2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

Keeping You Informed!

YCUA provides your drinking water and we are pleased to present you with our 27th annual water quality report. This report follows the guidelines set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE). Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable water supply. This report illustrates that we are achieving our goal.

Information About YCUA

YCUA staff works around the clock to provide you with a safe and reliable supply of water. If you have questions about the YCUA water system, please contact Luther Blackburn, Director, at lblackburn@ycua.org or 734.484.4600 ext. 116. Additional information is available on www.ycua.org. Highlight the tab “Publications,” and then click on “GLWA Lab Reports” for more detailed water quality data.

2024 Water System Improvements

	Improvements	Cost
YCUA	YCUA is replacing water main infrastructure along Harry St., McCarthy St. and Ct., Andrea St., Heather Ridge St., Lynn St. , Conway Ave., George St., Foley Ave., and Crittendon St. in the East side of the Sugarbrook neighborhood.	$5,165,000

YCUA’s annual Drinking Water Quality Report contains important information about the source and quality of your drinking water. This report is also published on our website after June 1, 2025, at https://www.ycua.org/2024CCR. If you are unable to access the Internet and wish to continue having a paper copy of the report delivered, or if you want additional copies, please call YCUA Administration at 734.484.4600 ext. 107.

YCUA and GLWA are committed to safeguarding our water supply and delivering the highest quality drinking water to protect public health. Please contact us with any questions or concerns about your water.

Information About GLWA

YCUA obtains your drinking water from the Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) water system. Your source water comes from the Detroit River, situated within the Lake St. Clair, Clinton River, Detroit River, Rouge River, and Ecorse River watersheds in the U.S. and parts of the Thames River, Little River, Turkey Creek, and Sydenham watersheds in Canada. With the Great Lakes as our water source and proven treatment technologies, the GLWA consistently delivers safe drinking water to our community. YCUA operates the system of water mains that carries this water to your home’s service line.

Drinking water quality is important to our community and the region. YCUA and GLWA are committed to meeting state and federal water quality standards including the Lead and Copper Rule. This year’s Drinking Water Quality Report highlights the performance of GLWA and YCUA water professionals in delivering some of the nation’s best drinking water. Together, we remain committed to protecting public health and maintaining open communication with the public about our drinking water. If you wish to learn more about the plants that treat our water or obtain information regarding GLWA Board meetings, please visit www.glwater.org.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.

Source Water Assessment

EGLE, 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 GLWA's Detroit River source water for potential contamination. The susceptibility rating is based on a seven-tiered scale and ranges from very low to very high, determined primarily using geologic sensitivity, water chemistry, and potential contaminant sources. The report described GLWA's Detroit River intakes as highly susceptible to potential contamination. GLWA's Southwest and Springwells water treatment plants that draw water from the Detroit River have historically provided satisfactory treatment and meet drinking water standards.

GLWA has initiated source-water protection activities that include chemical containment, spill response, and a mercury reduction program. GLWA participates in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program and has an emergency response management plan. In 2016, GLWA has an updated Surface Water Intake Protection Plan for the Fighting Island Intake, which includes seven elements: roles and duties of government units and water supply agencies, delineation of source water protection areas, identification of potential sources of contamination, management approaches for protection, contingency plans, siting of new water sources, and public participation and education activities. If you would like to know more information about the Source Water Assessment report please, contact GLWA at 313.926.8127.

GLWA Notification

GLWA is required to notify water users of any unresolved significant deficiencies identified by EGLE. Below is the status of significant deficiencies in the GLWA water system identified by EGLE:

Date Identified by EGLE	Description	Compliance Agreement Deadline	Status
08-02-2022	Improper rapid mixing and coagulant feed location at the Southwest water plant	12-31-2027	Contractor is in place and the work has been initiated.
08-02-2022	Inoperable flocculation equipment at the Southwest water plant	07-31-2031	Review stage of procurement
05-25-2022	Inoperable rapid mixing equipment at the Springwells 1930's water plant	12-31-2023	Completed in December 2023.
05-25-2022	Inoperable flocculation equipment at the 1958 Springwells water plant	11-11-2027	Phase I construction is completed as of December 2024. Phase II is scheduled to begin in the fall of 2025.

