while the DEQ brought a copy of the Flint River based CCR. As separate and distinct sampling was done under each source, this explains the discrepancy in the values and monitoring periods being reported in the respective CCR's.

We appreciate your interest in these matters and hope this has addressed many of the questions brought up during our meeting. I would like to provide this information to both Dr. Sullivan and Ms. Mayes, but I do not have their contact information. I'm hoping you can share this with them and any others that may be interested.

Sincerely,

Liane J. Shekter Smith, P.E., Chief
Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
517-284-6543

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2015 1:47 PM
To: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Wurfel, Brad (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: RE: mayor walling's comment

It should be noted that the city does need to obtain a construction permit to install treatment. They have not yet applied for such a permit. So I'm not sure what the mayor means about us finally allowing them to proceed. The ball's in their court.

Liane J. Shekter Smith, P.E., Chief
 Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
 Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
 517-284-6543

From: Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2015 1:45 PM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ); Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: RE: mayor walling's comment

The City has not sent us their recommendation at this time. Per our 8/17 letter (attached), we recommended they select phosphate treatment which was previously provided by DWSD. They have until the end of the year to make a recommendation, but they are planning to have the treatment in place by January 2016. Their engineering consultant is working on this. Howard Croft noted this in his September 3 email to members of the technical advisory team the City formed.

Stephen Busch, P.E.
 MDEQ Lansing District Coordinator
 Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
 Lansing and Jackson District Supervisor
 517-643-2314
buschs@michigan.gov

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2015 1:18 PM
To: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: FW: mayor walling's comment

Help?

From: Ronald Fonger [<mailto:RFONGER1@mlive.com>]
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2015 1:03 PM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Subject: mayor walling's comment

Brad:

On his campaign Web site, Mayor Walling addresses a lot of water issues and states, "The City will be continuing to optimize its water treatment process including planning to use a corrosion inhibitor now that it is being allowed by the MDEQ."

Do you have any information on what the corrosion inhibitor is and whether DEQ has approved its use?

Thanks,

Ron Fonger

MLive Media Group

Reporter

mobile 810.347.9963

email rfonger1@mlive.com

address 540 S. Saginaw St. #101, Flint MI 48502

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Schock, Michael <Schock.Michael@epa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, September 24, 2015 1:17 PM
To: Howard Croft; Brent Wright; Dayne Walling; donna. cole; edwardsm; Gerald (Jed) Natzke; James Henry; Jason Lorenz; jmikewright; JoAnne Herman; John O'Brien; Kirk Smith; larry.koehler@mcc.edu; Laura Sullivan; lytle.darrin@epa.gov; Michael Glasgow; Wright, Michael; Mike Lane; Prysby, Mike (DEQ); Natasha Henderson; Norb Birchmeier; Pete Levine; Robert Bincsik; rosejo@msu.edu; Russell Hudson; Samir Matta; Sean Kammer; Warren Green; Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Cc: Lytle, Darren
Subject: RE: Technical Advisory Meeting

Howard;

Thank you for the meeting invitation. However, I am not available to attend the meeting that week. I wish there had been some consultation with Dr. Lytle and myself about our other commitments and our travel availability, before scheduling the meeting. I still will be available to participate overall the advisory process.

I noticed also that the email address for Dr. Lytle appears to have a typographical error in it, but you may have spoken to him on the phone about the meeting. The correct email address is: lytle.darren@epa.gov.

Thank you, again, for the opportunity to participate.

Regards,

Mike

Michael R. Schock

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 ORD, NRMRL, WSWRD, TTEB
 26 West Martin Luther King Drive
 Cincinnati, OH 45220

Phone: 513.569.7412

schock.michael@epa.gov

From: Howard Croft [<mailto:hcroft@cityofflint.com>]

Sent: Wednesday, September 23, 2015 3:52 PM

To: Brent Wright; Dayne Walling; donna. cole; edwardsm; Gerald (Jed) Natzke; Howard Croft; James Henry; Jason Lorenz; jmikewright; JoAnne Herman; John O'Brien; Kirk Smith; larry.koehler@mcc.edu; Laura Sullivan; lytle.darrin@epa.gov; Michael Glasgow; Wright, Michael; Mike Lane; Mike Prysby (DEQ); Natasha Henderson; Norb Birchmeier; Pete Levine; Robert Bincsik; rosejo@msu.edu; Russell Hudson; Samir Matta; Schock, Michael; Sean Kammer; Warren Green; Busch, Stephen (DEQ)

Subject: Technical Advisory Meeting

Technical Advisory Team,

I am writing to inform everyone that we have scheduled the next Technical Advisory Committee meeting to be Wednesday October 7th, 2015 from 2:00 – 4:30 pm. We are extending invitations to Marc Edwards of Virginia Tech along with two lead experts from the EPA (Darren Lytle & Michael Schock) to become a part of the technical team and we are hopeful that they will all be present at the upcoming meeting.

At the meeting we will discuss an overview of the City water system, compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, lead concerns, corrosion control, water testing, public education, capital improvement plans, the KWA pipeline, and next steps.

I will forward a specific location and agenda in the near future but we are firmly committing to the time and date. As with previous meetings we look forward to this group having positive dialogue that will benefit the community.

Thank you,

--

Howard Croft
Public Works Director
City of Flint
1101 S. Saginaw Street
Flint, MI 48502
PH# 810.766.7135 Ext.2043
hcroft@cityofflint.com

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Rosenthal, Adam (DEQ)
Sent: Thursday, April 30, 2015 1:14 PM
To: Cook, Pat (DEQ)
Cc: Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Subject: RE: Flint Corrosion Control?

According to the lab report, it is 0.001 mg/L.

From: Cook, Pat (DEQ)
Sent: Thursday, April 30, 2015 12:15 PM
To: Rosenthal, Adam (DEQ)
Cc: Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Subject: FW: Flint Corrosion Control?

HI Adam - what is the reporting/detection limit for lead on the CMET2 scan?

From: Cook, Pat (DEQ) <COOKP@michigan.gov>

Sent: Friday, April 24, 2015 12:45 PM
To: Deltoral, Miguel
Subject: RE: Flint Corrosion Control?

Total Lead collected from the plant tap on 5/22/14 was zero.

pat

From: Deltoral, Miguel [<mailto:deltoral.miguel@epa.gov>]
Sent: Friday, April 24, 2015 11:59 AM
To: Cook, Pat (DEQ)
Cc: Poy, Thomas; Porter, Andrea
Subject: Re: Flint Corrosion Control?

What was the source water lead level?

Miguel A. Del Toral
 Regulations Manager
 U.S. EPA R5 GWDWB
 77 West Jackson Blvd, (WG-15J)
 Chicago, IL 60604
 Phone: (312) 886-5253

From: Cook, Pat (DEQ) <COOKP@michigan.gov>
Sent: Friday, April 24, 2015 10:43 AM
To: Deltoral, Miguel

Cc: Poy, Thomas; Porter, Andrea
Subject: RE: Flint Corrosion Control?

Hi Miguel - Flint is currently not practicing corrosion control treatment at the WTP. When they started treating water at their WTP last spring, we placed them on full chart (100 sites) Pb/Cu monitoring for two consecutive 6 month periods. WQ monitoring is also being conducted. The first round of samples after switch-over from DWSD (July 1, 2014 – Dec 31, 2014) had 90th percentiles of 6 ppb for Lead and 110 ppb for Copper. The second round of samples (Jan 1, 2015 – June 30, 2015) is underway with approximately 20 of the 100 sample site results in. The highest lead result out of the 20 received thus far is 13 ppb.

Based on the matrix of recommended corrosion control study components for Large PWS's for both Lead and Copper, there are no additional requirements for the City of Flint based on the levels of lead and copper in the current source water and the results of the lead and copper distribution monitoring. The only provision of the Lead & Copper Rule which classifies the existing treatment of large PWSs as optimized for corrosion control is when the difference between the 90% Pb-TAP and Pb-POE is less than the lead practical quantitative level (PQL) for each six-month period of the initial monitoring program. By definition, the PQL for lead is 0.005 mg/L; and the lead value for the source water used in this determination is the highest source water lead concentration. If this condition is met, then no study or testing is required. We believe this condition has been met for Flint. However, we will re-evaluate this after the 2nd round of 6 month sampling is completed.

If you have any further questions, please contact the Lansing District Supervisor, Steve Busch at (517) 643-2314 or at buschs@michigan.gov.

Have a good (and hopefully warm) weekend!

Patrick Cook, P.E.
Community Drinking Water Unit
Office of Drinking Water & Municipal Assistance
Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
Phone: (517) 284-6514
cookp@michigan.gov

From: Deltoral, Miguel [<mailto:deltoral.miguel@epa.gov>]
Sent: Thursday, April 23, 2015 12:33 PM
To: Cook, Pat (DEQ)
Cc: Poy, Thomas; Porter, Andrea
Subject: Flint Corrosion Control?

Hi Pat,

What's Flint doing now (post Detroit) for corrosion control treatment?

Miguel A. Del Toral
Regulations Manager
Ground Water and Drinking Water Branch
77 West Jackson Blvd (WG-15J)
Chicago, IL 60604
Phone: (312) 886-5253

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, April 24, 2015 11:56 AM
To: Cook, Pat (DEQ)
Cc: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Rosenthal, Adam (DEQ)
Subject: Re: Flint Corrosion Control?

Pat,
 You are correct, I received a call from Miguel regarding his concerns with the lead/copper sampling procedure from lead services and how he believes it is skewing down the lead level results from sites with lead services. I briefed Steve on the call and we can discuss in more detail next Tues.

Sent from my iPhone

On Apr 24, 2015, at 11:16 AM, Cook, Pat (DEQ) <COOKP@michigan.gov> wrote:

I agree. I'll forward this info to Miguel. However, don't be surprised if you get a call from him disagreeing with our position.

Thank you all for the quick replies.

pat

From: Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, April 24, 2015 10:54 AM
To: Prysby, Mike (DEQ); Cook, Pat (DEQ)
Cc: Rosenthal, Adam (DEQ)
Subject: RE: Flint Corrosion Control?

Based on the matrix of recommended corrosion control study components for Large PWS's for both Lead and Copper, there are no additional requirements for the City of Flint based on the levels of lead and copper in the current source water and the results of the lead and copper distribution monitoring.

"The only provision of the Rule which classifies the existing treatment of large PWSs as optimized for corrosion control is when the difference between the 90% Pb-TAP and Pb-POE is less than the lead PQL for each six-month period of the initial monitoring program. By definition, the PQL for lead is 0.005 mg/L; and the lead value for the source water used in this determination is the highest source water lead concentration. If this condition is met, then no study or testing is required. However States may consider the presence of copper in tap samples when determining whether the existing treatment is optimized."

I believe this condition has been met.

Stephen Busch, P.E.
 Lansing and Jackson District Supervisor
 Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
 MDEQ
 517-643-2314

From: Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, April 24, 2015 10:32 AM
To: Cook, Pat (DEQ)
Cc: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Rosenthal, Adam (DEQ)
Subject: RE: Flint Corrosion Control?

Pat,

As we discussed, Flint is not practicing corrosion control treatment at the WTP. They are conducting lead & copper monitoring at 100 locations. WQ monitoring is also being conducted. The first round of samples after switch-over (July 1, 2014 – Dec 31, 2014) had 90th percentile results as follows: Lead: 6 ppb, Copper 110 ppb

The second round of samples (Jan 1, 2015 – June 30, 2015) is underway with approx. 20 of the 100 sample site results in. The highest lead result out of the 20 received thus far is 13 ppb.

Michael Prysby, P.E.
District Engineer
Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
517 290-8817

From: Cook, Pat (DEQ)
Sent: Thursday, April 23, 2015 12:48 PM
To: Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Subject: Flint Corrosion Control?

Hi Mike – I have a quick question for you: what is Flint doing now (post Detroit) for corrosion control treatment?

Pat

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Sent: Thursday, September 03, 2015 9:06 AM
To: Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Cc: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Subject: RE: Flint Meeting

Richard,

I spoke this morning with Mike Glasgow (Utility Administrator) and Brent Wight (WTP Supt) to see what came out of their meeting with LAN and the city. The meeting's main focus was over the lawsuit and financial issues; however, corrosion control treatment was also discussed. City administration told Mike and Brent that there will be no funding restrictions to install corrosion control. The capital cost to install treatment (P04 feed system) is not expected to be high since the WTP has existing feed lines and equip in place; however, new properly sized pumps will be needed. Mike expects LAN to have a proposal for us to review and approve for issuance of an Act 399 construction permit within the next one to two months.

Michael Prysby, P.E.
 District Engineer
 Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
 517 290-8817

From: Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Sent: Wednesday, September 02, 2015 5:13 PM
To: Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Cc: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Subject: FW: Flint Meeting

Do we know how this meeting concluded?

From: Poy, Thomas [mailto:poy.thomas@epa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, September 02, 2015 4:23 PM
To: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: Flint Meeting

Liane/Richard:
 How did Flint's meeting with their consultant go? Did they decide to implement treatment?

Tom

Tom Poy
 Chief, Ground Water and Drinking Water Branch

USEPA - Region 5
(312) 886-5991

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Sent: Thursday, September 03, 2015 1:22 PM
To: Benzie, Richard (DEQ); Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Subject: FW: Flint Water

Below is a note from Howard Croft to our TAC team concerning the return to compliance for TTHMs. Howard also briefly discusses the lead issue and the city's plans to install optimal corrosion control.

Michael Prysby, P.E.
 District Engineer
 Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
 517 290-8817

From: Howard Croft [<mailto:hcroft@cityofflint.com>]
Sent: Thursday, September 03, 2015 12:28 PM
To: Brent Wright; Dayne Walling; donna. cole; Gerald (Jed) Natzke; Gerald Ambrose; Howard Croft; James Henry; Jason Lorenz; jmikewright; JoAnne Herman; John O'Brien; Kirk Smith; larry.koehler@mcc.edu; Laura Sullivan; Michael Glasgow; Michael Wright; Mike Lane; Prysby, Mike (DEQ); Natasha Henderson; Norb Birchmeier; Pete Levine; Robert Bincsik; rosejo@msu.edu; Russell Hudson; Samir Matta; Warren Green
Subject: Flint Water

Technical Advisory Team,

I am pleased to report that the City of Flint has officially returned to compliance with the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act and we have received confirming documentation from the DEQ today. The GAC filtering was installed on time and was instrumental in our ability to maintain an average level under the MCL. We anticipate that we will have no further notices going out.

 Recent testing has raised questions regarding the amount of lead that is being found in the water and I wanted to report to you our current status.

At the onset of our plant design, optimization for lead was addressed and discussed with the engineering firm and with the DEQ. It was determined that having more data was advisable prior to the commitment of a specific optimization method. Most chemicals used in this process are phosphate based and phosphate can be a "food" for bacteria. We have performed over one hundred and sixty lead tests throughout the city since switching over to the Flint River and remain within the EPA standards.

