

Governor Snyder Documents

1. April 25, 2014: City of Flint Press Release
2. July 2, 2015: S. Hedman to Mayor Walling
3. September 3, 2015: City of Flint Press Release
4. September 10, 2015: EPA to DEQ
5. September 28, 2015: Gov. Snyder Briefing
6. "Financial Emergencies in Michigan"
7. "Working to Move Flint Forward" \$232 Million
8. Flint Outreach

Darnell Earley
ICMA-CM, NPA
Emergency Manager



Dayne Walling
Mayor

Jason Lorenz
Public Information Officer
(810) 237-2039
jlorenz@cityofflint.com

For Immediate Release

City of Flint Officially Begins Using Flint River as Temporary Primary Water Source

Flint, Michigan – April 25, 2014 – For the first time in fifty years, the City of Flint is using the Flint River—part of the Saginaw River watershed—as a primary water source for city residents. Today the valve to the pipeline from Detroit was closed and the Flint River officially became Flint's water supply. The temporary switchover is scheduled to support the city's primary water needs for the next two years while construction of the forthcoming pipeline from Lake Huron is completed by Karegnondi Water Authority. Officials from the City of Flint, the Genesee County Drain Commission and the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality were all on hand to witness the historic event.

The Flint River was once the primary source of water for city residents up to the 1960s. Over the past 40 years, it has provided water to city residents as a back-up to water provided to us by Detroit. During our partnership with Detroit, Flint has had to transition to the use of the Flint River for residential water on a few different occasions, with the most recent temporary switchover happening in 2009. Each temporary stint on local water proved three things to city employees and residents alike: That a transition to local river water could be done seamlessly, and that it was both sensible and safe for us to use our own water as a primary water source in Flint.

—CONTINUE—

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1101 S. Saginaw Street - Flint, Michigan 48502
810-766-7346 FAX: 810-766-7218 www.cityofflint.com

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Even with a proven track record of providing perfectly good water for Flint, there still remains lingering uncertainty about the quality of the water. In an effort to dispel myths and promote the truth about the Flint River and its viability as a residential water resource, there have been numerous studies and tests conducted on its water by several different independent organizations. In addition to what has been found in independent studies, it is also the responsibility of the City of Flint Water Service Center to continually test the water provided to city residents. Michael Prysby of the Michigan DEQ Office of Drinking Water verified that "the quality of the water being put out meets all of our drinking water standards and Flint water is safe to drink."

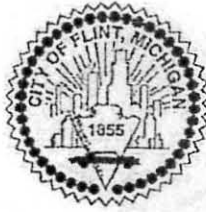
For nearly 10 years Mike Glasgow has worked in the laboratory at the City of Flint Water Service Center. He has run countless tests on our drinking water to ensure its safety for public use. Mike has not only conducted tests on water provided to us by Detroit, but also on local water from nearby rivers, lakes and streams including the Flint River. When asked if over the last decade if he has seen any abnormalities of major concern in the water, his response was an emphatic, "No." In his words, "there has been nothing seen that was of major concern," during his ongoing tenure working in the lab. "The tests results have shown that our water is not only safe, but of the high quality that Flint customers have come to expect," announced DPW Director Howard Croft, "we are proud of the end result."

Apart from the water plant's devotion to ensuring that our water is good, Flint is doubly blessed in having the Flint River Watershed Coalition as a separate organization

—CONTINUE—

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dedicated to monitoring the overall welfare of local bodies of water, overseeing more than 30 different nearby locations. Rebecca Fedewa has been director of the watershed coalition since 2008. By virtue of her passion for her work and her position on the board, she is very conversant with the condition of the Flint River. In her words, "The Flint River is increasingly healthy, and completely suitable as a drinking water source." Fedewa and FRWC are working closely with the city "to monitor flows and habitats between the intake and the waste water treatment plant to ensure there are minimal to no impacts to the overall health of the river."

FRWC also invites city residents to be a part of their monitoring exercises during this spring in order "to gain firsthand knowledge in the health and vitality of our Flint River." Mayor Dayne Walling invited everyone at today's event to toast to Flint's water. "It's regular, good, pure drinking water, and it's right in our backyard," said Mayor Walling, "this is the first step in the right direction for Flint, as we take this monumental step forward in controlling the future of our community's most precious resource."