Minimizing Lead Exposure

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. YCUA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for at least 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact YCUA at 734.484.4600 for available resources. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead/.

Lead and Copper Facts

Safe drinking water is a shared responsibility. The water that GLWA delivers to our community does not contain lead. Lead can leach into drinking water through home plumbing fixtures, and in some cases, customer service lines. Corrosion control reduces the risk of lead and copper from leaching into your water. Ortho-phosphates are added during the treatment process as a corrosion control method to create a protective coating in service pipes throughout the system, including in your home or business. YCUA performs required lead and copper sampling and testing in our community. Water consumers also have a responsibility to maintain the plumbing in their homes and businesses and can take steps to limit their exposure to lead.

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

As of 2019, the Safe Drinking Water Act requires water utilities to inventory the service lines in its service area. YCUA submitted their updated service line inventory prior to October 16, 2024, as required by EPA. Of the 20,427 total service lines, YCUA has identified 379 lead service lines and has 164 service lines of unknown material within the City of Ypsilanti and Ypsilanti Township. YCUA remains committed to replacing lead service lines and will update the annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to reflect the most current service line inventory data.

Health and Safety Information

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 at 800.426.4791.

More Resources

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800.426.4791
Website: www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water
Michigan Department of EGLE Website: www.michigan.gov/egle

Information for 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/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

Sources of drinking water (tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over land surfaces 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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

Based on testing results during 2024 (Test Results Table), all of these contaminants were below the level of concern for safe drinking water standards set by EPA.

YCUA Water Quality Test Results for 2024

Your drinking water is continuously monitored above and beyond Federal and State regulations. The table below lists all of the contaminants detected in your drinking water during calendar year 2024. All results are reported for the City of Ypsilanti and the Charter Township of Ypsilanti. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate a health risk. This table does not show the hundreds of other contaminants tested for, but not found in your drinking water. The test results confirm that ALL DETECTED CONTAMINANTS WERE BELOW REGULATED LEVELS. THERE WERE NO VIOLATIONS OF STATE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS. Abbreviations are listed on page 6.

Regulated Inorganic Parameters (annual monitoring at plant finished water taps)

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources
Fluoride	2024	ppm	0.66	4	4	Water additive to promote strong teeth, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2024	ppm	0.31	10	10	Fertilizer runoff, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection By-Products (sampled in the distribution system)

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Result	Low	High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources
TTHMs	2024	ppb	35	24	44	na	80	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	2024	ppb	20	11	27	na	60	

Samples were collected to test for the disinfection by-products TTHMs and Haloacetic Acids in the City of Ypsilanti and the Charter Township of Ypsilanti at the frequencies and times prescribed by Federal regulations. All samples collected throughout the City of Ypsilanti and Ypsilanti Township distribution system during 2024 met the MCL for disinfection by-products.

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Result	Low	High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources
Disinfectant Chlorine	2024	ppm	0.74	0.52	0.80	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Microbiological Parameters

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Highest Result	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources
Total Coliform	2024	--	0	0	>1 positive sample/month	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli	2024	--	0	0	>1 positive sample/month	Human or animal fecal waste
Turbidity	2024	NTU	0.13	0	1.0	Soil runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. Turbidity is monitored every 4 hours at the plant taps. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The rules state that turbidity must never exceed 1.0 NTU (see "highest result") and must not exceed 0.3 NTU in more than 95% of daily samples in any single month. The turbidity in daily samples was below 0.3 NTU 100% of the time. Summary of Violation: Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) did not monitor individual filter turbidity for five hours on September 2, 2024, due to an interruption of power at the GLWA Springwells Water Treatment Plant. The issue was resolved. A notice of non-compliance can be found on Page 5 of this report. The non-compliance notification is also being distributed with water bills between May 3, 2025 and June 25, 2025.

Copper and Lead Testing (sampled at individual taps)

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	90th	Samples >AL	Range of Individual Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources
Lead	2024	ppb	6	0	0 ppb - 13 ppb	0	AL=15	Lead service lines, corrosion of household, plumbing including fittings and fixtures, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2024	ppm	0.1	0	0.0 ppm - 0.2 ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Lead and Copper compliance is based on the 90th percentile, where nine out of ten samples must be below the Action Level (AL). If the 90th percentile value is above the AL, additional requirements must be met.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal

The TOC removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. During 2024, TOC was measured each quarter and because the level was low, there is no TOC removal requirement.

