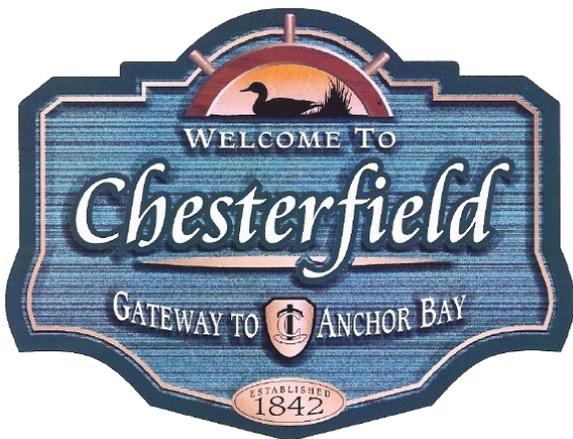


Chesterfield Township Department of Public Works 2015 Annual Consumer Report on Water Quality



**Chesterfield Township
Department of Public Works**

*Donald Coddington, Superintendent
52216 Sierra Dr.
Chesterfield, MI 48047*

About Our Water

The Chesterfield Township Department of Public Works wants you to know your tap water is safe to drink and that it meets or surpasses all federal and state standards for quality and safety.

The Chesterfield Township Department of Public Works is proud of the fine drinking water it supplies and honored to provide this report to you. The 2014 Consumers Annual Report on Water Quality shows the source of our water, lists the results of our test, and contains important information about water and health. The Chesterfield Water Department will notify you immediately if there is ever any reason for concern about our water. We are pleased to show you how we have surpassed water quality standards as mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

The Chesterfield Township Department of Public Works provides drinking water to approximately 40,000 residents from five (5) master meter locations. The Township is supplied water by the City of Detroit through two locations: Detroit's Lake Huron Treatment Plant north of Port Huron and from the City of Detroit itself. Having two sources of water helps keep the Township fully functioning with an adequate source of water if one of the main sources were to fail.

Lake Huron Source Water

Your source water comes from the lower Lake Huron watershed. This watershed includes numerous short, seasonal streams that drain to Lake Huron. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department, and the Michigan Public Health Institute, performed a source water assessment in 2004 to determine the susceptibility of potential contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale ranging from "very low" to "very high", based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry, and contaminant sources. The Lake Huron source water intake is categorized as having a moderately low susceptibility to potential contaminant sources. The Lake Huron water treatment plant has historically provided satisfactory treatment of this source water to meet drinking water standards.

In 2015, DWSD received a grant from The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality to develop a source water protection program for the Lake Huron water treatment plant intake. The program includes seven elements that include the following: roles and duties of government units and water supply agencies, delineation of a source water protection area, identification of potential of source water protection area, management approaches for protection, contingency plans, siting of new sources and public participation.

If you would like to know more about the Source Water Assessment Report or would like a complete copy of this report, please contact the **Chesterfield Township Water Department at (586) 949-0400 ext. 3.**

Detroit River Source Water

Your source water also comes from the Detroit River, situated within the Lake St. Clair, Clinton River, Detroit River, Rouge River, Ecorse River, in the U.S., and parts of the Thames River, Little River, Turkey Creek and Sydenham watersheds in Canada. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department, and the Michigan Public Health Institute performed a source water assessment in 2004 to determine the susceptibility of potential contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very low" to "very high" based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry, and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our Detroit River source water intakes were determined to be highly susceptible to potential contamination. However, all four Detroit water treatment plants that use source water from Detroit River have historically provided satisfactory treatment of this source water to meet drinking water standards.

DWSD has initiated source-water protection activities that include chemical containment, spill response, and a mercury reduction program. DWSD participates in a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit discharge program and has an emergency response management plan. In 2015, DWSD received a grant from The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality to develop a source water protection program for the Detroit River intakes. The programs includes seven elements that include the following: roles and duties of government units and water supply agencies, delineation of a source water protection area, identification of potential of source water protection area, management approaches for protection, contingency plans, siting of new sources and public participation.

If you would like to know more about the Source Water Assessment Report, or would like a complete copy of this report, please contact the **Chesterfield Township Water Department at (586) 949-0400 ext. 3.**

How Do We Know The Water Is Safe To Drink?