We are currently designing an optimization plan with the engineering firm that will be presented to the DEQ and upon approval we expect to have it implemented by January 2016. It is worthwhile to note that the DEQ has reported that other cities have taken years to complete an optimization plan and we anticipate having a plan in place over the next four months.

It is also worth noting to this group that there are different lead testing methods used within industry and the city remains consistent with the most recent EPA approved testing method which can produce different results than other methods.

We hope to schedule another TAC team meeting for late September or early October, I will attempt to keep everyone informed and look for the best dates. We are inviting additional EPA experts to become a part of this committee.

Thank you,

--

Howard Croft
Public Works Director
City of Flint
1101 S. Saginaw Street
Flint, MI 48502
PH# 810.766.7135 Ext.2043
hcroft@cityofflint.com

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Crooks, Jennifer <crooks.jennifer@epa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, February 26, 2015 5:15 PM
To: Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Cc: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Rosenthal, Adam (DEQ); Deltoral, Miguel; Poy, Thomas
Subject: HIGH LEAD: FLINT Water testing Results
Attachments: Flint lean level results Feb 2015 212 Browning (Pb Cu).pdf

Thank you, Mike. These results are dated 2/18/15, so they're probably different results than the results Adam had, but they still have to be included in with compliance calculation of the 90th percentile. What dates are the earlier compliance samples?

Yes, the stagnation of the water would increase the lead levels, and I'm glad you're following up with the City to get the lead levels reduced for Mrs. Walters' home—which will hopefully be effective for her neighbors because they are also most likely being exposed to these high lead levels. Miguel reminded me this morning, there are no safe levels of lead in drinking water.

I talked with Miguel Del Toral about his knowledge on research on lead. He said that high levels of iron, usually bring high levels of lead. The large amount of black sediment at Mrs. Walters' home, is most likely particulate lead, Miguel said, where the lead actually bonds to the iron sediment. While the particulates of lead/iron are small, they're very highly concentrated with lead—up to 95% lead.

Miguel was wondering if Flint is feeding Phosphates. Flint must have Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment—is it Phosphates? Or is it pH/Alkalinity Adjustment? The reason he asks, is because systems using the pH/Alkalinity adjustment have problems with lead levels in the 100's or higher—and they have problems with random lead particulate matter in the distribution system. Miguel said that we all know that flushing regularly helps reduce the lead concentrations, but not immediately. The City can't just flush in advance of taking the compliance samples, they have to flush the lines on a regular schedule.

The problem with high lead issues, is that the water has so many different variables, that it's hard to pinpoint what is causing what problem where. From a public health perspective, can we assume that the high lead levels in Mrs. Walters' neighborhood are isolated to just her area? Or are they more widespread?

Please feel free to contact Miguel directly—312-886-5253; Deltoral.miguel@epa.gov.

Jennifer

From: Prysby, Mike (DEQ) [mailto:PRYSBYM@michigan.gov]
Sent: Thursday, February 26, 2015 10:25 AM
To: Crooks, Jennifer
Cc: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Rosenthal, Adam (DEQ)
Subject: RE: HIGH LEAD: FLINT Water testing Results

Jennifer,

I recall Adam showing me a high lead/copper sample result (perhaps it was this one)....as part of the city's routine lead-copper monitoring. If so, it was a stagnated sample as part of the sampling protocol. Adam mentioned that all other samples were below the AL...and the city

will not exceed the lead AL. I will confirm this. The city; however, needs to take further action to help address Ms. Walter's concern. The type of plumbing needs to be identified and sample tap location within the premise plumbing. They should offer to re-sample for PB after flushing the tap to demonstrate that flushing the tap will reduce the lead concentration. The city also needs to provide other lead-reduction strategies to Mrs. Walters.

Michael Prysby, P.E.
District Engineer
Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
517 290-8817

From: Crooks, Jennifer [<mailto:crooks.jennifer@epa.gov>]
Sent: Thursday, February 26, 2015 10:53 AM
To: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Cc: Poy, Thomas; Deltoral, Miguel
Subject: HIGH LEAD: FLINT Water testing Results

Hi, Steve and Mike. Thanks for talking with me yesterday, Steve, about the most recent TTHM results. We'll look forward to receiving them whenever you get them back from the lab.

However, the main purpose of my email is to alert you to the high lead levels reported to a citizen yesterday by Flint Water Dept. I have been discussing the water situation with LeeAnn Walters since January; and she has been talking with Mike Glasgow at the plant about the black sediment in her water. (HUGE KUDOs to MIKE!!) He did test it to find that the iron levels were greater than his test would go; GT 3.3. But, because the iron levels were so high, he suggested testing for lead and copper. WOW!!!! Did he find the LEAD! **104 ppb**. She has 2 children under the age of 3... Big worries here.

So, Steve, this goes back to what you and I were talking about yesterday. That the different chemistry water is leaching out contaminants from the insides of the biofilms inside the pipes. I think Lead is a good indication that other contaminants are also present in the tap water, that obviously were not present in the compliance samples taken at the plant. VOC/SOC and inorganics/metals would be good samples to start with to take at the tap. And since Ms. Walters' drinking water is showing the high lead levels, her tap water would be a good place to start, I think.

We also talked about Dr. Joan Rose from Michigan State being on the Flint Tech Advisory Committee—you also mentioned that someone from the Dept of Community Health was on the Committee. I'm thinking that Dr. Rose would want to dive further into this, since there's actual evidence that the water is leaching contaminants from the biofilms; or Dept of Community Health would want to get involved and look at this from an epidemiological perspective. (She and her family are also exhibiting the rashes when exposed to the water, and her daughter's hair is falling out in clumps.)

Maybe MSU could authorize the payment of the analyses for these samples? Or Dept of Community Health?

The citizen's name is:
LeeAnn Walters
212 Browning Ave
Flint, MI 48507
616-212-6233
lwalters313@gmail.com

Jennifer

From: Lea Moste [<mailto:lwalters313@gmail.com>]
Sent: Thursday, February 26, 2015 9:08 AM
To: Crooks, Jennifer
Subject: Fwd: Re: Water testing Results

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Michael Glasgow" <mglasgow@cityofflint.com>
Date: Feb 26, 2015 7:55 AM
Subject: Re: Water testing Results
To: "Lea Moste" <lwalters313@gmail.com>
Cc:

Lee,

Here are your Lead & Copper Results. This number is very high, 104 ppb of lead. In the last few months over 100 samples have been tested and only 2 were over the 15 ppb regulatory limit, and the highest level I have seen is 37 ppb. I will pass this info to Mr. Croft so he is aware. I will send the sample I collected from your kitchen faucet today for a complete metals test (12 different metals), to see what the level is without letting the water stagnate over night. I'm hoping that value will be much, but we will have to see. Sorry for this news, but I wanted to let you know right away.

Mike

On Tue, Feb 24, 2015 at 1:50 PM, Michael Glasgow <mglasgow@cityofflint.com> wrote:

Lee,

I will bring a copy of last years annual report when I stop by tomorrow. The annual report from 2014 must be delivered to residents by July 1st of this year. I imagine we may have it complete by June.

Mike

On Fri, Feb 20, 2015 at 1:00 AM, Lea Moste <lwalters313@gmail.com> wrote:

Mike,

Thank you for the water reports and we already planned to see you on the 25th at 10:00am. I was wondering if you know who I need to talk to in the water plant to obtain the Annual Drinking Water Report from last year. According to the EPA website there is link to access but when you click on it, it cannot be accessed. Was also curious if there is an expected time frame for this years report due to the switch. If you can be of any assistance I would appreciate it.

Thank You
 LeeAnne Walters

On Thu, Feb 19, 2015 at 12:47 PM, Michael Glasgow <mglasgow@cityofflint.com> wrote:

Lee & Dennis,

Here is a list of test results from water sampled at your home over the last 2 weeks. I have sent in your lead and copper sample, and also a sample from the toilet tank for manganese. I should hopefully have results

from this testing early next week. I'll plan on stopping over on Wednesday (the 25th) around 10 am again to give you these results & sample again.

Mike

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Deltoral, Miguel <deltoral.miguel@epa.gov>
Sent: Friday, February 27, 2015 5:59 AM
To: Crooks, Jennifer; Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Cc: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Rosenthal, Adam (DEQ); Poy, Thomas; Schock, Michael; Porter, Andrea
Subject: Re: HIGH LEAD: FLINT Water testing Results

Jen/all - I think things got garbled in translation...

What I was saying is that where you find Pb values that high, it is usually due to particulate lead. Not always, but generally. Particulate lead is released sporadically from lead service lines, leaded solder and leaded brass in a number of ways and folks tend to discount these values as anomalies, but particulate lead release is a normal part of the corrosion process and it is universal (common) in all systems. It's just that it is not captured as often by the infrequent LCR sampling. If systems are pre-flushing the tap the night before collecting LCR compliance samples (MDEQ still provides these instructions to public water systems) this clears particulate lead out of the plumbing and biases the results low by eliminating the highest lead values. If systems are pre-flushing and still finding particulate lead, the amount of particulate lead in the system can be higher than what is being detected using these 'pre-flushed' first-draw samples. My point on that was that people are exposed to the particulate lead on a daily basis, but the particulate lead is being flushed away before collecting compliance samples which provides false assurance to residents about the true lead levels in the water.

Some quick notes on particulate lead release:

- Fe/Mn can transport lead from the lead service lines into the home. The lead sorbs onto the Fe/Mn particles. In GW systems, Fe/Mn can come from the source water and more Fe from the water mains. In SW systems, the Fe typically is released from the water mains.
- Lead released from lead service lines can also 'seed' galvanized iron pipes inside the homes. Again, the lead sorbs onto the iron on the pipes and be released sporadically. Generally, the higher the flow, the more Fe and Fe+Pb particulate you will likely get.
- If there is a partial lead service line (lead connected to copper) you can get additional lead release due to galvanic corrosion.
- Leaded brasses and solder can also release particulate lead under certain circumstances.
- The particulate can contain very high concentrations of lead (hundreds to thousands of ppb Pb) which is a much higher concentration than lead paint, so even small particles can result in high lead values.
- If the lead service line was disturbed (water main repair/replacement, meter installation repair/replacement, service line leak repairs, etc.) you can have VERY high lead levels in the scale and sediment that is dislodged from the inside of lead service lines. Here in Chicago, during a partial lead service line replacement, we collected the scale and sediment that came into the home and we found 300,000+ ug/L lead in the scale; 125,000 ug/L Pb in the sediment. Very dangerous.
- Higher levels of PO₄ (3-4 mg/L Ortho) seem to reduce the amount of particulate Pb that is released in the absence of physical disturbances to the lead lines. Doesn't stop it entirely, but should generally reduce the occurrence. Caveat – Other water quality issues can change the chemical complexes that form on the pipe, so cleaner sources with more consistent WQ form more predictable scale complexes.

If I remember correctly, Detroit is feeding PO4 for the LCR, but since Flint is no longer part of that interconnection, I was wondering what their OCCT was. They are required to have OCCT in place which is why I was asking what they were using.

Mike Schock is our resident expert and may be able to help out with the simultaneous compliance (Pb & DBPs) so I would suggest that folks give him a call.

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Phone: (312) 886-5253

From: Crooks, Jennifer
Sent: Thursday, February 26, 2015 04:15 PM
To: Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Cc: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Rosenthal, Adam (DEQ); Deltoral, Miguel; Poy, Thomas
Subject: HIGH LEAD: FLINT Water testing Results

Thank you, Mike. These results are dated 2/18/15, so they're probably different results than the results Adam had, but they still have to be included in with compliance calculation of the 90th percentile. What dates are the earlier compliance samples?

Yes, the stagnation of the water would increase the lead levels, and I'm glad you're following up with the City to get the lead levels reduced for Mrs. Walters' home—which will hopefully be effective for her neighbors because they are also most likely being exposed to these high lead levels. Miguel reminded me this morning, there are no safe levels of lead in drinking water.

I talked with Miguel Del Toral about his knowledge on research on lead. He said that high levels of iron, usually bring high levels of lead. The large amount of black sediment at Mrs. Walters' home, is most likely particulate lead, Miguel said, where the lead actually bonds to the iron sediment. While the particulates of lead/iron are small, they're very highly concentrated with lead—up to 95% lead.

Miguel was wondering if Flint is feeding Phosphates. Flint must have Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment—is it Phosphates? Or is it pH/Alkalinity Adjustment? The reason he asks, is because systems using the pH/Alkalinity adjustment have problems with lead levels in the 100's or higher—and they have problems with random lead particulate matter in the distribution system. Miguel said that we all know that flushing regularly helps reduce the lead concentrations, but not immediately. The City can't just flush in advance of taking the compliance samples, they have to flush the lines on a regular schedule.

The problem with high lead issues, is that the water has so many different variables, that it's hard to pinpoint what is causing what problem where. From a public health perspective, can we assume that the high lead levels in Mrs. Walters' neighborhood are isolated to just her area? Or are they more widespread?

Please feel free to contact Miguel directly—312-886-5253; Deltoral.miguel@epa.gov.

Jennifer

From: Prysby, Mike (DEQ) [mailto:PRYSBYM@michigan.gov]
Sent: Thursday, February 26, 2015 10:25 AM
To: Crooks, Jennifer

Cc: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Rosenthal, Adam (DEQ)
Subject: RE: HIGH LEAD: FLINT Water testing Results

Jennifer,

I recall Adam showing me a high lead/copper sample result (perhaps it was this one)....as part of the city's routine lead-copper monitoring. If so, it was a stagnated sample as part of the sampling protocol. Adam mentioned that all other samples were below the AL...and the city will not exceed the lead AL. I will confirm this. The city; however, needs to take further action to help address Ms. Walter's concern. The type of plumbing needs to be identified and sample tap location within the premise plumbing. They should offer to re-sample for PB after flushing the tap to demonstrate that flushing the tap will reduce the lead concentration. The city also needs to provide other lead-reduction strategies to Mrs. Walters.

Michael Prysby, P.E.
 District Engineer
 Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
 517 290-8817

From: Crooks, Jennifer [<mailto:crooks.jennifer@epa.gov>]
Sent: Thursday, February 26, 2015 10:53 AM
To: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Cc: Poy, Thomas; Deltoral, Miguel
Subject: HIGH LEAD: FLINT Water testing Results

Hi, Steve and Mike. Thanks for talking with me yesterday, Steve, about the most recent TTHM results. We'll look forward to receiving them whenever you get them back from the lab.

However, the main purpose of my email is to alert you to the high lead levels reported to a citizen yesterday by Flint Water Dept. I have been discussing the water situation with LeeAnn Walters since January, and she has been talking with Mike Glasgow at the plant about the black sediment in her water. (HUGE KUDOs to MIKE!!) He did test it to find that the iron levels were greater than his test would go; GT 3.3. But, because the iron levels were so high, he suggested testing for lead and copper. WOW!!!! Did he find the LEAD! **104 ppb**. She has 2 children under the age of 3... Big worries here.

