
From: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Sent: Thursday, September 03, 2015 12:42 PM
To: Stephen Carmody
Subject: RE: A news media interview request
Attachments: Flint-TTHM-Compliance.pdf

This just in ... yesterday we sent them this Return To Compliance letter ... SO, some good news!
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From: Stephen Carmody [<mailto:sgcarmod@umich.edu>]
Sent: Thursday, September 03, 2015 12:41 PM
To: Wurfel, Brad (DEQ)
Subject: Re: A news media interview request

Thanks.

On a different issue, Flint officials say they latest tests show the water system is now in compliance with TTHM levels.

is that correct?

On Thu, Sep 3, 2015 at 11:25 AM, Wurfel, Brad (DEQ) <WurfelB@michigan.gov> wrote:

Before we talk, may help to review what I sent to the Flint Journal yesterday. It offers some key points we think are important to this conversation. Didn't get but a sentence in the FJ story, but I maintain it's important to bring down some of the perspectives spinning out of control on this issue.

From DEQ (Wurfel).

We are aware that Virginia Tech researchers are now testing water at various Flint homes for lead levels. We appreciate that Virginia Tech's team is working on this issue because it brings the public spotlight on an important fact: if you have lead water pipes or plumbing fixtures containing lead in your home, or a lead service connection to the city system, it is very likely you are ingesting some level of lead. That's just a fact. It's true whether you live in Detroit, Dowagiac or Decatur.

And in the City of Flint, that fact affects 15,000 or more residences.

However, we want to be very clear that the lead levels being detected in Flint drinking water are not coming from the treatment plant or the city's transmission lines. Treated water leaving the plant has no detectable levels of lead in it. The issue is how, whether, and to what extent the drinking water is interacting with lead plumbing in people's homes.

It does not appear the Virginia Tech research lab is certified, and we can't speak to the sampling methods being employed to achieve these results. The results reported so far fail to track with any of the lead sampling conducted by the city. In addition, the Virginia Tech results are not reflected by the blood lead level testing regularly conducted by the state department of community health that have not shown any change since Flint switched sources.

The state's compliance monitoring program requires the city to use certified laboratories and a standardized, federal testing protocol that looks specifically at the homes in communities most likely to experience lead problems. The latest results from Flint, obtained from two separate rounds of testing over the past year, indicated that Flint drinking water, meets state and federal safe drinking water standards for lead.

That said, the state has requested Flint to 'optimize' its water treatment to further limit exposure to lead from plumbing in homes. While statute allows several years for a drinking water system to actually undertake this process -- Detroit took five years to complete its water optimization work -- we are encouraging Flint water system operators to take these steps immediately and we are encouraged by the conversation so far.

Any resident who has concerns about lead in their drinking water should have their water tested at a certified laboratory and get professional consultation on how to address it. The leading cause of lead poisoning is known to be lead paint and, in some areas, environmental legacy hot spots where lead is present in soils. However, I will say it again: when homes are fitted with lead plumbing or plumbing fixtures containing lead, homeowners should assume there is some varied level of interaction between water and pipes that results in lead exposure.

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