The City of Detroit facilities operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The treatment process begins with disinfecting the source water with chlorine to kill harmful microorganisms that can cause illness. Next, a chemical called Alum is mixed with the water to remove the fine particles that make the water cloudy or turbid. Alum causes the particles to clump together and settle to the bottom.

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

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

People with Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791)** or on the Environmental Protection Agency's website at <http://water.epa.gov/drink>.

EPA Stage 2 Compliance

Chesterfield Township is required to collect samples from two different locations throughout our Township every 90 days. Chesterfield Township started this sampling in June 2013. These samples are taken to Paragon Laboratories for testing. Chesterfield Township has passed all tests.

Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink>.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Source Water

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

Lead and Copper Testing

Since 1992, Chesterfield Township has been working in conjunction with Detroit Water and Sewer Department to test the homes for Lead and Copper contaminants in our water supply system. All test indications show that Chesterfield Township water supply system has tested far below the action level. If your home has lead service line or piping that has lead soldering joints, you can take the following precautions to minimize your exposure to lead that may have leached into your drinking water from your pipes.

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. Chesterfield Township is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791** or on the Environmental Protection Agency's website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Is There Lead in Our Water?

Knowing if there is lead in their water is the main concern of everyone today. The Chesterfield Township DPW prides itself in saying that we have **NO** lead service lines in our township. From 2000 to 2005 we completed a meter change-out within our system, to enable us to upgrade our system to an automatic meter reading system. Inspecting water service lines was a part of the water meter installation process. In the 6-year span it took us to change out all of the meters, we determined that none of the water service lines in our system are lead.

While the new standard is no-lead for all products, there is a possibility there is lead within your home. Solder that was used to join water pipes together had lead in it at one time. Also, many water fixtures, like faucets or shower heads may contain very small amounts of lead.

How Often Does Chesterfield Township Test Their Water?

Chesterfield Township adheres to all of the protocol that the DEQ and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require. The Lead and Copper Rule requires that we test for lead and copper every three years. We have a 0 ppb result from our sampling; the best result you can have. See charts below for details.

Also, the EPA mandates that we test for total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (HAA5) on a quarterly basis. TTHM and HAA5 are by-products of drinking water chlorination and drinking water disinfection, respectively. Not only do we comply with these schedules, but our tests all pass with flying colors. See charts below for details.

The most recent Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is on our website. We attempt to get the CCR out as soon as possible every year.

Beyond our testing, Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD) test 12 random sampling points in Chesterfield Township every month, which equates to three each week.

How Do I Test My Water?

To obtain a proper water sample for lead testing, please follow the form **Sampling Instructions** that you can find on our website at

<http://chesterfieldtwp.org/Services/DeptofPublicWorks/WaterSamplingInstructions.pdf>.

Chesterfield Township DPW does not test for lead amounts in water. Any resident is free to contact any of the organizations below to test their water for lead:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Phone Number</u>
<u>Paragon Laboratories</u>	(734) 462-3900
<u>MDEQ</u>	(517) 335-8184
<u>Brighton Analytical</u>	(810) 229-7575
<u>Detroit Water Quality</u>	(313) 926-8136

**CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COST
OF THE TESTS THAT RESIDENTS WANT TO PERFORM.**



STATEMENT ON FLINT and WATER QUALITY IN THE GLWA SERVED COMMUNITIES

Our thoughts are with those who are struggling without access to safe and reliable water in their homes. The Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) is paying close attention to what unfolded in Flint and we are doing what we can to assist. We have restored GLWA service to the city, and are working cooperatively with Flint's environmental consultants and others in assuring high quality water is restored to all properties. Flint underscores that the GLWA's first job is to protect the families we serve. Those of us involved in managing, cleaning and delivering water share a solemn obligation to protect public health.

Several of our customer communities brought to my attention that they are receiving calls from residents concerned that the water quality issues in Flint may be affecting the water quality in their community. I want to clarify the issue and provide assurance that what is in the press daily regarding Flint is an unfortunate circumstance, limited solely to the homes and businesses served by Flint.

The water crisis in Flint began when Flint switched its water supply source. Flint did not take the required steps to manage water chemistry. The new water from the Flint River was more corrosive, and as a result removed protective coatings in the pipes that come with properly treated water. This caused lead to leach from service lines and home plumbing – lead that ended up in water coming out of the taps. Lead did not come from the treatment plant and water mains; it came from lead service lines running between the water main and homes, and from plumbing inside the homes themselves, which contributes to test results varying from home to home. Flint has now switched back to GLWA water and improvement in the quality at the tap is being seen.