So, Steve, this goes back to what you and I were talking about yesterday. That the different chemistry water is leaching out contaminants from the insides of the biofilms inside the pipes. I think Lead is a good indication that other contaminants are also present in the tap water, that obviously were not present in the compliance samples taken at the plant. VOC/SOC and inorganics/metals would be good samples to start with to take at the tap. And since Ms. Walters' drinking water is showing the high lead levels, her tap water would be a good place to start, I think.

We also talked about Dr. Joan Rose from Michigan State being on the Flint Tech Advisory Committee—you also mentioned that someone from the Dept of Community Health was on the Committee. I'm thinking that Dr. Rose would want to dive further into this, since there's actual evidence that the water is leaching contaminants from the biofilms; or Dept of Community Health would want to get involved and look at this from an epidemiological perspective. (She and her family are also exhibiting the rashes when exposed to the water, and her daughter's hair is falling out in clumps.)

Maybe MSU could authorize the payment of the analyses for these samples? Or Dept of Community Health?

The citizen's name is:

LeeAnn Walters
212 Browning Ave
Flint, MI 48507
616-212-6233
Lwalters313@gmail.com

Jennifer

From: Lea Moste [<mailto:lwalters313@gmail.com>]
Sent: Thursday, February 26, 2015 9:08 AM
To: Crooks, Jennifer
Subject: Fwd: Re: Water testing Results

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Michael Glasgow" <mglasgow@cityofflint.com>
Date: Feb 26, 2015 7:55 AM
Subject: Re: Water testing Results
To: "Lea Moste" <lwalters313@gmail.com>
Cc:
Lee,

Here are your Lead & Copper Results. This number is very high, 104 ppb of lead. In the last few months over 100 samples have been tested and only 2 were over the 15 ppb regulatory limit, and the highest level I have seen is 37 ppb. I will pass this info to Mr. Croft so he is aware. I will send the sample I collected from your kitchen faucet today for a complete metals test (12 different metals), to see what the level is without letting the water stagnate over night. I'm hoping that value will be much, but we will have to see. Sorry for this news, but I wanted to let you know right away.

Mike

On Tue, Feb 24, 2015 at 1:50 PM, Michael Glasgow <mglasgow@cityofflint.com> wrote:

Lee,

I will bring a copy of last years annual report when I stop by tomorrow. The annual report from 2014 must be delivered to residents by July 1st of this year. I imagine we may have it complete by June.

Mike

On Fri, Feb 20, 2015 at 1:00 AM, Lea Moste <lwalters313@gmail.com> wrote:

Mike,

Thank you for the water reports and we already planned to see you on the 25th at 10:00am. I was wondering if you know who I need to talk to in the water plant to obtain the Annual Drinking Water Report from last year. According to the EPA website there is link to access but when you click on it, it cannot be accessed. Was also curious if there is an expected time frame for this years report due to the switch. If you can be of any assistance I would appreciate it.

Thank You
LeeAnne Walters

On Thu, Feb 19, 2015 at 12:47 PM, Michael Glasgow <mglasgow@cityofflint.com> wrote:

Lee & Dennis,

Here is a list of test results from water sampled at your home over the last 2 weeks. I have sent in your lead and copper sample, and also a sample from the toilet tank for manganese. I should hopefully have results from this testing early next week. I'll plan on stopping over on Wednesday (the 25th) around 10 am again to give you these results & sample again.

Mike

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Cook, Pat (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, May 01, 2015 11:38 AM
To: Deltoral, Miguel
Cc: Porter, Andrea; Crooks, Jennifer; Poy, Thomas; Benzie, Richard (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Subject: RE: Flint Corrosion Control?

Hi Miguel - sorry, I should have been more specific in my previous email. The rules you stated below allow large systems to be considered having optimal corrosion control if they have data from two consecutive 6 month monitoring periods that meet specific criteria. DEQ-ODWMA has not made a formal decision as to whether or not the City of Flint meets the exemption criteria or will be required to do a corrosion control study since Flint has only completed one round of 6 month monitoring. The City of Flint's second round of monitoring will be completed by June 30, 2015, and we will make a formal decision at that time. If my memory is correct, this is consistent with the process followed in the early 1990's for large systems when the Pb/Cu rule was first implemented. The Department waits until large systems complete both rounds of full scale, 6 month monitoring before making a decision about optimal corrosion control. If it is determined that Flint has to install corrosion control treatment, the rule allows up to 2 years to complete a study and 2 additional years to install the treatment unless we set a shorter time frame.

As Flint will be switching raw water sources in a just over one year from now, raw water quality will be completely different than what they currently use. Requiring a study at the current time will be of little to no value in the long term control of these chronic contaminants.

Finally, the City of Flint's sampling protocols for lead and copper monitoring comply with all current state and federal requirements. Any required modifications will be implemented at the time when such future regulatory requirements take effect.

Patrick Cook, P.E.
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 Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
 Phone: (517) 284-6514
cookp@michigan.gov

From: Deltoral, Miguel [<mailto:deltoral.miguel@epa.gov>]
Sent: Saturday, April 25, 2015 10:11 AM
To: Cook, Pat (DEQ)
Cc: Porter, Andrea; Crooks, Jennifer; Poy, Thomas
Subject: Re: Flint Corrosion Control?

Hi Pat,

I'll be heading out to MI for RTCR tomorrow and won't see email until next Tuesday, but I wanted to follow up on this because Flint has essentially not been using any corrosion control treatment since April 30, 2014 and they have LSLs. Given the very high lead levels found at one home and the pre-flushing happening at Flint, I'm worried that the whole town may have much higher lead levels than the compliance results indicated, since they are using pre-flushing ahead of their compliance sampling.

If the source water lead is non-detect (zero), then according to 141.89(a)(3) they should use zero for that source water value:

"All lead and copper levels measured between the PQL and MDL must be either reported as measured or they can be reported as one-half the PQL specified for lead and copper in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section. All levels below the lead and copper MDLs must be reported as zero."

As far as the treatment determination, there are only two scenarios for a large system to be deemed to have optimized corrosion control without treatment and Flint does not appear to meet either:

The first is at 141.81(b)(3)

Any water system is deemed to have optimized corrosion control if it submits results of tap water monitoring conducted in accordance with § 141.86 and source water monitoring conducted in accordance with § 141.88 that demonstrates for two consecutive 6-month monitoring periods that the difference between the 90th percentile tap water lead level computed under §141.80(c)(3), and the highest source water lead concentration is less than the Practical Quantitation Level for lead specified in § 141.89(a)(1)(ii).

If Flint's highest source water lead was zero, and their 90th percentile was 0.006, then Flint does not meet this criteria, because the difference must be LESS THAN the PQL (i.e., 0.004 or less). $0.006 - 0 = 0.006$.

The second is at 141.81(b)(3)(i):

Those systems whose highest source water lead level is below the Method Detection Limit may also be deemed to have optimized corrosion control under this paragraph if the 90th percentile tap water lead level is less than or equal to the Practical Quantitation Level for lead for two consecutive 6-month monitoring periods.

Although Flint's source water lead was non-detect (zero), the 90th percentile lead level is 0.006 which is above the PQL of 0.005, so Flint would not meet this criteria either.

Am I missing something?

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Phone: (312) 886-5253

From: Cook, Pat (DEQ) <COOKP@michigan.gov>

Sent: Friday, April 24, 2015 12:45 PM

To: Deltoral, Miguel

Subject: RE: Flint Corrosion Control?

Total Lead collected from the plant tap on 5/22/14 was zero.

pat

From: Deltoral, Miguel [<mailto:deltoral.miguel@epa.gov>]
Sent: Friday, April 24, 2015 11:59 AM
To: Cook, Pat (DEQ)
Cc: Poy, Thomas; Porter, Andrea
Subject: Re: Flint Corrosion Control?

What was the source water lead level?

Miguel A. Del Toral
 Regulations Manager
 U.S. EPA R5 GWDWB
 77 West Jackson Blvd, (WG-15J)
 Chicago, IL 60604
 Phone: (312) 886-5253

From: Cook, Pat (DEQ) <COOKP@michigan.gov>
Sent: Friday, April 24, 2015 10:43 AM
To: Deltoral, Miguel
Cc: Poy, Thomas; Porter, Andrea
Subject: RE: Flint Corrosion Control?

Hi Miguel - Flint is currently not practicing corrosion control treatment at the WTP. When they started treating water at their WTP last spring, we placed them on full chart (100 sites) Pb/Cu monitoring for two consecutive 6 month periods. WQ monitoring is also being conducted. The first round of samples after switch-over from DWSD (July 1, 2014 – Dec 31, 2014) had 90th percentiles of 6 ppb for Lead and 110 ppb for Copper. The second round of samples (Jan 1, 2015 – June 30, 2015) is underway with approximately 20 of the 100 sample site results in. The highest lead result out of the 20 received thus far is 13 ppb.

Based on the matrix of recommended corrosion control study components for Large PWS's for both Lead and Copper, there are no additional requirements for the City of Flint based on the levels of lead and copper in the current source water and the results of the lead and copper distribution monitoring. The only provision of the Lead & Copper Rule which classifies the existing treatment of large PWSs as optimized for corrosion control is when the difference between the 90% Pb-TAP and Pb-POE is less than the lead practical quantitative level (PQL) for each six-month period of the initial monitoring program. By definition, the PQL for lead is 0.005 mg/L; and the lead value for the source water used in this determination is the highest source water lead concentration. If this condition is met, then no study or testing is required. We believe this condition has been met for Flint. However, we will re-evaluate this after the 2nd round of 6 month sampling is completed.

If you have any further questions, please contact the Lansing District Supervisor, Steve Busch at (517) 643-2314 or at buschs@michigan.gov.

Have a good (and hopefully warm) weekend!

Patrick Cook, P.E.
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 Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
 Phone: (517) 284-6514

cookp@michigan.gov

From: Deltoral, Miguel [<mailto:deltoral.miguel@epa.gov>]

Sent: Thursday, April 23, 2015 12:33 PM

To: Cook, Pat (DEQ)

Cc: Poy, Thomas; Porter, Andrea

Subject: Flint Corrosion Control?

Hi Pat,

What's Flint doing now (post Detroit) for corrosion control treatment?

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Phone: (312) 886-5253

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Dykema, Linda D. (DCH)
Sent: Thursday, July 23, 2015 10:08 AM
To: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Philip, Kris (DEQ); Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Subject: FW: Director's Office Assignment -- Flint - need update asap

FYI - this is what I sent up to my front office. Thanks for your help Steve.

-----Original Message-----

From: Dykema, Linda D. (DCH)
Sent: Thursday, July 23, 2015 10:07 AM
To: Miller, Corinne (DCH); Peeler, Nancy (DCH); Anderson, Paula (DCH); Travis, Rashmi (DCH); Grijalva, Nancy (DCH); Moran, Susan (DCH)
Cc: Priem, Wesley F. (DCH); Bouters, Janese (DCH); Barr, Jacqui (DCH); Fink, Brenda (DCH); Groetsch, Kory J. (DCH)
Subject: RE: Director's Office Assignment -- Flint - need update asap

I spoke with Steve Busch, Lansing District Office manager, DEQ Office of Drinking Water & Municipal Assistance.

The city of Flint recently conducted drinking water testing throughout the city with special attention to those areas known to have old service lines. The city water supply is in compliance with the lead rule, which means that 90% of the water samples were less than the lead action level of 15 ppb. DEQ will, however, recommend that Flint further "optimize" their corrosion control methods. The DEQ has not seen a change in the city's compliance with the lead rule since switching to the Flint River source.

Some water samples had lead levels above 15 ppb. Homeowners receive their sampling results and those with elevated levels are provided with information regarding how to minimize their exposure, including replacement of water supply lines. The city pays for line replacement from the main to the property boundary. The property owner is responsible for some portion of the cost if the line replaced is on their property. To Steve's knowledge, there is no program in Flint to assist homeowners with limited financial means.

Regarding the home with high drinking water lead levels: some years ago the supply line that serves the neighborhood was replaced, but somehow this house was not connected to the new line, such that the family's drinking water supply was coming from the old corroded lead pipe. None of the neighbors water had elevated lead levels, which was likely why she was temporarily connected by garden hose to a tap supplied by the new line. She has since been permanently connected to the new line.

Regarding the EPA drinking water official quoted in the press articles: the report that he issued was a result of his own research and was not reviewed or approved by EPA management. He has essentially acted outside his authority.

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Crooks, Jennifer <crooks.jennifer@epa.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, July 28, 2015 9:47 AM
To: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ); Philip, Kris (DEQ); Monosmith, Carrie (DEQ); DeBruyn, Dana (DEQ); Dettweiler, Dan (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Prysby, Mike (DEQ); Cook, Pat (DEQ); Holdwick, Kevin (DEQ)
Cc: Poy, Thomas; Bair, Rita; Damato, Nicholas; Shoven, Heather; Kuefler, Janet; Murphy, Thomas; Porter, Andrea; Deltoral, Miguel
Subject: Final Notes from Michigan semi-annual call on 6/10

I was supposed to finalize these in mid-July, but I didn't receive any changes from anyone, so these notes are final now. Thank you all again for participating.

Jennifer

From: Crooks, Jennifer
Sent: Wednesday, July 01, 2015 5:31 PM
To: Shekter Smith, Liane (DNRE); Richard Benzie; kris philip; Monosmith, Carrie (DNRE); DeBruyn, Dana (DEQ); Dettweiler, Dan (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ); 'Prysby, Mike (DEQ)'; 'cookp@michigan.gov'; Holdwick, Kevin (DEQ)
Cc: Thomas Poy; Bair, Rita; Damato, Nicholas; Shoven, Heather; Kuefler, Janet; Murphy, Thomas; Porter, Andrea; Deltoral, Miguel
Subject: Draft Notes from Michigan semi-annual call on 6/10

All—Below are my draft notes from our call last week, June 10, 2015. Thank you all for participating. I apologize for the delay in getting these out in draft to you all for review—I was hoping to get a couple of items ironed out that were fuzzy during our discussions, but hasn't happened yet. Several ACTION items below. So, please review to make sure I documented our discussion/agreements correctly, and feel free to edit as needed. I you could get back to me by July 13, that would be great. Thank you!