-END-

From: Hedman, Susan <hedman.susan@epa.gov>

Date: Wed, Jul 1, 2015 at 10:44 AM

Subject: Re: Comments on Flint Water

To: Dayne Walling <dwalling@cityofflint.com>

We are looking into this and I will get back to you later today when I know more about what happened.

Sent from my iPhone

Hedman, Susan <hedman.susan@epa.gov>

Date: Wed, Jul 1, 2015 at 6:46 PM

Subject: Re: Comments on Flint Water

To: Dayne Walling <dwalling@cityofflint.com>

Mayor Walling I apologize for the delay in getting back to you but it has taken a while for me to find out what happened. So far, I have learned that Region 5 staff received a complaint from a Flint resident about lead levels in drinking water and that we followed up by doing some tests to determine whether lead levels were indeed high for this particular household and, if so, to try to identify the source(s) of the problem. The EPA staffer mentioned in your email prepared a draft report and apparently shared it with the citizen as a courtesy because her name and children's blood lead levels were mentioned in the report before sending the draft report up the EPA management chain for review. He subsequently received a call from the ACLU representative Curt Guyette who said he obtained a copy of the draft report from the resident and then proceeded to ask questions, which the EPA staffer attempted to answer.

The preliminary draft report should not have been released outside the agency. When the report has been revised and fully vetted by EPA management, the findings and recommendations will be shared with the City and MDEQ and MDEQ will be responsible for following up with the City.

In the meantime, if you think it would helpful, I can recommend two EPA experts on lead and drinking water distribution systems to work with the Flint Advisory Committee to complement Dr. Wright's TTHM expertise. If you are interested, I can provide their bios tomorrow. Again I apologize for taking all day to get back to you and for the manner in which this matter was handled.

Please let me know if you have any additional questions.

Best regards,
Susan

Dayne Walling <dwalling@cityofflint.com>

Date: Thu, Jul 2, 2015 at 2:26 PM

Subject: Re: Comments on Flint Water

To: "Hedman, Susan" <hedman.susan@epa.gov>

This is very helpful Susan, thank you. Let me discuss where we are at on our end and get back with you. I do know that we are on the same page as far as the City being prepared to respond to any followups that come through the MDEQ as that was the understanding of our team too. Thanks again, Dayne

From: Dayne Walling [mailto:dwalling@cityofflint.com]

Sent: Thursday, July 02, 2015 1:37 PM

To: Hedman, Susan

Subject: Re: Comments on Flint Water

And, it would be helpful if this same information could be shared with the ACLU, at least the aspects of determinations still needing to be made and the City being in the right by following the guidance through the MDEQ

Hedman, Susan <hedman.susan@epa.gov>

Date: Thu, Jul 2, 2015 at 7:14 PM

Subject: RE: Comments on Flint Water

To: Dayne Walling <dwalling@cityofflint.com>

At this point, I am not inclined for my staff to have any further communications with the ACLU representative-- we need to focus on finalizing the report. In the meantime, however, I have no objection to the City letting him know that the report he was given was a preliminary draft and that it would be premature to draw any conclusions based on that draft.

Also, if you decide that you would like additional expertise in the area of treatment and corrosion control to address lead contamination – we can deploy resources from the EPA lab in Cincinnati. The resumes of two experts in this area are attached – and we can make the necessary connections if you think you would like to add to your Advisory Committee.

I hope you have a Happy Fourth of July!

From: **Curt Guyette** <cguyette@aclumich.org>

Date: Tue, Jul 7, 2015 at 10:29 AM

Subject: One more water question

To: Jason Lorenz <jlorenz@cityofflint.com>

Good morning Jason. Hope you had a good time off.

Miguel Del toral, a water specialist with the US EPA's region five is sounding the alarm about the potential of a significant problem regarding lead in the Flint water system. He says that the EPA has offered to help by having its experts assist the city, but so far that assistance has been declined.

I was checking in to see what the city's take on Del Toral's assertion is.

If you don't mind, could you let me know you have received this message. I'm handing my story back in at the end of the day today.