As the CEO of GLWA I want to provide you this assurance. GLWA is not content to simply comply with regulations. We observe the letter of the law as well as embrace the spirit of it. We have worked to achieve and maintain optimal corrosion control in our treatment of water. Federal regulations acknowledge that this treatment technique is the best approach to minimize exposure to lead in drinking water – establishing that protective coating – and minimizing the ability of lead or other materials from the service lines or plumbing fixtures in the homes we serve to leach into the water. While Federal regulations consider the path forward for us as individuals and communities to remove lead service lines and plumbing that are the sources of lead, GLWA will continue our commitment to maintain optimal corrosion control.

Testing for lead and copper occurs within the local communities served by GLWA. To our knowledge, no community consistently served water by GLWA, formerly DWSD, has reported any lead issues.

I encourage you to share this message with your local constituents, along with your Community's Water Quality Report that contains your lead and copper test results.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Sue F. McCormick".

Sue F. McCormick, CEO
Great Lakes Water Authority

Key to the Detected Contaminants Table

Symbol	Abbreviation	Definition/Explanation
>	Greater than	
AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HAA5	Haloacetic Acids	HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average	
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRLDG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
n/a	not applicable	
ND	Not Detected	
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	Measures the cloudiness of water.
pCi/L	Picocuries Per Liter	A measure of radioactivity
ppb	Parts Per Billion (one in one billion)	The ppb is equivalent to micrograms per liter. A microgram = 1/1000 milligram.
ppm	Parts Per Million (one in one million)	The ppm is equivalent to milligrams per liter. A milligram = 1/1000 gram.
RAA	Running Annual Average	
TT	Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes	Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total.
µmhos	Micromhos	Measure of electrical conductance of water
°C	Celsius	A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions.

Lake Huron Water Treatment Plant 2015 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

Inorganic Chemicals – Monitoring at the Plant Finished Water Tap								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride	5/11/15	ppm	4	4	0.43	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	5/11/15	ppm	10	10	0.30	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products – Monitoring in Distribution System Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest LRAA	Range of Detection	Violation (yes/no)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	ppb	n/a	80	47.5	13.0–68.0	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids Five (HAA5)	2015	ppb	n/a	60	12.5	3.2–16.0	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals Monitoring in DWSD Distribution System by Treatment Plant								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDLG	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest RAA	Quarterly Range of Detection	Violation (yes/no)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	Jan-Dec 2015	ppm	4	4	0.82	0.71-0.91	no	Water additive used to control microbes
Regulated Contaminant	Treatment Technique						Typical Source of Contaminant	
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. The TOC was measured each month and because the level was low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.						Erosion of natural deposits	

2015 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap			
Highest Single Measurement Cannot exceed 1 NTU	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)	Violation (yes/no)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.2 NTU	100%	no	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

2015 Microbiological Contaminants – Monthly Monitoring in Distribution System					
Regulated Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Number Detected	Violation (yes/no)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria > 5% of monthly samples	0	no	Naturally present in the environment.
<i>E.coli</i> Bacteria	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or <i>E. coli</i> positive.	0	no	Human waste and animal fecal waste.

2014 Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customers' Tap								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90 th Percentile Value*	Number of Samples Over AL	Violation (yes/no)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2014	ppb	0	15	0	0	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system;
Copper	2014	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.048	0	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

*The 90th percentile value means 90 percent of the homes tested have lead and copper levels below the given 90th percentile value. If the 90th percentile value is above the AL additional requirements must be met.

Regulated Contaminant	Treatment Technique	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. The TOC was measured each quarter and because the level was low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Level Detected	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Combined Radium Radium 226 and 228	5/13/2014	pCi/L	0	5	0.86 + or - 0.55	no	Erosion of natural deposits

2015 Special Monitoring

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	4.00	Erosion of natural deposits

Collection, sampling result information and table provided by GLWA Water Quality Division, ML Semegen

Northeast Water Treatment Plant 2015 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

Inorganic Chemicals – Monitoring at the Plant Finished Water Tap								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride	5/11/15	ppm	4	4	0.46	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	5/11/15	ppm	10	10	0.28	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products – Monitoring in Distribution System Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest LRAA	Range of Detection	Violation (yes/no)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	ppb	n/a	80	47.5	13.0—68.0	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids Five (HAA5)	2015	ppb	n/a	60	12.5	3.2—16.0	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals Monitoring in DWSD Distribution System by Treatment Plant								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDLG	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest RAA	Quarterly Range of Detection	Violation (yes/no)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	Jan-Dec 2015	ppm	4	4	0.75	0.65-0.82	no	Water additive used to control microbes
Regulated Contaminant	Treatment Technique						Typical Source of Contaminant	
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. The TOC was measured each month and because the level was low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.						Erosion of natural deposits	