Jennifer

Attendees:

MDEQ: Liane Shekter-Smith, Richard Benzie, Carrie Monosmith, Kris Philip, Dan Dettweiler, Marjorie Rodriguez (Student), Kevin Holdwick, Mike Prysby, Dana DeBruyn, Steve Busch
 EPA Region 5: Tom Poy, Rita Bair, Nick Damato, Janet Kuefler, Michele Palmer, Tom Murphy, Heather Shoven, Cary McElhinney, Andrea Porter, Miguel Deltoral, Mostafa Noureldin

Summary:

1.Changes in Lead Disinvestments and Commitments for FY 2016 ARDP—for discussion: Due to our extreme focus on lead in drinking water, this is the consensus here.

a. Consumer notification of tap results at NTNCWSs:

(Suggested wording) The NCWS program commits to full implementation of the lead consumer notification of tap results requirement, to begin in CY 2016. Region 5 will assist in a notification outreach effort in late FY 2015 to remaining 698 NTNCWSs that are not schools/daycares, to begin providing lead consumer notice in CY 2016. NCWS program commits

to include information on providing lead consumer notice in the annual monitoring letter sent to all NTNCWSs for CY 2016.

STATE: The State found this change in the wording acceptable.

b. Collection of Lead samples at NTNCWSs during June – September 2016 timeframe

(Suggested wording) NCWS program commits to including information in the applicable NTNCWS annual monitoring letters of the requirement to collect their annual/triennial lead sample between June and September only, during CY 2016. The MDEQ NCWS program currently does not have the capability to easily track lead sampling compliance within this specific timeframe.

STATE: The State found this change in the wording acceptable.

c. Follow-up Actions for NTNCWSs that sample outside of June-September 2015 timeframe

(From 5/5/15 call notes w/EPA) MDEQ commits to providing Region 5 with all CY 2015 lead (and copper?) sample data for all NTNCWSs by March 2016 so that EPA can analyze how many PWSs monitored outside the June through October timeframe. EPA commits to follow-up with MDEQ to discuss follow-up actions.

STATE: The State agreed to providing EPA R5 the raw lead and copper data for all CY 2015 for all NTNCWSs. The WaterTrack database does have data, but it can't generate violations. MDEQ doesn't commit to enforcing against 2016 violators in FY 2016. The State said, it is planning on disinvesting in enforcing against these violators due to limited capability of WaterTrack; however, if the State's noncommunity data management capabilities improve during FY 2016, implementation of this disinvestment may become a reality. The State has not designated an alternate timeframe, or done system specific documentation as to why the system qualifies for a different timeframe.

d. Submittal of the lead and copper reporting form

(Suggested wording) MDEQ commits to requiring CWSs and NTNCWSs to submit the lead and copper reporting form via the annual monitoring letters to each system, tracking CWSs and NTNCWSs submittal of the lead and copper reporting form, and commits to issuing violations for failure to submit the lead and copper reporting form. The reporting form provides the address of the sample site, designates sampling site selection criteria, and explanation(s) for any changes in sampling sites.

STATE: Dan Dettweiler stated that the NCWS program was not in a position to do this for the NTNCWSs at this time. Tom Murphy asked how does WaterTrack handle/track high lead results? Tom M said there is a truncation issue on the sample location name field. Dan acknowledged that this problem has been identified, and the Department of Technology Management and Budget (DTMB) has been trying to fix this problem, but it is a challenging problem. Dan stated that sample sites for NTNCWSs are actually identified by LHDs during the sanitary survey and are documented in the sanitary survey. The LHDs check the pdf of the laboratory results that clearly states where the sample was taken, and calculates the 90th percentile. However, Dan stated that the requirement to send in the lead and copper reporting form is not currently in the LHD annual monitoring letter sent to each system. The NTNCWSs do not couple this form to the Lead Consumer Notice, as does the CWSs. Kris Philip pointed out that the LHDs select the sample sites, thus when they are calculating the 90th percentile, they are actually double checking the sites with the results.

From our discussion, the Region concluded that at this time, the LHDs are actively reviewing the lead and copper results and the sample locations when they calculate the 90th percentiles to ensure proper LCR monitoring is conducted by ALL NTNCWSs at the proper sample sites. After our call, I asked for verification of this statement, and Dan Dettweiler

responded, "Just as with an exceeding value of an MCL, WaterTrack alerts the LHD when at least one sample for a water system exceeds the AL. A 90th percentile calculation is made only when an exceeding result alerts the LHD. For cases where there are no exceeding results, private lab samples are reviewed at the time LHDs hand-enter them into WaterTrack. State lab samples, which flow electronically via nightly downloads from the state lab database, are reviewed when pdfs of the analysis reports are, routinely, emailed by the state lab to LHDs. Beyond that, MDEQ's annual evaluation of the LHDs provides another opportunity for us to oversee the proper assigning and use of designated sampling locations."

ACTION: The Region will discuss Dan's response internally, and get back to the State with any issues/concerns.

Kris Philip said that the CWS program is requiring that the systems submit the form, but they are not enforcing whether or not the system submits the form. Often, the CWS will submit the Lead Consumer Notice and the Lead and Copper reporting form together. Kris said if 90%+ are already submitting the forms, then the State will agree to follow-up and enforce this requirement. But, if less than that, will probably be too much of a burden. Kris said they may change the way DEQ is tracking in SDWIS during FY 2016. But, the Region said SDWIS-Prime probably won't be available until 2017 at the earliest.

ACTION: Kris Philip will research with the District Offices to determine the current submittal rate of the lead and copper reporting form from CWSs; and report back to the Region.

2. Enforcement Update with Heather

NTNCWSs under Bottled Water agreements due to Arsenic MCL violations:

Per discussions with Region 5 and the February 2014 EPA/OECA memo, MDEQ has closed the old Arsenic open-ended MCL violations; however, no further quarterly monitoring is being conducted at the (± 27) systems that are still under bottled water agreements. Thus, no more arsenic MCL violations will be reported for these systems and these systems will not become priority systems (ETT score of 11 or more) since only one arsenic MCL violation will be reported (5 points) even though they have a longstanding issue with arsenic noncompliance. The Region would like to discuss the pros and cons of placing these PWSs with arsenic MCL violations on quarterly monitoring as required under 40 CFR Section 141.23(c)(7); and brainstorm possible solutions.

Heather provided an update on how the State is doing in returning ETT systems to compliance; the State is doing very well in achieving its commitment for FY 2015. Heather said the Region is glad to see the State and LHD prioritization of implementation of the drinking water program and NTNCWS schools and daycares.

Referring to the NTNCWSs under BW agreements that are in violation of the Arsenic MCL, Heather said that since there are no more open-ended MCL violations in SDWIS, that no MCL violations can be reported to SDWIS unless there is monitoring to show the system is in non-compliance. Even though the LHD has indicated that these systems are drinking bottled water for public health protection, the use of bottled water cannot be a permanent solution to the fact that the system's drinking water at the tap continues to exceed the MCL for arsenic. Dan said there are 22 systems, where 8 are schools, that should be conducting quarterly monitoring. Dana said that letters have been sent (OR drafted?) to these 22 systems to require quarterly sampling for arsenic; these 22 systems are in 10 different counties so the message from the State is consistent. A secondary effect of this new requirement for the systems, may be that they transition to another water source or install treatment sooner.

The State voiced a concern that multiple quarterly violations could potentially affect the State's relationship with the LHDs financially. Genesee and Oakland Counties have quite a number of noncommunity water systems. Multiple quarterly violations could affect the Dept of Community Health's determination as to whether the LHDs are meeting their minimum program requirements; thus receive full funding for their work with the noncommunity systems for the drinking water program. The LHDs cannot have more than 20% of their systems with violations. The Region wonders how much funding would be cut from a LHD contract if it exceeds the 20% noncompliance level set in the contract?

3. Status of Flint

- a. TTHM levels for May—Due to MDEQ district engineer June 10-RECEIVED; see link to results

<https://www.cityofflint.com/2015/06/01/may-water-testing-results-show-all-locations-are-within-acceptable-limits-for-tthm/>

All samples below the TTHM MCL; one site still has an LRAA above the MCL but decreased from 105 ppb in Feb to 93.5 ppb in May.

Mike Prysby said he is getting ready to issue the construction permit to the City of Flint to install a GAC filter in July, that will remove more TOC to further reduce the potential of developing TTHMs. Mike said he has already issued a construction permit for a transmission line within the City that will help reduce water age.

- b. Lead in Flint

Our discussions with MDEQ indicate that no phosphates/corrosion control has been added to the system since April 2014 when the source of drinking water changed to the Flint River. We understand that the City is just finishing up its second set of 6-month initial monitoring for lead; where the results will probably warrant a Corrosion Control Study to be conducted. Since Flint has lead service lines, we understand some citizen-requested lead sampling is exceeding the Action Level, and the source of drinking water will be changing again in 2016, so to start a Corrosion Control Study now doesn't make sense. The idea to ask Flint to simply add phosphate may be premature; there are many other issues and factors that must be taken into account which would require a comprehensive look at the water quality and the system before any treatment recommendations can/should be made. Miguel is recommending MDEQ and EPA? approach Flint about formally requesting EPA's Office of Research and Development in Cincinnati support on the lead in Flint drinking water issue, and request that Mike Schock, ORD, and possibly Darren Lytle, ORD, to participate in Flint's drinking water advisory committee so that a comprehensive evaluation on how to proceed can be discussed.

Miguel provided a brief summary of the high lead results found at the residence of Ms. Leeanne Walters in Flint. Miguel will follow up with a written summary of the work conducted, sample results, and conclusions.

Miguel believes that lead levels in Flint are being affected by the lack of Corrosion Control being conducted by the City, since the LCR requires 2 6-month initial monitoring for a new source. Steve Busch stated that in the Lead sampling pool, almost all of the lead sample sites are lead service lines, and the State is not seeing large increases in lead levels at the tap. Miguel suggested that EPA experts in Lead, Mike Schock; and in distribution systems, Darren Lytle, be added to the Flint drinking water advisory committee to assist the City/State in determining the best way to proceed to minimize lead in the City's drinking water during the interim use of the Flint River, and subsequent use of Lake Huron water.

Miguel said he will send Mike Schock and Darren Lytle's contact information to Steve and Mike. Steve pointed out that the City is following the LCR requirements, and completing the requirements in a timely manner. Miguel's point is that since the LCR was promulgated 20+ years ago, that research and different situations, like Washington D.C., have educated scientists, experts, and regulators that the existing requirements in the LCR may not be as protective as previously thought. Thus, he can only make recommendations as to how to revise sampling protocols. And Miguel acknowledges that it may be another year before these regulation changes are promulgated in the Long-Term Lead and Copper Rule. In December 2015, the NDWAC recommendation is expected.

The Region asked the State if the Flint River will be a permanent supplemental source of drinking water, once the City of Flint connects with the Karegdodi pipeline from Lake Huron. Mike Prysby said that the City is currently pumping 22MGD, but the City has 40-50 MG of storage. The City is currently working on reducing its unaccounted for water losses, and these water losses are dropping. The State, through the Governor's office, provided disadvantaged system funding, \$2M which includes \$900K for lead detection, and pipe inspection.

4. Update on WaterTrack to SDWIS-State: The migration of WaterTrack data to SDWIS-State was number 39 on the Dept of Technology Management and Budget's (DTMB) project list last year; this year it is

number 30. It doesn't appear this project has a high priority. Does the State have any new information on the progress of this project?

Dan said that the migration of WaterTrack data to SDWIS-State has moved to a priority of 26 with DTMB so far this year. But Dan said they are going to take this project out of the queue, since Ronda Page has returned to the drinking water program from DTMB. Ronda said she re-estimated DTMB's involvement in this project to be far less than originally thought, so there is no need for any program developers or the tech team. This project will only need the Data Team and the web designers only. Ronda said they can set-up on a new server and migrate the data from WaterTrack to SDWIS-State themselves; in-house. Kris Philip remembers migrating the CWS data to SDWIS-State, so she can be a resource for this project. The parts that are needed to be completed by DTMB could be contracted out. Cary McElhinney said that there is a process of withholding PWSS grant funds and re-directing the funds to a HQ contract with SAIC. Richard Benzie said the process worked well last year when MI used PWSS funds to contract with a HQ contractor to conduct NEEDS survey training.

ACTION: Jen will follow up with State and Tribal Programs Branch about the process and timing of holding back funds from the PWSS grant for the purpose of contracting with SAIC.

5. Consequences of cutting the State drinking water program to a "minimal program"

Jennifer had a discussion with Richard Benzie regarding the possibility of the Michigan State Legislature looking to have just a minimal drinking water program, meaning only a program with activities that are required by the Federal SDWA. Jennifer ultimately discussed this internally with Tom Poy. The minimal program suggested would cut out Operator Certification, Capacity Development, Plan Review, Cross Connection Control, Source Water Protection, among other programs that are State required. Operator Certification and Capacity Development, while not required by the Federal regulations, do have financial strings attached. And Plan review/construction permits are required by the SRF program for a loan. Any recent communication with the State Legislature that they might proceed and make this possibility a reality?

Richard and Liane said there is no current threat from the State Legislature to cut the State-funded PWSS program activities. But there is a State-wide impetus to delete old programs and regulations, so this could lead to questioning the purpose of State-funded PWSS program activities. Richard is just being proactive in preparing a justification. Richard remembers a discussion many years ago about what constitutes a "comprehensive drinking water program". Tom Poy and Jennifer commented in a previous communication with Richard that the EPA PWSS primacy program and the State-funded activities in the drinking water program were meant to complement each other. To support this statement, Jennifer sent Richard some PWSS Priority guidance from the 90's, some preamble language from the 1976 SDWA found by our attorney, and language from Section 142 of the SDWA regulations from 1976 that might assist him in his justification.

6. EPA's Resource Message at the LHD Workshop in April

From the 2014 analysis of Shared Goals 2013 data, which is compliance data, for noncommunity systems, there are increasing trends of nitrate M/R violations for both NTNCWSs and TNCWSs. We discussed this on the last semi-annual call. Analysis of the 2015 Shared Goals 2014 data (April 2015) shows an improvement—that of decreasing numbers of bacte/nitrate M/R violations.

However, in light of the upcoming implementation of RTCR in 2016, the question raised here in the Region is:

Does the State have a plan with the LHDs as to what activities must be prioritized, and what will fall off the plate? Not all LHDs will need to disinvest based upon each LHD's resources, but some poorly funded LHDs may have to disinvest in some activities/drop activities that have no risk to public health.

Carrie Monosmith said that she met with the RTCR workgroup, comprised of LHD Directors/sanitarions, last fall to identify activities that the state can disinvest in during the next several years as the LHDs begin implementation of RTCR. They could not identify any activity that could be dropped. The main thing that will help the LHDs save time is to get the electronic DWR (eDWR) going, or the CMD portal, which will drastically reduce the LHDs time in inputting laboratory data into WaterTrack/SDWIS-State. From there, they can develop electronic data forms (CROMEER compliant) that the systems can submit.

Thank you!