Thanks again

Curt

From: Jason Lorenz <jlorenz@cityofflint.com>

Date: Tue, Jul 7, 2015 at 11:51 AM

Subject: Fwd: One more water question

To: Howard Croft <hcroft@cityofflint.com>, Michael Glasgow <mglasgow@cityofflint.com>, Natasha Henderson <nhenderson@cityofflint.com>, Dayne Walling <dwalling@cityofflint.com>

More from Mr. Guyette. This time he is asserting that Del Toral from the EPA is "sounding the alarm" about lead in Flint's water system.



Jason Lorenz
Public Information Officer

(810) 237-2039

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For Immediate Release

**MDEQ Testing of City of Flint Water Shows TTHM Levels are Well
Below the Required Action Level, City No Longer in Violation**

Flint, Michigan – September 3, 2015 – The City of Flint has made significant improvements to its water treatment process and distribution system. Annual average results show all locations are within acceptable limits for total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and work continues to ensure that the average stays below the acceptable level. Flint's TTHM levels have now been below the actionable level for four consecutive quarters, long enough to bring the City out of violation with the Safe Water Drinking Act.

Installation of the Granulated Activated Carbon filter mediums in July has had a significant impact on the reduction of total organic carbon (TOC) and is expected to continue to do so. TOC contact with chlorine can lead to the creation of the chemical byproduct trihalomethanes. By reducing the amount of TOC in the treated water, the amount of TTHM in the water fell as a direct result.

"The City of Flint is continuing to improve its water system including both the areas of treatment and distribution," said Mayor Dayne Walling. "As the issue of trihalomethanes comes under control and the City is no longer in violation of safety standards, it will work with the MDEQ on implementing water optimization measures to reduce the corrosive effects of water on older pipes and home service lines." Older pipes and service lines can contain lead solder which can leach into the water over time.

–CONTINUE–

Dayne Walling
Mayor



Natasha L. Henderson
City Administrator

Flint has been looking at the water optimization option for some time and is now looking at taking accelerated steps toward implementation. According to the MDEQ, a typical water optimization plan can take up to five years to complete, as in the case of the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department. The City of Flint plans to have its water optimization measures in place by the beginning of 2016. This measure, combined with the ongoing improvements to the distribution system wherever possible, will improve water quality and extend the performance of the City's aging infrastructure.

"The City of Flint has been in constant communication with the MDEQ in our continuing efforts to upgrade and improve our water system," said Director of Public Works Howard Croft. "We have received assurances from them that every step we have taken has been in line with their recommended actions. The City will continue to work to ensure safe, quality water to its residents, businesses and visitors."

The City of Flint will continue to provide updates on its water progress through its website, cityofflint.com. Anyone with water issues is encouraged to call 810-766-7202 so that they can be addressed. Residents wishing to receive a free and independent in-home water test can call 810-787-6537 or email flintwater@cityofflint.com.

-END-

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Crooks, Jennifer <crooks.jennifer@epa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, September 10, 2015 5:58 PM
To: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Cc: Benzle, 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 Benzle, 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

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Governor Rick Snyder

September 28, 2015

Daily Briefing

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Note: No changes from Weekend Briefing

Are there other ways the city monitors for lead exposure?

The County Health Department, overseen statewide by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, regularly monitors blood levels in children throughout Michigan communities. The leading cause of lead poisoning is exposure to lead paint.

Blood lead level testing results for the 12-month period just after the City of Flint changed its water source (May 2014 – April 2015) showed no significant change in the pattern of blood lead levels in Flint, compared to the previous three years. This data suggests the recent change in water source by the City of Flint has not contributed to an increase in lead exposure throughout the community.

How does the state decide if the water is creating a lead problem?

Compliance with the federal lead rule is based on a 90th percentile calculation. If more than 10 percent of samples report lead above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion, a water supply has an "action level exceedance." An exceedance is not a violation. It triggers other requirements which could include public notification, additional water quality sampling, and possibly further treatment.

While some of Flint's individual samples exceeded the 15 parts-per-billion lead action level, compliance is based on the 90th percentile of samples. The City of Flint's 90th percentile level has ranged between 0 parts per billion in 2008 and 2011, and 15 parts per billion in 1992, but never exceeded the action level.

The two most recent sampling periods, in 2014 and 2015, were 6 parts per billion and 11 parts per billion, respectively.