2015 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap			
Highest Single Measurement Cannot exceed 1 NTU	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)	Violation (yes/no)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.2 NTU	100%	no	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

2015 Microbiological Contaminants – Monthly Monitoring in Distribution System					
Regulated Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Number Detected	Violation (yes/no)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria > 5% of monthly samples	0	no	Naturally present in the environment.
<i>E.coli</i> Bacteria	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or <i>E. coli</i> positive.	0	no	Human waste and animal fecal waste.

2014 Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customers' Tap								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90 th Percentile Value*	Number of Samples Over AL	Violation (yes/no)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2014	ppb	0	15	0	0	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2014	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.048	0	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

*The 90th percentile value means 90 percent of the homes tested have lead and copper levels below the given 90th percentile value. If the 90th percentile value is above the AL additional requirements must be met.

Regulated Contaminant	Treatment Technique	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. The TOC was measured each quarter and because the level was low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Level Detected	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Combined Radium Radium 226 and 228	5/13/2014	pCi/L	0	5	0.86 + or - 0.55	no	Erosion of natural deposits

2015 Special Monitoring

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	4.00	Erosion of natural deposits

Collection, sampling result information and table provided by GLWA Water Quality Division, ML Semegen

Reading Your Water and Sewer Bill

Breakdown of water and sewer bill shown here. See codes below for further explanation.

After hours emergency contact number.

Important comments or announcements will be shown in the Comments section.


Charter Township of Chesterfield
 Water Department
 47275 Sugarbush, Chesterfield Twp., MI 48047-5156
 (586) 949-4010 or (586) 949-0400, Extension 3
 HOURS: MONDAY-FRIDAY 8:00 AM – 4:30 PM

PROPERTY ADDRESS

ACCOUNT NO

CODE	CURRENT READ	PREVIOUS READ	1000 GALLONS	AMOUNT

FROM TO

DUE DATE AMOUNT DUE

AFTER DUE DATE PAY THIS AMOUNT

RATE INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE AT THE WATER AND SEWER DEPARTMENT OFFICE.
 AFTER-HOURS DROP BOX LOCATED AT THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.
 A MANDATORY ODD/EVEN SPRINKLER USE RESTRICTION WILL BE IN EFFECT FROM MEMORIAL DAY THROUGH LABOR DAY. DESIGNATED HOURS FOR ALL SPRINKLER SYSTEMS WILL BE FROM 12:00 MID-NIGHT UNTIL 5:00 A.M. ONLY. THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.
 ONLINE PAYMENTS – PLEASE ALLOW 5 BUSINESS DAYS FOR DELIVERY. PAYMENT WILL BE RECORDED ON THE DATE RECEIVED – NOT THE DATE IT IS MAILED OR DATE CHECK IS WRITTEN. THANK YOU.

FOR NIGHT, WEEKEND OR HOLIDAY WATER/SEWER EMERGENCY, CALL (586) 949-2322
 A 10% LATE CHARGE IS ADDED AFTER DUE DATE. FAILURE TO RECEIVE A BILL DOES NOT ALTER DUE DATE OR WAIVE PENALTY.
 MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF CHESTERFIELD. WRITE YOUR ACCOUNT NUMBER ON YOUR CHECK - DON'T FORGET TO SIGN YOUR CHECK!

COMMENTS:

↑ Detach Along Perforation and Keep Top Portion for Your Records ↓
 MOISTEN AND FOLD TO SEAL
 INSERT CHECK AND MAIL – OUR PAYMENT COPY IS PRINTED INSIDE THIS RETURN ENVELOPE.

CUSTOMER

MS NO: ACCOUNT NO.

DUE DATE: AMOUNT DUE:

LATE PAYMENT DATE: LATE AMOUNT DUE:

Start and end dates of billing period.

Date payment is due, along with payment amount.

Amount owed after due date has passed.

Recurring information that is important to all township residents.

Date payment is due, along with payment amount.

Amount owed after due date has passed.