Jennifer

shekterl@michigan.gov; 'Richard Benzie' <benzier@michigan.gov>; 'kris philip' <philipk@michigan.gov>; 'Monosmith, Carrie (DNRE)' <MONOSMITHC@michigan.gov>; 'DeBruyn, Dana (DEQ)' <DebruynD@michigan.gov>; Dettweiler, Dan (DEQ) <DETTWEILERD@michigan.gov>; Poy, Thomas <poy.thomas@epa.gov>; Kuefler, Janet <kuefler.janet@epa.gov>; Damato, Nicholas <damato.nicholas@epa.gov>; Shoven, Heather <shoven.heather@epa.gov>; Murphy, Thomas <murphy.thomas@epa.gov>; Bair, Rita <bair.rita@epa.gov>; McElhinney, Cary <mcelhinney.cary@epa.gov>; Pniak, Edward <pniak.edward@epa.gov>; 'cookp@michigan.gov'; 'Prysby, Mike (DEQ)' <PRYSBYM@michigan.gov>; Busch, Stephen (DEQ) <BUSCHS@michigan.gov>

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Poy, Thomas <poy.thomas@epa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, September 03, 2015 1:02 PM
To: Benzie, Richard (DEQ); Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Cc: Hyde, Tinka; Henry, Timothy; Bair, Rita; Damato, Nicholas; Crooks, Jennifer
Subject: RE: Flint Meeting

Thanks for the email.

I hope that Flint will utilize the expertise of MDEQ field staff and ORD distribution system staff to help them identify water quality and pipe conditions that need to be considered in the effective implementation of phosphate treatment.

Tom Poy
 Chief, Ground Water and Drinking Water Branch
 USEPA - Region 5
 (312) 886-5991

From: Benzie, Richard (DEQ) [<mailto:BENZIER@michigan.gov>]
Sent: Thursday, September 03, 2015 9:21 AM
To: Poy, Thomas
Cc: shekterl@michigan.gov
Subject: FW: Flint Meeting

FYI

From: Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Sent: Thursday, September 03, 2015 9:06 AM
To: Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Cc: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Subject: RE: Flint Meeting

Richard,

I spoke this morning with Mike Glasgow (Utility Administrator) and Brent Wight (WTP Supt) to see what came out of their meeting with LAN and the city. The meeting's main focus was over the lawsuit and financial issues; however, corrosion control treatment was also discussed. City administration told Mike and Brent that there will be no funding restrictions to install corrosion control. The capital cost to install treatment (P04 feed system) is not expected to be high since the WTP has existing feed lines and equip in place; however, new properly sized pumps will be needed. Mike expects LAN to have a proposal for us to review and approve for issuance of an Act 399 construction permit within the next one to two months.

Michael Prysby, P.E.
District Engineer
Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
517 290-8817

From: Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Sent: Wednesday, September 02, 2015 5:13 PM
To: Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Cc: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Subject: FW: Flint Meeting

Do we know how this meeting concluded?

From: Poy, Thomas [<mailto:poy.thomas@epa.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, September 02, 2015 4:23 PM
To: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: Flint Meeting

Liane/Richard:
How did Flint's meeting with their consultant go? Did they decide to implement treatment?

Tom

Tom Poy
Chief, Ground Water and Drinking Water Branch
USEPA - Region 5
(312) 886-5991

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Crooks, Jennifer <crooks.jennifer@epa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, September 10, 2015 5:58 PM
To: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Cc: Benzie, Richard (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Prysby, Mike (DEQ); Poy, Thomas; Porter, Andrea; Devereaux, Tracy Jo (DEQ); Kuefler, Janet; Shoven, Heather; Deltoral, Miguel
Subject: Final Notes from call Tuesday 8/31/15 with MI DEQ RE: Flint

Thank you, Liane, for your edits—I incorporated all of your edits, and further clarified who said what.
 Jennifer

Date: August 31, 2015
Present: Liane Shekter Smith, Richard Benzie, Steve Busch, (2 other MDEQ staff?), Tom Poy, Andrea Porter, Janet Kuefler, Jennifer Crooks

STRATEGIC NEXT STEPS FOR FLINT TO ADDRESS LEAD CORROSION CONCERNS

Tom Poy discussed Marc Edwards' website, "Flint, MI Water Study Updates" (<https://flintwaterstudyupdates.wordpress.com/>). The discussion focused on the lead sampling and analytical results Marc Edwards' team posted to their website. Tom emphasized that EPA is not involved with Marc Edwards' work in Flint. Tom mentioned that the Edwards team's samples may not have been analyzed by a certified lab (which is only required for compliance samples) nor taken from sites that qualify as Tier 1 for LCR compliance sampling, but the results give further evidence that lead levels in Flint are trending upward. (The conclusion that there is an increasing trend of lead concentrations at consumer taps builds upon earlier compliance sampling taken by Flint in 2014 and 2015 that showed the 90th percentile of the 1st 6-month sampling period at 6ppb, then the 90th percentile of the 2nd 6-month sampling period at 11ppb.) Everyone at the meeting agreed that Flint is in compliance with the Safe Drinking water Act action level for lead. However, because the city's population exceeds 50,000 persons, MDEQ stated that Flint needs to additionally optimize their treatment process to reduce lead levels further, if possible.

The "Flint, MI Water Study Updates" website is putting added pressure on MDEQ and EPA to ensure that Flint addresses their lack of optimized corrosion control treatment in an expedited manner in order to protect the residents from exposure to high lead levels. Richard noted that there are numerous systems across the country that have installed corrosion control treatment, have optimized their corrosion control, but did not necessarily reduce their lead levels. We all acknowledged that this is true. MDEQ acknowledged that implementing installation of corrosion control treatment in Flint is prudent to protect public health since there are approximately 15,000 lead service lines within the city. EPA acknowledged that to delay installation of corrosion control treatment in Flint would likely cause even higher levels of lead over time as Flint's many lead service lines are continuously in contact with corrosive water.

Region 5 and MDEQ brainstormed on strategic next steps for Flint to address lead corrosion concerns. These steps included:

1. **Public Education for Flint Residents.** Liane has contacted the Department of Community Health to discuss developing a consumer lead education piece outlining the consumer's options to lower the lead in their drinking water. The Region was glad to hear of a plan to initiate Lead Public Education since this will provide the public immediate actions they can take. The educational material could include steps consumers can take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water (flushing their lines after long stagnation periods, using filters certified to remove lead, etc.) as well as longer term fixes to remove lead sources (for example, financing the cost to

remove any part of a lead service line on the owner's property at the same time as Flint is replacing its portion of the lead service line).

2. **Gathering Information on Flint's Future Treatment Plans.** Steve Busch said Flint and their engineering consultants were meeting this week (Sept 1) to discuss conceptually the necessary optimized corrosion control treatment at Flint. Tom Poy shared EPA lead experts' (Mike Schock and Darren Lytle of EPA's Office of Research and Development in Cincinnati) caution against simply adding orthophosphate without first studying the water quality and existing distribution system conditions to ensure that any installed treatment has a good chance of working. EPA lead experts have research and field experience showing the complexity of optimizing corrosion control treatment when water quality is significantly changed, as is the case for Flint.
3. **Offering Flint Free Help from EPA Experts.** Steve Busch has already provided the names of EPA lead experts (Mike Schock and Darren Lytle) to Flint, as has Susan Hedman, R5 Administrator. MDEQ and Region 5 agree that, to successfully control lead corrosion in the distribution system, Flint needs to review this situation holistically, while also addressing the lead issue in an expedited manner.
4. **Laying Groundwork for MDEQ/EPA Collaboration with Flint.** If Flint accepts the offer of technical assistance for optimizing corrosion control, Tom Poy suggested that MDEQ and EPA lead experts (Mike Schock and Darren Lytle) form a partnership to provide such help. EPA experts are able to provide pipe scale analyses, as well as other laboratory support. Although Flint (using their consultant) bears the ultimate responsibility for designing and installing corrosion control, MDEQ and EPA experts are willing and able to provide advice throughout the process.

END

Jennifer

Jennifer Kurtz Crooks
Michigan Program Manager
Ground Water and Drinking Water Branch
U.S. EPA Region 5
77 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois 60604
312.886.0244
crooks.jennifer@epa.gov
312.582.5853 (fax)

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2015 1:47 PM
To: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Wurfel, Brad (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: RE: mayor walling's comment

It should be noted that the city does need to obtain a construction permit to install treatment. They have not yet applied for such a permit. So I'm not sure what the mayor means about us finally allowing them to proceed. The ball's in their court.

Liane J. Shekter Smith, P.E., Chief
 Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
 Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
 517-284-6543

From: Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2015 1:45 PM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ); Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: RE: mayor walling's comment

The City has not sent us their recommendation at this time. Per our 8/17 letter (attached), we recommended they select phosphate treatment which was previously provided by DWSD. They have until the end of the year to make a recommendation, but they are planning to have the treatment in place by January 2016. Their engineering consultant is working on this. Howard Croft noted this in his September 3 email to members of the technical advisory team the City formed.

Stephen Busch, P.E.
 MDEQ Lansing District Coordinator
 Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
 Lansing and Jackson District Supervisor
 517-643-2314
buschs@michigan.gov

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2015 1:18 PM
To: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: FW: mayor walling's comment

Help?

From: Ronald Fonger [<mailto:RFONGER1@mlive.com>]
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2015 1:03 PM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Subject: mayor walling's comment

Brad:

On his campaign Web site, Mayor Walling addresses a lot of water issues and states, "The City will be continuing to optimize its water treatment process including planning to use a corrosion inhibitor now that it is being allowed by the MDEQ."

Do you have any information on what the corrosion inhibitor is and whether DEQ has approved its use?

Thanks,

Ron Fonger

MLive Media Group

Reporter

mobile 810.347.9963

email rfonger1@mlive.com

address 540 S. Saginaw St. #101, Flint MI 48S02

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, July 24, 2015 3:46 PM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Cc: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Wyant, Dan (DEQ); Pallone, Maggie (DEQ); Prysby, Mike (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: RE: Need update on lead / copper tests for Flint
Attachments: DWSD-CorrosionControlStudy.pdf; Flint lead history.pdf; DWSD-Flint-1993-Lead-Letter.pdf

Brad,

As we discussed, the City has completed the last round of monitoring (Jan 1 – June 30, 2015). The last samples came in about a week ago. We have made the compliance determination that the 90th percentile level is 11 parts per billion, which is below the Action Level Standard of 15 parts per billion (there is no Lead maximum contaminant level standard). The federal rule requires measuring lead levels in water from household plumbing materials to determine the corrosivity of the City's water in order to limit exposure.

I have provided a summary of Flint's lead compliance monitoring from the last 20+ years since this regulation started in 1991. The City of Flint itself has never had a 90th percentile level exceed the 15 part per billion action level. Sampling requirements look at the worst case plumbing materials. Samples must be collected in accordance with the regulatory requirements and criteria in order to be used for compliance determinations.

Because the City of Flint serves a population of over 50,000 they are required to have Fully Optimized Corrosion Control. While it is possible to meet the fully optimized requirement without additional treatment, based on their two rounds of sampling since switching to the Flint River, we have determined they did not meet the eligibility for this per the regulation. They now have to complete a study (within 18 months) and are then allowed a period of additional time (2 additional years) to install the selected treatment for Fully Optimized Corrosion Control in accordance with the regulatory requirements. This is what DWSD was required to do back in 1993 – 1997 (see attached letter and study). We are planning to suggest the City directly submit a treatment process to shorten the timeline to achieve full optimization. This letter is currently being drafted but won't be ready to mail out for another week.

Liane and I had a conference call with EPA region V in Chicago on Tuesday to go over all of this and they are in support of these next steps with the City.

The matter will be potentially further complicated when the City switches over to water from the Karegnondi Water Authority next year to re-evaluate the continuing requirement to fully optimize corrosion control.

The DEQ recognizes that there is has been no level of lead exposure determined to be safe, but again the regulation was developed to optimize water corrosivity to limit exposure and the City is following the regulatory requirements.

Lead is not coming from the Flint River or the City's Water Treatment Plant or the public distribution system. It is from lead service lines into homes and from plumbing materials and fixtures within the private property of the household.

As watermains are replaced within the City lead services associated with that section of watermain would be replaced in order to reconnect to City water. This would also place burden on the homeowner to pay for having the service line re-plumbed. However, since 2000 only 16 miles of the City's 500 miles of watermain have been replaced as they did not have the financial means to do so.

Let us know if there are questions or you need any additional information.

Stephen Busch, P.E.
MDEQ Lansing District Coordinator
Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
Lansing and Jackson District Supervisor
517-643-2314
buschs@michigan.gov

From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Friday, July 24, 2015 12:09 PM
To: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Cc: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ); Wyant, Dan (DEQ); Pallone, Maggie (DEQ)
Subject: Need upate on lead / copper tests for Flint

Guys, the Flint Ministers met with the Governor's office again last week. They also brought along some folks from the community – a college prof and a GM engineer – who imparted that 80 water tests in Flint have shown high lead levels.

Could use an upate on the January / june testing results, as well as recap of the December testing numbers, and any overview you can offer to edify this conversation.

Call me or email today if possible. Thanks!

b

Brad Wurfel
Communications Director
Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
517-284-6713
517-230-8006 cell



CITY OF DETROIT
WATER AND SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT
WATER BOARD BUILDING

735 RANDOLPH STREET
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226-2830
PHONE 313 • 224 • 4800/224 • 4801
FAX 313 • 224 • 6067

June 10, 1994

To: DWSD Wholesale Customers

RE: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF DETROIT'S CORROSION CONTROL STUDY

Enclosed is a copy of the Executive Summary prepared by our consultant, Tucker, Young, Jackson & Hull, detailing work to date on the Corrosion Control Study performed for Detroit and Detroit's wholesale customers.

The EPA required large utilities to test water samples in highest risk homes for lead and copper content in 1992 to determine if the action levels of 15 micrograms per liter and 1.3 milligrams per liter respectively were exceeded. Detroit complied with this requirement and determined that the action level for lead was exceeded in many communities. Therefore, DWSD conducted and continues to conduct a public education program designed to inform consumers how to reduce their exposure to lead.

The EPA further required large water suppliers to determine if their lead could be less corrosive and, if so, the utility was mandated by the Lead and Copper Rule to determine ways the water could be made less corrosive and report their recommendations to the primary agency. For DWSD, the primary agency is the Michigan Department of Public Health (MDPH).

After several years of study, DWSD is forwarding the complete study findings to the MDPH for their consideration. It was concluded that DWSD could reduce the corrosivity of the water in the most cost effective and efficient manner by the addition of ortho-phosphate, specifically in the form of phosphoric acid. The Executive Summary of these findings is being forwarded to you for your information. The MDPH has until the end of December 1994 to consider DWSD's recommendation. In the interim, DWSD plans on conducting a demonstration test of the corrosion control treatment in our distribution system to further assist the MDPH and to further safeguard public health.

Very truly yours,

Judith Huddleston for
Irving M. Schuraytz, P.E.