UNREGULATED PARAMETERS (No established EPA drinking water standards)

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Level Found	EPA Health Guidance	Likely Sources
Sodium	2024	ppm	5.2	20	Erosion of natural deposits

5.2 ppm equates to about 1.23 milligrams of sodium per 8-ounce glass of water. EPA Health Guidance is for people restricted to taking in less than 500 mg of sodium per day according to "Drinking Water Advisory: Consumer Acceptability Advice and Health Effects Analysis on Sodium," US EPA, EPA 822-R-03-006, February 2003.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Reporting Requirements Not Met for GLWA Springwells

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We routinely monitor your water for turbidity (cloudiness). This tells us whether we are effectively filtering the water supply. We did not monitor individual filter turbidity for five hours on September 2, 2024, due to an interruption of power at the GLWA Springwells Water Treatment Plant.

"Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches." These symptoms are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water at this time. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

What happened? What is being done? Power was restored and turbidity monitoring resumed on September 2, 2024. Additional response actions have also been implemented at the plant. We are making every effort to ensure this does not happen again.

For more information, please contact GLWA Water Quality, at waterquality@glwater.org.

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

This notice is being sent to you by GLWA.

CERTIFICATION: WSSN: 02838

I certify that this water supply has fully complied with the public notification regulations in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, and the administrative rules.

Signature: Patrick Williford Title: Water Quality Manager Date Distributed: _____

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (sampled in the distribution system)

Contaminant	*Test Date*	*Unit*	*Avg.*	*Min.*	*Max.*
PFAS Compounds					
Likely Sources: Man-made chemicals discharged from industrial facilities, fire fighting foam, and consumer products such as nonstick cookware, waterproof clothing, certain water- or sweat-resistant cosmetics, and stain-resistant products.					
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	ppt	<4.9	<4.7	<5.0
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2024	ppt	<2.9	<2.8	<3.0
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024	ppt	<2.9	<2.8	<3.0
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2024	ppt	<2.9	<2.8	<3.0
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2024	ppt	<3.9	<3.8	<4.0
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	2024	ppt	<3.9	<3.8	<4.0
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	2024	ppt	<2.9	<2.8	<3.0
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	2024	ppt	<2.0	<1.9	<2.0
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	2024	ppt	<2.9	<2.8	<3.0
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	2024	ppt	<2.9	<2.8	<3.0
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2024	ppt	<2.9	<2.8	<3.0
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2024	ppt	<2.9	<2.8	<3.0
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	2024	ppt	<2.9	<2.8	<3.0
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2024	ppt	<3.9	<3.8	<4.0
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	2024	ppt	<3.9	<3.8	<4.0
"Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA)"	2024	ppt	<4.9	<4.7	<5.0
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid	2024	ppt	<2.0	<1.9	<2.0
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	2024	ppt	<4.9	<4.7	<5.0
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	2024	ppt	<2.9	<2.8	<3.0
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	2024	ppt	<4.9	<4.7	<5.0
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	2024	ppt	<4.9	<5.0	<4.7
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	2024	ppt	<19.5	<19.0	<20.0
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	2024	ppt	<3.9	<3.8	<4.0
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	2024	ppt	<2.9	<2.8	<3.0
Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	2024	ppt	<2.9	<2.8	<3.0
N-ethylperfluorooctane-sulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	2024	ppt	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0
N-methylperfluorooctane-sulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	2024	ppt	<6.0	<6.0	<6.0
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	2024	ppt	<8.0	<8.0	<8.0
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	2024	ppt	<7.0	<7.0	<7.0
Metals					
Likely Sources: Erosion of natural deposits, pharmaceutical products, lithium-ion batteries, industrial chemical catalyst, and sanitizing agent for swimming pools and hot tubs.					
Lithium	2024	ppb	<9.00	<9.00	<9.00

Note: All PFAS compounds were measured below the reporting limit. There were no detectable PFAS compounds found in YCUA's drinking water in the two sampling events conducted on August 6, 2024 and November 14, 2024.