The codes on the water bill are as follows:

- Irrigation (Spr.).....Actual Reading off of Irrigation Meter (2nd meter)
- Irrigation RTS.....Irrigation (Sprinkler) Readiness-to-Serve Fixed Charge
- IW Waste.....Industrial Waste Charge (Businesses only)
- Previous Balance.....Previous Bill Balance
- Sewer.....Actual Reading off of Water Meter
- Sewer RTS.....Sewer Readiness-to-Serve Fixed Charge
- Water.....Actual Reading off of Water Meter
- Water1.....2nd Meter on a Compound Meter (Businesses only)
- Water RTS.....Water Readiness-to-Serve Fixed Charge



Mailing Address Changes

It is the homeowners' responsibility to file an authorization form with any changes to your current mailing address with the Chesterfield Water and Sewer Department. Forms are available at the municipal office or on our website at www.chesterfieldtp.org. We will not be responsible for any misdirected bills.

Reading Your Water Meter

Ways to Determine if a Leak is Present

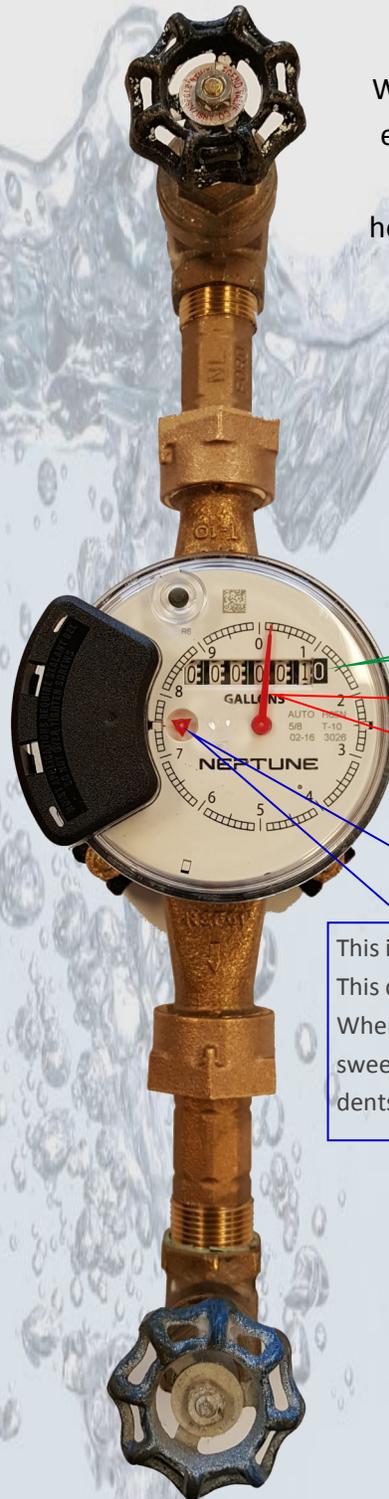
Option 1:

1. Before going to bed, make sure all faucets or appliances that use water are not running.
2. Write down the numbers off of the water meter register.
3. When waking up the next morning, write down the numbers off the water meter register before anyone uses water.
4. If the number on the register has increased, a leak is present.

Option 2:

1. Mark the location of the sweep hand on the meter with a piece of tape, sticky note, or any other item that will stay in place on the meter.
2. Write down the numbers off of the water meter register (in case the sweep hand makes a full revolution).
3. Check the meter periodically to see if the sweep hand moved. If so, a leak is present.

Water leaks are not clearly noticeable or easily detected. Understanding how to read your water meter can aid any homeowner in determining if their home has water leaks.



This is the **REGISTER**, which counts the amount of gallons of water used. It works just like the odometer in a car.

This is the **SWEEP HAND**. This hand moves clockwise as water is being used. One full revolution equates to 10 gallons of water used.

This is the **FLOW INDICATOR TRIANGLE**. This dial spins as water is being used. When a leak is small, it is hard to see the sweep hand move, so this dial helps residents see small leaks.

Various Ways to Pay Your Water Bill



1. Visit the Treasurer's Department in our Municipal Office located at 47275 Sugarbush Rd. between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.
2. A 24-hour drop box at our Municipal Office.
3. Automatic payments are also an easy and carefree way to pay your bill. These forms are accessible for you to fill out online at our website at www.chesterfieldtwp.org or at the Treasurer's Department.
4. Online! Go to www.chesterfieldtwp.org and pay your bill online.
5. Call 866-869-9671 to pay your bill over the phone.