Assistant Director, Water Supply Operations

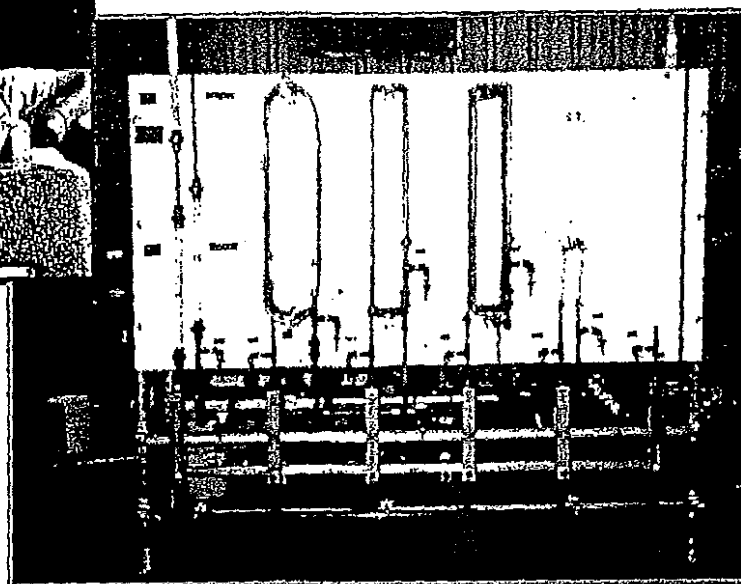
Kathleen Leavey
Kathleen Leavey
Deputy Director

KL/IMS/JH/cs

DENNIS W. ARCHER, MAYOR

Executive Summary

Lead and Copper Corrosion Control Optimization Study



prepared by

**Tucker, Young, Jackson, Tull, Inc., in association with
CH2M HILL, INC., and Economic and Engineering Services, Inc.**

May 1994



Detroit Water and Sewerage Department

Introduction

As a result of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1986, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published final drinking water regulations for lead and copper in the June 7, 1991, *Federal Register*. Those regulations, known as the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR), require:

- Tap water monitoring, which is a new approach for water utilities
- Treatment optimization for lead and copper corrosion control
- Public education and lead service line removal if utilities exceed preset lead or copper levels

Large utilities, serving populations greater than 50,000, are required to conduct corrosion control studies to demonstrate that they are either already providing optimal treatment or to determine optimal treatment for their system.

DWSD made necessary public notices and embarked on studies to develop optimal treatment solutions.

In response to the regulations, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD) conducted two rounds of monitoring at home water taps for lead and copper and throughout the distribution systems for other water quality parameters. Monitoring was a cooperative effort between the DWSD, wholesale water customers, and the Michigan Department of Public Health (MDPH). Copper levels were well below EPA limits. Lead levels, however, exceeded EPA action levels

(ALs) and DWSD made necessary public notices and embarked on studies to develop optimal treatment solutions.

Lead exposure sources for humans include air, food, dust, paint, and drinking water. Elevated lead levels in blood have been associated with adverse health effects in humans. Federal health authorities have many programs to reduce lead exposure including low-lead gasoline and reduced lead content in paint. Although drinking water may not be the major source of lead, reducing lead levels in drinking water will have a positive health benefit. An additional benefit of corrosion control is prolonged life for water distribution pipes and home plumbing. This results in lower costs for water utilities and their customers.

In March 1992, the DWSD contracted with Tucker, Young, Jackson, Tull, Inc. (TYJT), in association with CH2M HILL, INC., and Economic and Engineering Services, Inc. (EES), to perform a lead and copper corrosion control study. The purpose of the study was to determine the optimal approach for reducing lead and copper concentrations in DWSD drinking water without adversely affecting other water quality characteristics. Major tasks in this study were to:

- Evaluate existing water quality data, existing distribution system pipe materials and the results of lead and copper sampling
- Identify and analyze feasible and practical treatment methods to reduce lead and copper corrosion (desktop analysis)
- Design and construct a pipe-loop testing apparatus to evaluate treatment alternatives identified in the desktop analysis

- Operate the pipe loops for 1 year to evaluate selected corrosion control treatments on different pipe materials
- Evaluate the effectiveness and feasibility of the tested treatment alternatives in reducing lead and copper concentrations
- Recommend an optimum lead corrosion control treatment
- Develop an implementation plan for full-scale corrosion control facilities

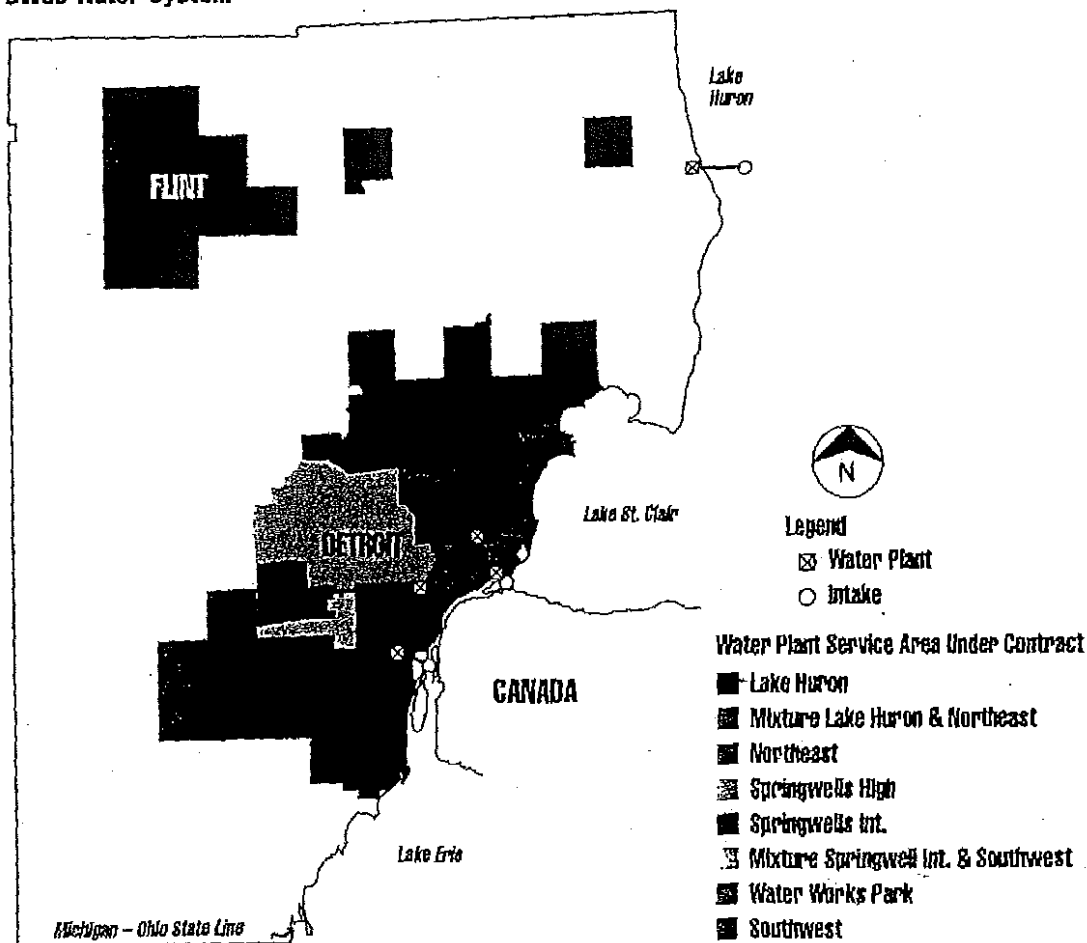
This report presents the results of the DWSD Lead and Copper Corrosion Control Optimization Study.

Existing Conditions

The DWSD obtains water from three intakes. Two of these, the Belle Isle and the Fighting Island Intakes, take water from the Detroit River. The third intake is on Lake Huron. Water is treated at five water treatment plants (WTPs) including the Water Works Park, Southwest, Springwells, Northeast, and Lake Huron WTPs. The water system is shown in Figure ES-1. Treated water from the 5 WTPs is distributed to the City of Detroit and 119 wholesale water customer systems. The DWSD water system serves about 4 million people.

Water leaving the WTPs is of good quality and considered moderately

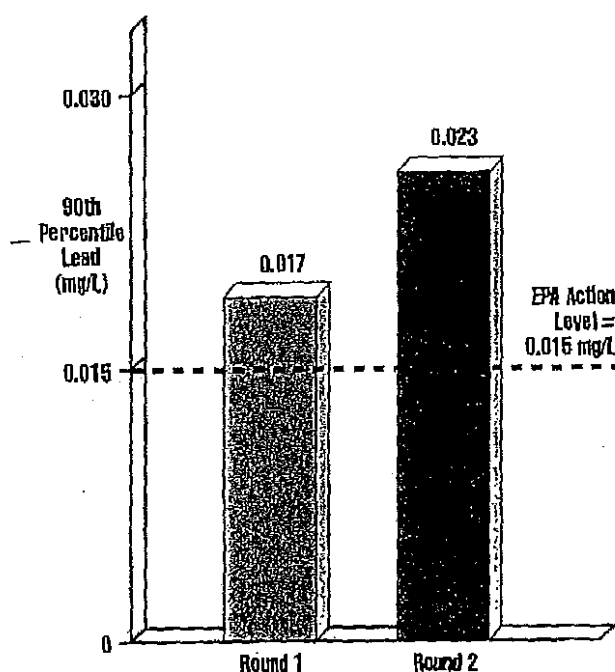
Figure ES-1
DWSD Water System



corrosive. For example, pH from the five WTPs averages 7.4, alkalinity averages 76 mg/L (CaCO_3), and hardness averages 100 mg/L (CaCO_3). Nevertheless, some increase in lead and copper is resulting from the corrosive action of the water, primarily on service pipe and household plumbing. The main sources of lead are 50:50 lead/tin solder, brass containing lead used in faucets, and lead service lines and plumbing.

The regulation lead AL is 0.015 mg/L at the 90th percentile in home water taps. During the LCR Compliance Monitoring conducted in 1992, DWSD's 90th percentile lead concentration was 0.017 mg/L in the first round and 0.023 mg/L in the second round of sampling (Figure ES-2). Looking at the data in a slightly different manner, 35 to 37 percent of the 119 purveyor water systems exceeded the AL for lead.

Figure ES-2
LCR Compliance Monitoring Results for Lead



For copper, the 90th percentile concentrations were 0.34 and 0.19 mg/L for two rounds of sampling—well below the copper AL of 1.3 mg/L (Figure ES-3). Lead uptake, therefore, is the major concern within the DWSD water system.

Determining the optimal lead control treatment is essential; it is the objective of conducting this corrosion control study. Further, there are an estimated 200,000 lead service lines (LSLs) in DWSD's direct service area and possibly more in areas served by wholesale customers. After corrosion treatment is optimized, the possibility exists that lead ALs may still be over 0.015 mg/L at the 90th percentile. Should this occur, the DWSD would need to embark on a removal program for LSLs, which could cost between \$300 and \$800 million.

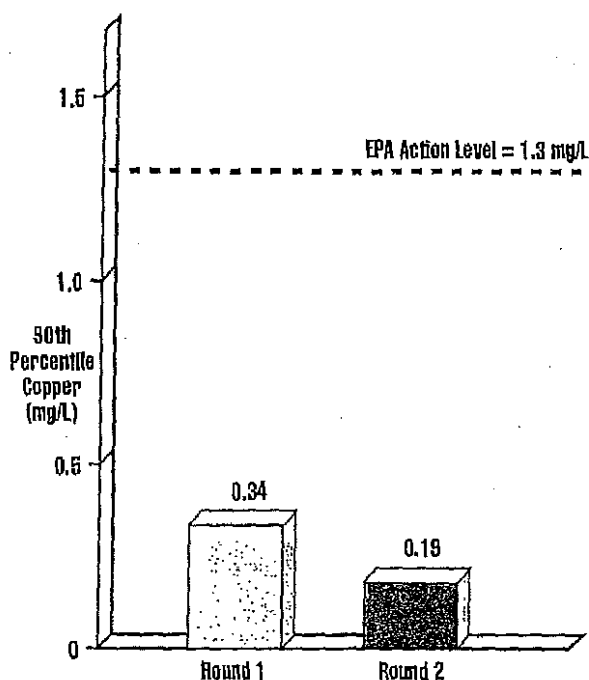
Desktop Analysis

To reduce the number of chemicals for long-term testing, a screening analysis was performed using desktop techniques recommended by U.S. EPA. Lead corrosion control treatment methods examined for their applicability to DWSD are as follows:

- Polyphosphates
- Orthophosphates
- Zinc orthophosphate
- Polyphosphate/orthophosphate blends
- Silicates
- pH adjustment
- Alkalinity adjustment
- Calcium adjustment

The main criteria for selecting a lead corrosion control method is performance for lead uptake reduction. Lead corrosion control methods were also evaluated

Figure ES-3
LCR Compliance Monitoring Results for Copper



based on effects on other drinking water regulations, industrial water users, wastewater treatment, water quality, water treatment operations, consecutive water systems, and multiple sources of supply and treatment.

Based on this evaluation, the following chemical treatments were eliminated from consideration for pipe-loop testing.

- **Polyphosphates.** These products are primarily used to sequester iron, calcium, and manganese and may actually do more to promote lead corrosion than to prevent it.
- **Polyphosphate/Orthophosphate Blends.** These products have not been proven to be more effective than orthophosphates alone for lead reduction, and their proprietary chemical composition makes selection of the optimum product difficult.

- **Silicates.** Sodium silicate inhibitors require a high dosage for lead control and, based on a survey of major industries, would have significant adverse effects on industrial water users.
- **Alkalinity Adjustment.** This technique would have marginal performance for lead reduction based on DWSD water quality and would be impractical for a system the size of DWSD.
- **Calcium Adjustment to Deposit a Calcium Carbonate Layer.** This technique is not a proven method for lead reduction, and would be difficult to produce a uniform layer throughout a distribution system the size of DWSD. Calcium carbonate deposition, however, can occur when pH is raised for lead reduction. This situation is addressed under the pH adjustment alternative.

Lead corrosion control treatment methods applicable for DWSD water are as follows:

- **Orthophosphates.** These products have been shown to be an effective means of lead reduction for water similar to that of the DWSD.
- **Zinc Orthophosphate.** These products are also a proven method of lead reduction, although there is concern about zinc in industrial water and wastewater.
- **pH adjustment.** This technique is also a proven method of reducing lead solubility, although higher pHs affect some industrial users and can increase calcium carbonate deposition.

A survey of 16 Great Lakes area water utilities using water of similar quality to that of DWSD demonstrated the effectiveness of orthophosphate, zinc orthophosphate, and pH adjustment in reducing lead concentrations at the consumers' taps. Those treatment methods, therefore, were retained for further testing in the pipe-loop apparatus.