Did the city use every sample they got back?

Sampling requirements for lead and copper are designed to target the most common pathways to lead ingestion in homes with the least protection. The sample must be collected from a commonly used kitchen or bathroom tap, and in accordance with the provided sampling instructions. Homes that employ filtration or additional treatment cannot be included. Samples must also be collected within the established monitoring period.

I have a lead service connection or lead plumbing. What should I do?

Replacement is the only way to eliminate lead exposure. However, here are some interim steps homeowners can take to reduce it:

Flush pipes before drinking, and only use cold water for consumption.

The more time water has been sitting in your home's pipes, the more lead it may contain. When water in a particular faucet has not been used for six hours or longer, "flush" cold-water pipes by running the water until it becomes as cold as it will get. This could take five to 30 seconds if there has been recent water use elsewhere in the home, such as showering or flushing toilets. Otherwise, it could take two minutes or longer.

Use only water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead.

Who is responsible for replacement of lead materials?

Replacement of service pipes on private property and any leaded plumbing materials within the home is a homeowner's responsibility. The City of Flint owns the service pipe from the water main to the curb stop valve, and that is the City's responsibility. This valve is normally located two feet in from the street curb. From there to the house is private property and the responsibility of the homeowner.

Why doesn't the city at least replace its portion of lead service lines?

Partial lead service line replacement has been shown to mobilize more lead and make the situation worse. Only full lead service line replacement has been demonstrated effective in achieving long-term reductions in drinking water lead levels.

What is the City's timeline for installation of corrosion control treatment?

The federal government allows the steps to complete the installation of optimal corrosion control treatment and follow-up monitoring to take up to five years.

However, the City of Flint has committed to completing installation of Optimized Corrosion Control Treatment in less than six months.

What will happen when Flint joins the Karegnondi Water Authority next year?

The City has committed to having Optimized Corrosion Control Treatment in place prior to its connection with the Karegnondi Water Authority (KWA). The water provided by KWA will come from a new source, Lake Huron. The city will continue its lead and copper sampling every six months. Additionally, the city's water treatment plant will continue to operate with uninterrupted Optimized Corrosion Control Treatment.

How long would it take to replace lead service lines throughout Flint?

The city has about 32,900 service connections in total. More than 15,000 of these connections are considered lead service lines. Even if many crews were contracted, it would likely take up to 15 years to complete this work.

What would it cost to replace the lead service line at my house?

Average costs to replace a lead service line at an individual home range from \$2,000 to \$8,000. Costs vary depending on the length and size of service line that is needed, as well as the ground cover and soil conditions encountered.

With more than 15,000 lead service lines at an estimated average cost of \$4,000 for each replacement, total cost could be \$60 million or more.

Blood Lead Levels In Flint Talking Points

September 24, 2015

- Promoting the health of our residents is a statewide priority – a priority that includes ensuring clean, safe drinking water for all residents and especially children.
- The results of the Hurley Children's Hospital are under review by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services.
- The analysis that Hurley conducted is different from the way MDHHS has analyzed data regarding blood lead levels in Flint.
- MDHHS is looking to see if we can replicate the results of the Hurley study to see how they achieved their results.

MDHHS Blood Lead Testing Results in Flint

- MDHHS data shows a comprehensive look at the data since 2010, years before the change in Flint's water source occurred in April 2014.
- Each year shows a seasonal increase in childhood lead poisoning in the summer months, the highest seasonal increase of which occurred in 2010.
- If elevated blood lead levels were being driven by the change in water, we would expect to see the elevated levels remain high after the change in water source, rather than follow the seasonal pattern as they did by decreasing in the fall months.
- All data included in the MDHHS analysis were reported by laboratories directly to MDHHS, in accordance with State Law.