Community Action Alliance
Suburban

Water Residential Assistance Program

*Income restrictions and eligibility requirements apply.



Assistance up to \$1,000 per household per year. \$25 monthly bill credit + help with arrears.



Home water audit for households above 120% of average usage



Home repairs up to \$1,000 per household to fix minor plumbing issues leading to high usage



Water saving kits and consumer training classes



Supportive WRAP-Around Services

WRAP Participant Check List:

- ✓ Have income at or below 150% of poverty threshold
- ✓ Provide proof of residency & income
- ✓ Provide renter's proof of responsibility for water on lease
- ✓ Stay current on monthly bill payment



WRAP funding is made possible by the Great Lakes Water Authority.

Call 313.386.WRAP (9727)

or visit www.waynemetro.org/wrap



Wayne Metropolitan
Community Action Agency
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Community Action Alliance WRAP Program

Community Action Alliance will deliver WRAP through our Empowerment Pathway Model—a custom designed service plan to help residential customers in the Great Lakes Water Authority regions to access bill assistance, water conservation measures, and navigate resources and WRAP-around supports on a pathway toward self-sufficiency.

Household Income eligibility for the WRAP is 150% of poverty:

Household Members	Household Income	Household Members	Household Income
1	\$17,805	5	\$42,660
2	\$24,030	6	\$48,870
3	\$30,240	7	\$55,095
4	\$36,450	8	\$61,335



The WRAP's mission is to administer the distribution of WRAP funding to the eligible, low-income customers of the GLWA with a vision to create a transformative water utility assistance program focusing on bill assistance, conservation and self-sufficiency initiatives.

Call 313.386.WRAP (9727)

or visit www.waynemetro.org/wrap



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Mandatory Odd/Even Sprinkling Ban

The mandatory odd/even sprinkling ban runs from Memorial Day to Labor Day every year. Designated hours for all sprinkler systems is from **11:00 P.M. to 4:00 A.M.**

Addresses that end in an **EVEN** number: Water lawns on **EVEN** days

Addresses that end in an **ODD** number: Water lawns on **ODD** days



Second Meter Information

Save money on your sewer bill! Any sprinkler system, outside spigot and water driven sump pump is capable of utilizing a second meter. By purchasing a second meter, you are billed for the water used, without the sewage cost. Contact the Department of Public Works at (586) 949-0400, ext. 3, to find out more.

Booster Pumps are Prohibited

Booster Pumps are strictly prohibited due to the damage caused to our equipment. Any expenses to our equipment will be repaired and/or replaced at the homeowner's expense.

-  Electric
-  Telephone, Cable TV
-  Gas and Oil
-  Sewer Drains



Before you dig, call MISS DIG!

-  Irrigation
-  Water Systems
-  Proposed Excavation
-  Surveying

Before you put a shovel in the ground for any reason, it makes sense to locate all of the underground utilities to avoid hitting them with equipment. It is easy to do, and best of all, it is absolutely free! Call Miss Dig at 811, or visit their website at www.missdig.net, to create a underground utility staking request.

BUYER BEWARE!

Water Operated Back-Up Sump Pumps can greatly increase your water and/or sewage bill! Monitoring your water operated back up sump pump regularly will save you money. Connecting to a second meter you will avoid additional sewage charges when the operated back up sump pump is in operation.

**IN MOST CASES, IT TAKES 2 TO 3 GALLONS OF METERED WATER
TO REMOVE 1 GALLON OF SUMP WATER.**

URGENT: Avoid Flushing Wipes and Other Items

Our sewer system is being burdened by items that should not be flushed. These items include personal/baby wipes, facial tissues, paper towels, cleaning wipes and rags, dental floss, cotton balls/swabs, cat litter, prescription drugs, and feminine hygiene products. Visit <https://outreach.glwater.org> to find out more information.

What is Water Shed?

The term water shed describes an area of land that drains down slope to the lowest point. The water moves through a network of drainage pathways, both underground and on the surface. Generally, these pathways converge into streams and rivers, which become progressively larger as the water moves on downstream, eventually reaching the lake.