Pipe-Loop Testing

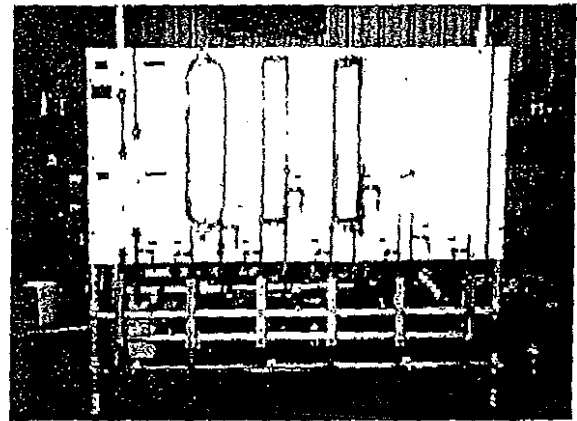
Based on the desktop analysis, it was concluded that the following treatments would be tested in the pipe loops:

- Adjusting pH to 8.1 using sodium hydroxide
- Adjusting pH to 8.7 using sodium hydroxide
- Adding zinc orthophosphate at doses of 0.4 mg/L for zinc and phosphorous (as P)
- Adding orthophosphate using phosphoric acid at a dose of 0.4 mg/L as P

Pipe-loop testing produces information on the corrosion control treatment most likely to effectively reduce lead levels.

It is important to understand that pipe-loop testing is conducted to provide information on the relative effectiveness of corrosion control treatments. The results cannot be used to predict actual lead levels that may occur at customers' taps in the water system. Pipe-loop testing, however, produces information on the corrosion control treatment most likely to effectively reduce lead levels and is an approved optimization technique.

Figure ES-4
Typical Testing Apparatus



A pilot-scale testing apparatus was designed and constructed to test each of the treatment techniques on different pipe materials. Five pipe-loop racks were constructed: one for each of the four methods and another for control (no treatment provided). Each pipe-loop rack included one new lead pipe loop, two identical copper pipe loops with lead soldered joints, one brass tester, and one section of old lead pipe. Three weight loss testers were also included for measuring corrosion rates of steel, galvanized steel, and copper. A typical testing apparatus is shown in Figure ES-4.

The pipe-loop facility was installed in the lower level of the Water Works Park High Service Pump Station and operated from January to November, 1993. After an initial period of passivation, water samples were collected on a weekly basis and analyzed for lead, copper, and zinc. The 1-liter water samples were taken after the water had been in contact with the pipe loop materials for 8 hours. This was done to represent the first-draw sampling required by the LCR. Additional sampling included daily monitoring for pH, chemical doses, and temperature. Disinfection

by-products (DBPs) and pipe insert weight loss were done quarterly. Flavor profile analyses to assess any changes in tastes or odors were run monthly.

Results of pilot testing indicated:

- The inhibitor treatments, zinc orthophosphate, and phosphoric acid are statistically better than the untreated control for both old and new lead piping (Figure ES-5).
- For lead solder and copper piping, the median lead levels were lowest in the water with inhibitors (zinc

orthophosphate and phosphoric acid), but only the phosphoric acid results were statistically better than the other loops (Figure ES-6).

- For brass, the results indicated that the treatments were no better than the control; however, lead levels were near the detection limit in the brass testers (Figure ES-6).
- Zinc orthophosphate and phosphoric acid were also found to be the most effective treatments in reducing copper (Figure ES-7).

Figure ES-5
Relative Lead Levels from Lead Pipe

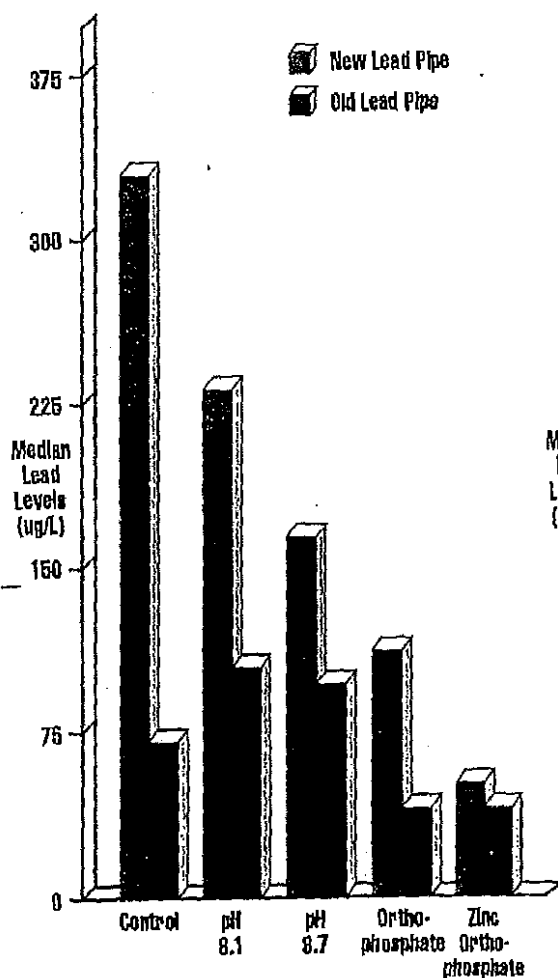


Figure ES-6
Relative Lead Levels from Soldered Copper and Brass

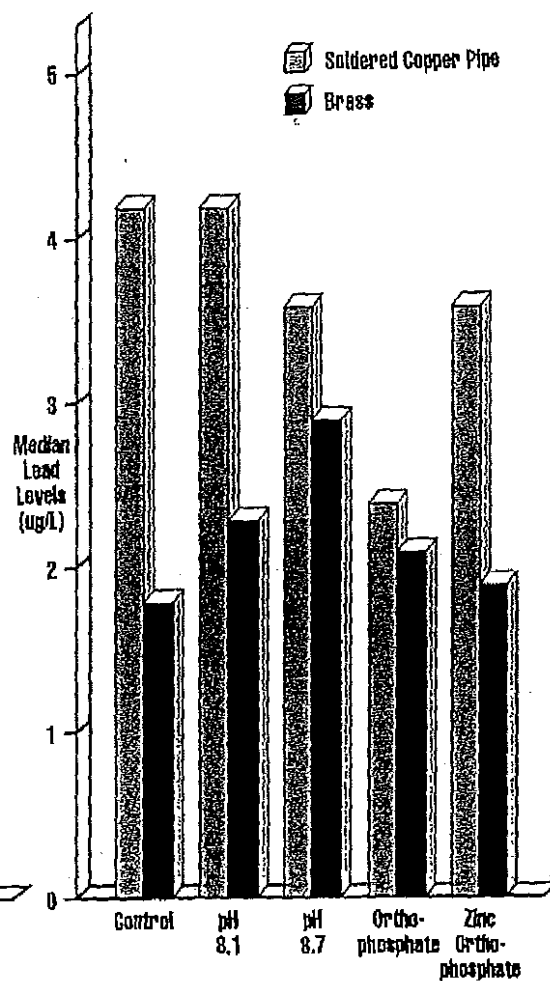
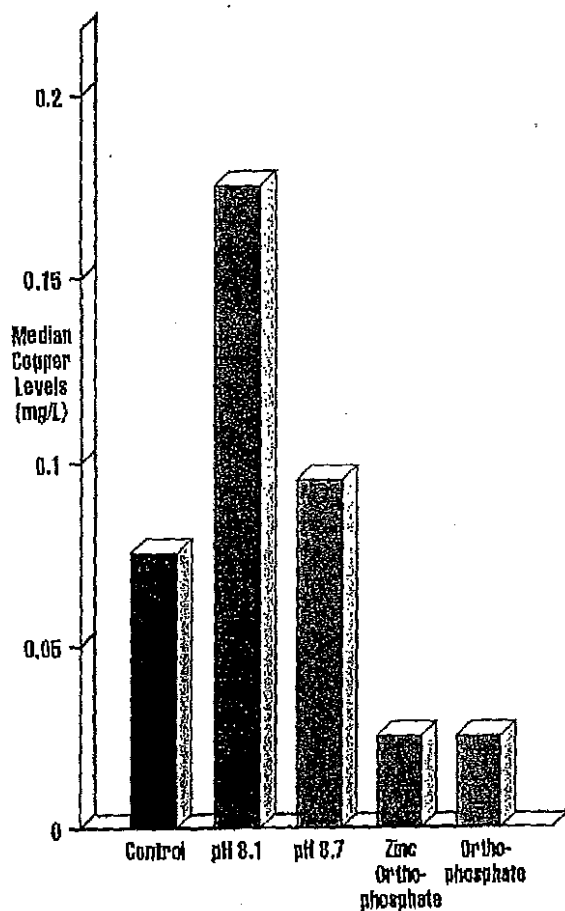


Figure ES-7
Relative Copper Levels from Copper Pipe



- DPBs were increased for the pH adjustment treatments as expected. The DBPs formed as a result of this increase, however, did not exceed EPA-proposed limits. The orthophosphate and zinc orthophosphate did not increase DBPs.
- None of the corrosion control treatments had an adverse effect on the taste and odor of the water produced.

Evaluating Corrosion Control Treatment

The four corrosion control treatments tested in the pipe loops were evaluated based on the following criteria:

- Performance for lead uptake reduction
- Feasibility of implementation within regulatory and functional constraints
- Reliability in terms of operational consistency and continuous corrosion control protection
- Cost

Pipe-loop data analyses indicated orthophosphate and zinc orthophosphate are most likely to yield the best results for lead reduction. pH adjustment was not as effective for lead control. Orthophosphate and zinc orthophosphate were effective at reducing copper levels.

A feasibility analysis indicated that industrial water users would be affected adversely by zinc or a higher water pH. Wastewater operations would be adversely affected by zinc and orthophosphates loadings. There were no major effects of corrosion control treatment on drinking water regulations. pH adjustment could, however, decrease disinfection effectiveness and increase DBP formation.

The reliability of zinc orthophosphate and sodium hydroxide chemicals is less than would be expected for orthophosphates. Zinc orthophosphate is a proprietary chemical with price and supply constraints. Sodium hydroxide availability and price depend on market conditions. Orthophosphate (phosphoric acid) is available as a generic chemical and is commonly used in the food and beverage

age industry; therefore, price and availability are more stable. From a WTP-operations standpoint, pH adjustment is less reliable because pH can change with raw water quality and treatment conditions.

The chemical cost of each treatment alternative is shown in Figure ES-8. Phosphoric acid addition is less than half the cost of pH adjustment to 8.1, the next lowest chemical cost. This represents an

average cost savings of about \$2,400 per day. Phosphoric acid could save the DWSD about \$10 million in present worth in the next 20 years compared to the next lowest cost alternative.

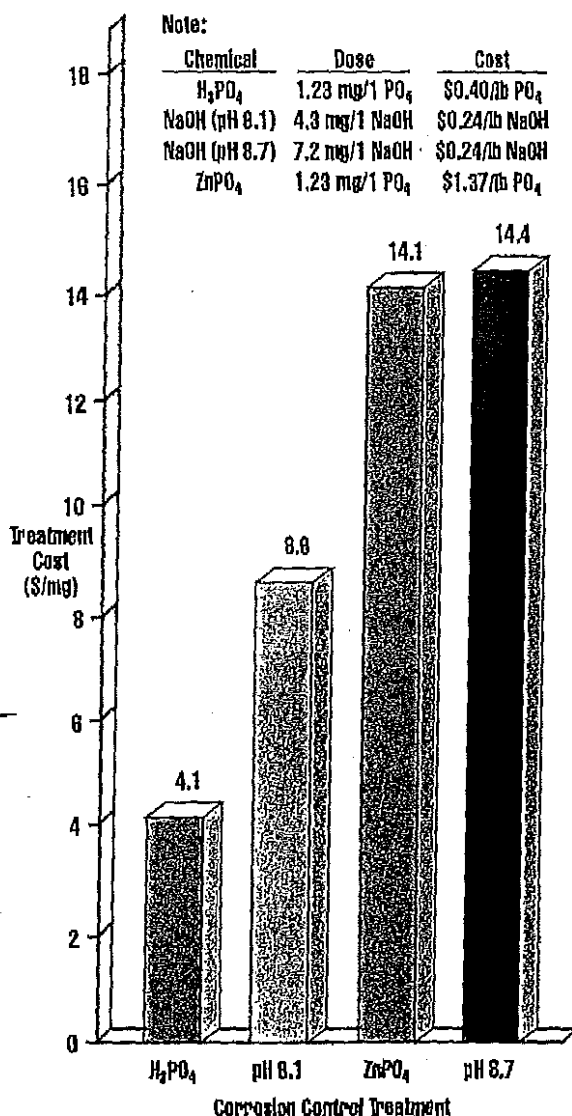


Selecting Corrosion Control Treatment

The relative ranking of alternatives for the four criteria (performance, feasibility, reliability, cost) is summarized in Figure ES-9. Values of 1 through 4 were assigned for each treatment alternative in each criteria category (1 was best; 4 worst). Because performance for lead reduction was the main criteria, it was given a weight of 2. Each of the other criteria was given a weight of 1.

Orthophosphates were ranked highest overall. Zinc orthophosphate was second, mainly because of its adverse effects on industry, wastewater plant operations, and higher costs. pH adjustment was ranked lowest because it is less effective for lead reduction, less reliable, and demonstrates more adverse effects on industry and drinking water regulatory compliance.

Figure ES-8
Treatment Alternatives Costs



Orthophosphates were selected as the optimal treatment alternative for full-scale lead corrosion control.

Based on corrosion control theory, comparison with analogous water systems, and the extensive pilot plant studies, orthophosphates were selected as the optimal treatment alternative for full-scale lead corrosion control.

Figure ES-9
Alternatives Ranking
by Criteria

Treatment	Evaluation Criteria				Weighted
	Performance wt.= 2	Feasibility wt.= 1	Reliability wt.= 1	Cost wt.= 1	
Phosphoric Acid	2	1	1	1	7
Zinc Orthophosphate	1	4	2	3	11
pH 8.1	4	2	3	2	15
pH 8.7	3	3	4	4	17

Legend: 1 = Best; 4 = Worst

Phosphoric acid is the recommended form of adding orthophosphate. It is a generic chemical and can be bid competitively. It does not add sodium to the water and costs less than any other form of orthophosphate. In addition, the finished water pH is already in the optimal range for lead solubility reduction by phosphates, so pH adjustment is not required.

The recommended dose of phosphoric acid is 1.2 mg/L as P for initial passivation and a sustained dose of 0.4 mg/L as P for maintaining control of lead uptake. Values may be adjusted based on full-scale results.