PFAS results are reported in parts per trillion (ppt), which is equal to 1/1000 microgram (ppb) or 1/1000000 milligram (ppm).

Additional Information: 2024 GLWA Tap Water Mineral Analysis

Parameter	Units	Avg.	Min.	Max.
Turbidity	NTU	0.20	0.03	1.50
Total Solids	ppm	138	125	158
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	123	92	153
Aluminum	ppm	0.046	0.020	0.118
Iron	ppm	0.2	0.2	0.4
Copper	ppm	0.003	ND	0.032
Magnesium	ppm	7.8	6.7	8.6
Calcium	ppm	27.3	23.3	29.8
Sodium	ppm	4.7	0.50	8.9
Potassium	ppm	1.1	0.9	1.2
Manganese	ppm	0.001	ND	0.005
Lead	ppm	0	ND	ND
Zinc	ppm	0	ND	0.002
Silica	ppm	2.3	1.5	3.7
Sulfate	ppm	29.7	24.1	38.3
Chloride	ppm	10.8	8.8	13.2

Parameter	Units	Avg.	Min.	Max.
Phosphorus	ppm	0.50	0.35	0.81
Free Carbon Dioxide	ppm	10.0	6.2	18.1
Total Hardness	ppm	102	88	114
Total Alkalinity	ppm	72	64	82
Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	1	0	10
Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	70	46	82
Non-Carbonate Hardness	ppm	30	12	48
Chemical Oxygen Demand	ppm	4.2	ND	8.7
Dissolved Oxygen	ppm	11.0	6.7	16.9
Nitrite Nitrogen	ppm	0	ND	ND
Nitrate Nitrogen	ppm	0.28	0.17	0.48
Fluoride	ppm	0.61	0.39	0.82
pH	s.u.	7.16	6.85	7.39
Specific Conductance @ 25 °C	µmhos	200	147	233
Temperature	°C	13.6	1.9	23.2

Definitions

< - Symbol for less than.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other required actions a water system must follow.

Celsius (°C) - A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) - The total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible, using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs provide a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - Level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

micromhos (µmhos) - Measure of electrical conuductance of water.

na - Not applicable.

Not Detected (ND) - The analytical result for the pollutant was below the reporting level used by the laboratory performing the analysis.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Measures the cloudiness of water.

Parts per billion (ppb) (One in one billion) - Equivalent to micrograms per liter. A microgram = 1/1000 milligram.

Parts per million (ppm) (one in one million) - Equivalent to milligrams per liter. A milligram = 1/1000 gram.

Parts per trillion (ppt) (One in one trillion) - Equivalent to nanograms per liter. A nanogram = 1/1000 microgram.

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

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) - The sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total.

YCUA Board Meetings

If you have questions specific to your community's water distribution system, please contact Luther Blackburn, Director: lblackburn@ycua.org or 734.484.4600 ext. 116. YCUA's Board Meetings are held on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 3:00 pm at the YCUA Eldon P. Ahles Administration Building at the corner of State and McGregor Roads.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

PLEASE SIGN UP TODAY!
YCUA is participating with Washtenaw County in utilizing its Everbridge Notification System. Everbridge is a secure and identity-certified communication service that allows public safety and service organizations throughout the County to connect with local residents over cell phone, email, and the internet. YCUA is utilizing this service for directly issuing emergency notices to impacted customers regarding water main breaks and boil water advisories. The Everbridge System will allow YCUA to directly reach out to enrolled customers regarding emergencies that impact their water service with current and detailed information.

Signing up for the service will also allow customers to stay up-to-date on happenings in their neighborhood through email and text messages sent by the Washtenaw County Sheriff's Office. Please visit www.washtenaw.org/alerts to sign up today!

Stay informed on emergencies that affect your water services

Water main break notifications and boil water advisories are sent directly to affected homes

Notifications can be sent to landline phones, cell phones, and e-mail accounts. Registered users can also download the Everbridge app from Google Play and Apple Store.

Contact 734-484-4600 ext. 316 with any questions or concerns.