Chesterfield Township is a member of two watershed groups. The Anchor Bay Water Shed Group and the Clinton River Watershed. The purpose of these groups is to oversee the quality of rivers and streams that flow into the Anchor Bay (Lake St. Clair) and into the Clinton River. Water quality of Anchor Bay and the Clinton River is impacted by salt, run-off from surface drainage (fertilizer, animal feces, soap, etc.), illegal dumping, failing septic systems, animals, lawn fertilization, and overwatering of lawns, just to name a few. If we all watch what we put in/on our ground, Lake St. Clair and the Clinton River will be enjoyed for years to come!

Protect Our Watershed

The environment should concern all of us as it is our responsibility to keep it clean. After all, this is where our drinking water comes from!

— Clean, safe drinking water is a necessity to all of us, and it takes all of us to protect it. —

Prevent Contamination of Our Water!

Dispose of used chemicals properly. If you are not sure how to handle a certain chemical, please contact the Macomb County Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Hotline at (586) 466-7923, or visit their website at <http://health.macombgov.org/Health-Programs-EnvironmentalHealth-HouseholdWaste-CollectionSchedule>.

**DO NOT dispose any chemicals into storm sewer drains or into ditches.
This will greatly affect the quality of our drinking water and the ecosystem.**

Fertilizing

Our storm drains empty into our lakes and streams. When fertilizing your lawn, make sure to follow the directions on the bag. Over fertilization can allow fertilizer to enter our lakes and streams, causing algae to grow, algae uses up oxygen that fish need to survive. If possible, use fertilizer that is low in phosphorus and select a slow-release fertilizer where at least half of the nitrogen is "water insoluble." Also, sweep excess fertilizer off concrete back onto your lawn.

A few helpful tips:

- ⇒ Keeping your grass trimmed to a minimum of three inches keeps your lawn fresh and looking great!
- ⇒ It is more helpful to the environment to mulch your lawn instead of bagging the clippings!



Storm Drain Stenciling Program



As you drive through the community, you may notice a symbol, similar to the one above, near your storm drains. The Township is initiating a project to help keep our lakes and drinking water safe from pollution. Our storm drains ultimately drain into the lakes, so any pollutants that are deposited into the drains will eventually make its way out to the lakes. As the Township does its part to keep our lakes clean, our community should do its part by not polluting our drains. If you have any questions, please contact the **Chesterfield Township Water Department at (586) 949-0400 ext. 3.**

If you would like to see current water shed programs going on in Macomb County, please visit their website at macombcountymi.gov/publicworks/.



Charter Township of Chesterfield
Department of Public Works
52216 Sierra Dr.
Chesterfield, MI 48047

STANDARD PRE-SORT
POSTAGE PAID
PERMIT #84
NEW BALTIMORE, MI

POSTAL CUSTOMER
CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP, MI
48047 & 48051

HELPFUL HINTS:

- ◆ The Township's peak water usage hours are between 5 a.m. and 12:00 midnight. Using your lawn sprinkler system during these peak hours decreases water pressure available for activities such as cooking, bathing, laundry, and fire protection. Because the Township is charged by the Great Lakes Water Authority based on the water usage during peak times (5 a.m. to 12:00 midnight), the simplest way to keep water rates lower is to decrease the amount of water that used during the peak times.
- ◆ The best time of day to water the lawn is between 3:00 A.M. and 4:00 A.M. when the water pressure is the highest. This will accomplish two vital things:
 - ◇ The water will have a chance to sufficiently soak into the topsoil.
 - ◇ Whatever water is left over will be evaporated when the sun comes up.
- ◆ Check for leaks outside in hoses, faucets and sprinkler lines. While leaks outside the house may not seem as bad since they are not visible, they can be just as wasteful as leaks indoors. To keep them free from drips, use hose washers at spigots and hose connections.
- ◆ Check toilets for leaks. Put some food coloring in your toilet tank. If, without flushing, the color begins to appear in the bowl within 30 minutes, there is a leak that should be repaired immediately. Most replacement parts are inexpensive and easy to install.
- ◆ Read your water meter to check for hidden water leaks. Read the water meter before going to sleep and read it again in the morning when you get up. This gives you a few hours when water is not being used. If the meter reading is higher, there is a leak. If you need assistance in reading or checking your meter, a Chesterfield Township employee will be able to assist you. Schedule an appointment with our office to do so.
- ◆ **DO NOT** drain storm water or sump pumps into the sanitary sewer.
- ◆ **DO NOT** open access to any sanitary sewer structure or clean-out to drain storm water. These actions will only place a burden on our sanitary sewer system that will lead to overflows, basement flooding and discharge into our water source.