Full-Scale Implementation

The LCR requires optimal corrosion control treatment installation by January 1, 1997. To meet this deadline, the implementation schedule in Figure ES-10 is proposed. The first element of implementation is to conduct full-scale demonstration testing in the distribution system served

by one of the WTPs before installing chemical feed facilities in the other four plants. Operation of lead corrosion control facilities at all plants is planned for May 1996. This will provide additional time to optimize the system before lead monitoring is required in 1997.

The chemical equipment required for each WTP is summarized in Table ES-1. A schematic of a typical liquid chemical system is shown in Figure ES-11.

The cost of lead corrosion control chemicals is estimated to be about \$0.87 per year per household.

The estimated capital cost for corrosion control facilities at the five WTPs is \$3,740,000. The estimated cost of chemicals is \$868,000 per year. The cost of lead corrosion control chemicals is estimated to be about \$0.87 per year per household.

A monitoring program will be established before and after corrosion control treatment is implemented to determine performance for lead reduction and effects on other water quality parameters. If lead is reduced to below the EPA AL of 0.015 mg/L for two consecutive 6-month monitoring periods, other methods

of lead reduction, such as removing lead service lines, will not be required.

If the lead AL is still exceeded after optimization and stabilization, a program for lead service line removal should be developed in addition to an ongoing public education program.

Operation of lead corrosion control facilities at all plants is planned for May 1996.

**Figure ES-10
Implementation Schedule**

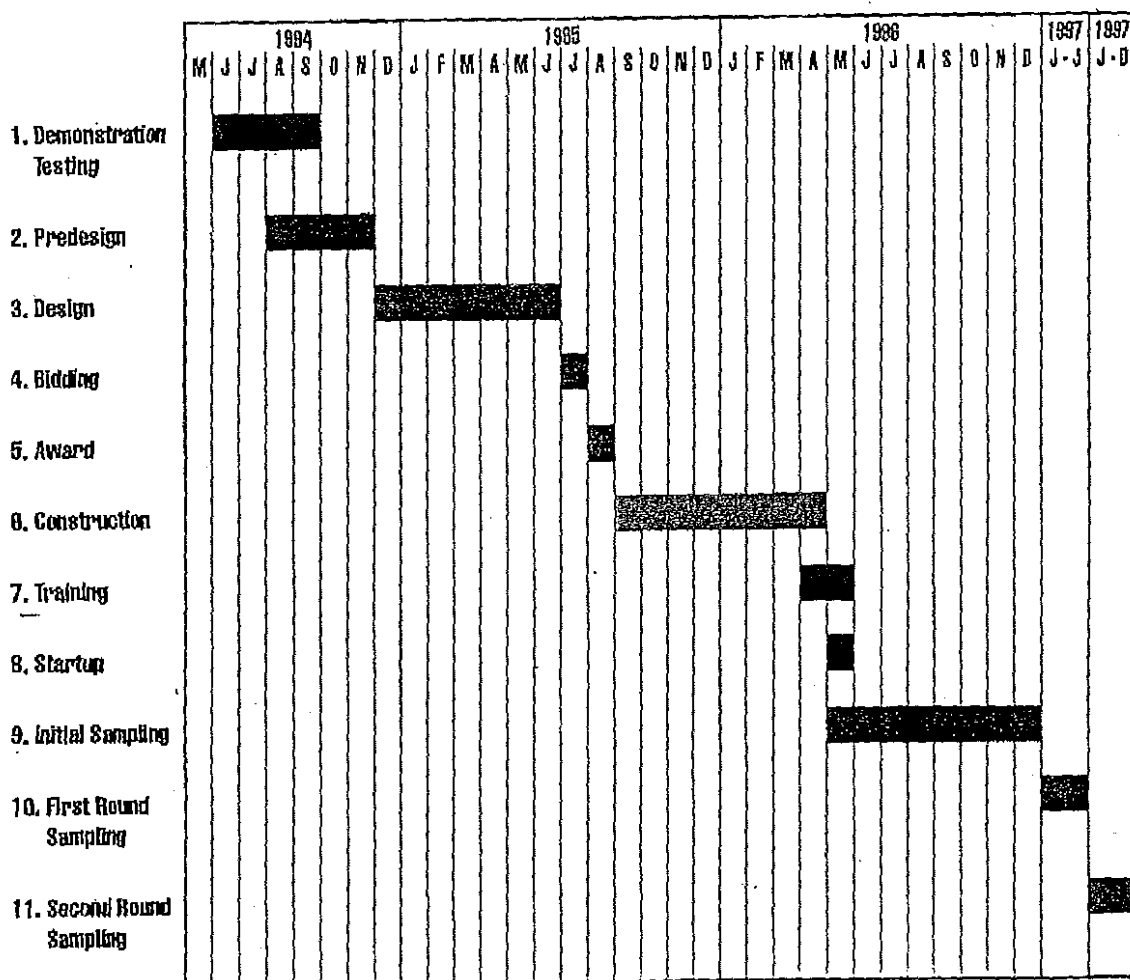
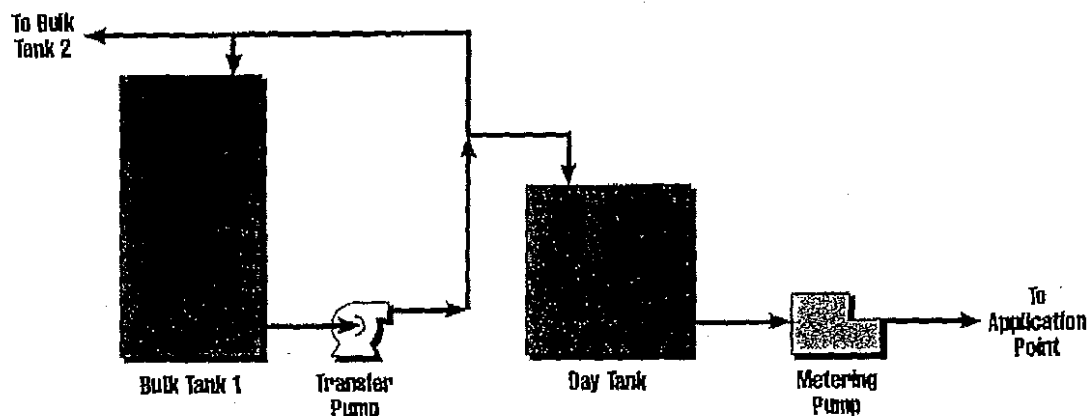


Table ES-1
Chemical Equipment Summary

	Southwest Water Plant	Water Works Park Water Plant	Northeast Water Plant	Springwells Water Plant	Lake Huron Water Plant
Number of bulk tanks	2	2	2	2	2
Bulk tank capacity, each (gal)	4,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	4,000
Number of day tanks	1	1	1	1	1
Day tank capacity (gal)	200	200	200	400	200
Number of feeders	3	3	3	3	3
Feeder capacity, each (gpd)	1 @ 200 2 @ 650	1 @ 300 2 @ 650	1 @ 250 2 @ 800	1 @ 600 2 @ 1,500	1 @ 350 2 @ 650
Number of transfer pumps	2	2	2	2	2
Transfer pump capacity each (gpm)	15	15	15	30	15

Figure ES-11
Liquid Chemical System Schematic



City of Flint Lead and Copper Rule Monitoring History						
Monitoring Period	90th Percentile (parts per billion)	Number of Samples above 15 ppb	Samples Required	Samples Collected	Required Frequency	
Jan. - June 2015	11 ppb	6	60	68		*Unofficial
July - Dec. 2014	6 ppb	2	100	100	6 months	
New Source and Treatment - Flint River and Flint WTP						
June - Sept. 2011	0 ppb	0	23	23	3 years	
June - Sept. 2008	0 ppb	0	33	33	3 years	
June - Sept. 2005	1.4 ppb	0	33	33	3 years	
June - Sept. 2002	4 ppb	1	33	33	3 years	
June - Sept. 2001	4.4 ppb	0	33	33	1 year	
June - Sept. 2000	7 ppb	2	33	33	1 year	
Jan. - June 1999	5 ppb	0	33	33	1 year	
July - Dec. 1998	7.4 ppb	1	33	33	6 months	
July - Dec. 1997	5 ppb	1	33	33	6 months	
Jan. - June 1997	4.5 ppb	1	33	33	6 months	
DWSD Study and OCC Treatment						
July - Dec. 1992	14.4 ppb	3	33	33	6 months	
Jan. - June 1992	15 ppb	4	33	33	6 months	

STATE OF MICHIGAN

JOHN ENGLER, GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH3423 N. LOGAN/MARTIN L. KING JR., BLVD.
P.O. BOX 30195, LANSING, MICHIGAN 48909
Vernice Davis Anthony, Director

March 15, 1993

City of Flint
1101 South Saginaw Street
Flint, Michigan 48502

WSSN: 2310

Attention: Mr. Charles Smith, Utilities Superintendent

Subject: Lead/Copper Monitoring

Gentlemen:

We have reviewed the results of the second round of the lead and copper monitoring completed for your water supply for the period of July 1, 1992, through December 31, 1992. The samples were collected and analyzed to comply with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Regulation. The action levels specified in the regulation require that the 90th percentile results from the distribution system samples for lead and copper not exceed 15 and 1300 ug/l, respectively.

Since the 90th percentile lead level for your water system is 14.4 ug/l, the lead action level of 15 ug/l has not been exceeded. Also, the 90th percentile copper level was significantly below the copper action level of 1300 ug/l. This means that your water system has met both action levels for the first two monitoring periods.

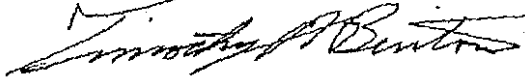
Although many of the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD) customers have met the action levels, DWSD is required to conduct a study to determine whether their water treatment processes can be improved to further reduce corrosion. The study is to be completed by July 1, 1994, and any recommended treatment modifications must be in place by January 1, 1997.

City of Flint
Page 2
March 15, 1993

Further monitoring of your water system for lead and copper will not be required until the DWSD study is complete and any additional corrosion control treatment has begun. We will inform you when monitoring is again required. This may be as late as January 1997.

If you have any questions, please call me at (517) 335-8309.

Sincerely,



Timothy A. Benton, P.E.
District Engineer
Division of Water Supply
Bureau of Environmental and
Occupational Health

TAB:im

cc: John Weisenberger, Water Plant Supervisor
cc: Genesee County Health Department

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Busch, Stephen (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, August 17, 2015 2:36 PM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Cc: Sygo, Jim (DEQ); Benzie, Richard (DEQ); Cook, Pat (DEQ); Prysby, Mike (DEQ); Rosenthal, Adam (DEQ); Pallone, Maggie (DEQ); Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Subject: Flint Lead Monitoring Letter
Attachments: City of Flint PbCu15 8_17_15.pdf

Brad,

As there has been much interest regarding lead related to Flint drinking water, I have attached our latest letter which covers the most recent January – June 2015 monitoring period. The City is in compliance with the 15 part per billion action level for lead. Yet based on these results, the treatment cannot be deemed to provide fully optimized corrosion control treatment, and the City will need to recommend additional treatment to achieve this optimization under the Lead and Copper Rule requirements established under the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act. This is all spelled out in the attached letter.

If you have any questions or would like any additional information you may contact me at the number below.

Stephen Busch, P.E.
MDEQ Lansing District Coordinator
Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
Lansing and Jackson District Supervisor
517-643-2314
buschs@michigan.gov



RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
LANSING DISTRICT OFFICE



DAN WYANT
DIRECTOR

August 17, 2015

Mr. Brent Wright
City of Flint - DPW
Flint Water Plant
4500 North Dort Highway
Flint, Michigan 48505

Dear Mr. Wright:

SUBJECT: Flint, City of WSSN: 02310
Lead and Copper Monitoring of Drinking Water Taps

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance (ODWMA), received your report for the monitoring period January 1, 2015, through June 30, 2015.

Action Levels	Results this monitoring period			
	90th Percentile	# of Samples Above Action Level	# of Samples Required	# of Samples Collected
Lead 15 parts per billion (ppb)	11 ppb	6	60	69
Copper 1.3 parts per million (ppm)	0.16 ppm	0	60	69

Ninety percent or more of the sites you tested are within action levels under the administrative rules promulgated under the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended (Act 399). These results must be reported on your 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) due to our office, your customers, and the local health department, by July 1, 2016. Also include the following statement in the CCR, regardless of the lead and copper levels:

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 Flint 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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.

Mr. Brent Wright

2

August 17, 2015

Recent changes to the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) require the water supply to provide individual lead tap results to people who receive water from sites that were sampled, even if lead was not detected, within 30 days of learning of results. You must also send us a certification that you met all the delivery requirements along with a sample copy of your customer notice by three months after the end of the monitoring period. To download the *Lead and Copper Report and Consumer Notice of Lead Result Certificate* in Microsoft Word or PDF format, visit <http://www.michigan.gov/deq>. Click on Water, Drinking Water, Community Water Supply, and Reporting Forms under the Manuals, Forms and Brochures heading. Water supplies that fail to distribute the Consumer Notice of Lead Results must include the following statement in their CCR, "During the year, we failed to provide lead results to persons served at the sites that were tested as required by the Lead and Copper Rule."

While the City's LCR compliance monitoring has continued to meet action level requirements, the LCR also requires all large systems (those serving over 50,000 people) to optimize corrosion control regardless of their 90th percentile lead concentration. One way to demonstrate fully optimized corrosion control treatment is through two consecutive six month rounds of LCR compliance monitoring in which the difference between the 90th percentile level and the highest source water lead concentration is less than the Practical Quantitative Level for lead (0.005 milligrams per liter). Since the City did not meet these criteria in both the July – December 2014, and January – June 2015, sampling periods, the City must now recommend a treatment to fully optimize corrosion control treatment within six months in accordance with requirements under Act 399, Administrative Rule 604f (R 325.10604f). **This recommendation must be provided to our office as soon as possible, but no later than January 1, 2016.**

However, given the past use of phosphate treatment by the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD) to fully optimize corrosion control treatment when the City was a wholesale customer of DWSD, the ODWMA recommends the City select this as its recommended treatment option, and begin implementation as soon as possible to address ongoing concerns by customers regarding lead levels within their premise plumbing systems. Under the second step of this Rule, the DEQ can specify optimal corrosion control treatment.

Our office will inform you when monitoring needs to be conducted as part of the optimization of the implemented corrosion control treatment. Customer requested samples for lead shall continue to be collected and analyzed. Please make every attempt to select the same sites used in the previous monitoring period, giving Tier 1 sites first priority. If original sites are unavailable, select replacement sites based on the Tier 1, 2, and 3 criteria.

Please contact me at 517-284-6644 or rosenthala@michigan.gov at your earliest convenience to discuss how the City will be complying with the above requirements.

Sincerely,



Adam Rosenthal, Environmental Quality Analyst
Lansing District Office
Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance

cc: Mr. Michael Glasgow, City of Flint