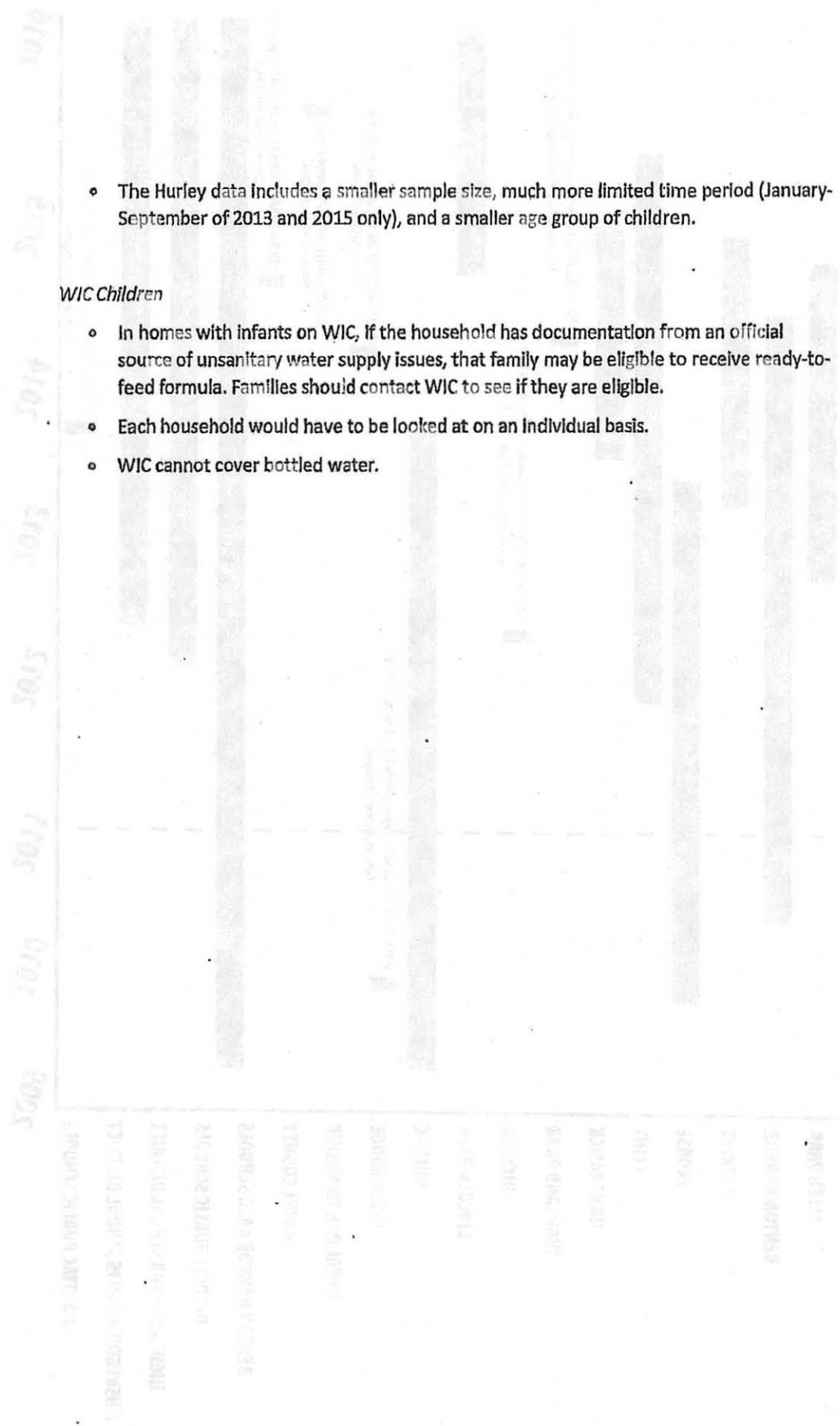
Differences In Analysis

- MDHHS data provides a much more robust picture of the entire blood lead levels for the Flint area, and specifically, accounts for data over the full course of the past five years.
- Looking at the past five years as a whole provides a much more accurate look at the seasonal trends of lead in the area.
- Seasonal exposure is higher in the summer for a variety of reasons including children playing outside in the soil, and when windows are open and lead paint is more likely to be in the air. This seasonal increase would be unrelated to the water system.
- Our data includes children from the entire city, including all medical facilities, rather than just Hurley, has a larger age group of children, and includes a much larger sample size.
- The MDHHS analysis looks specifically at the first elevated blood lead level for each child, which provides an accurate picture of when first exposure occurred.

- The Hurley data includes a smaller sample size, much more limited time period (January-September of 2013 and 2015 only), and a smaller age group of children.

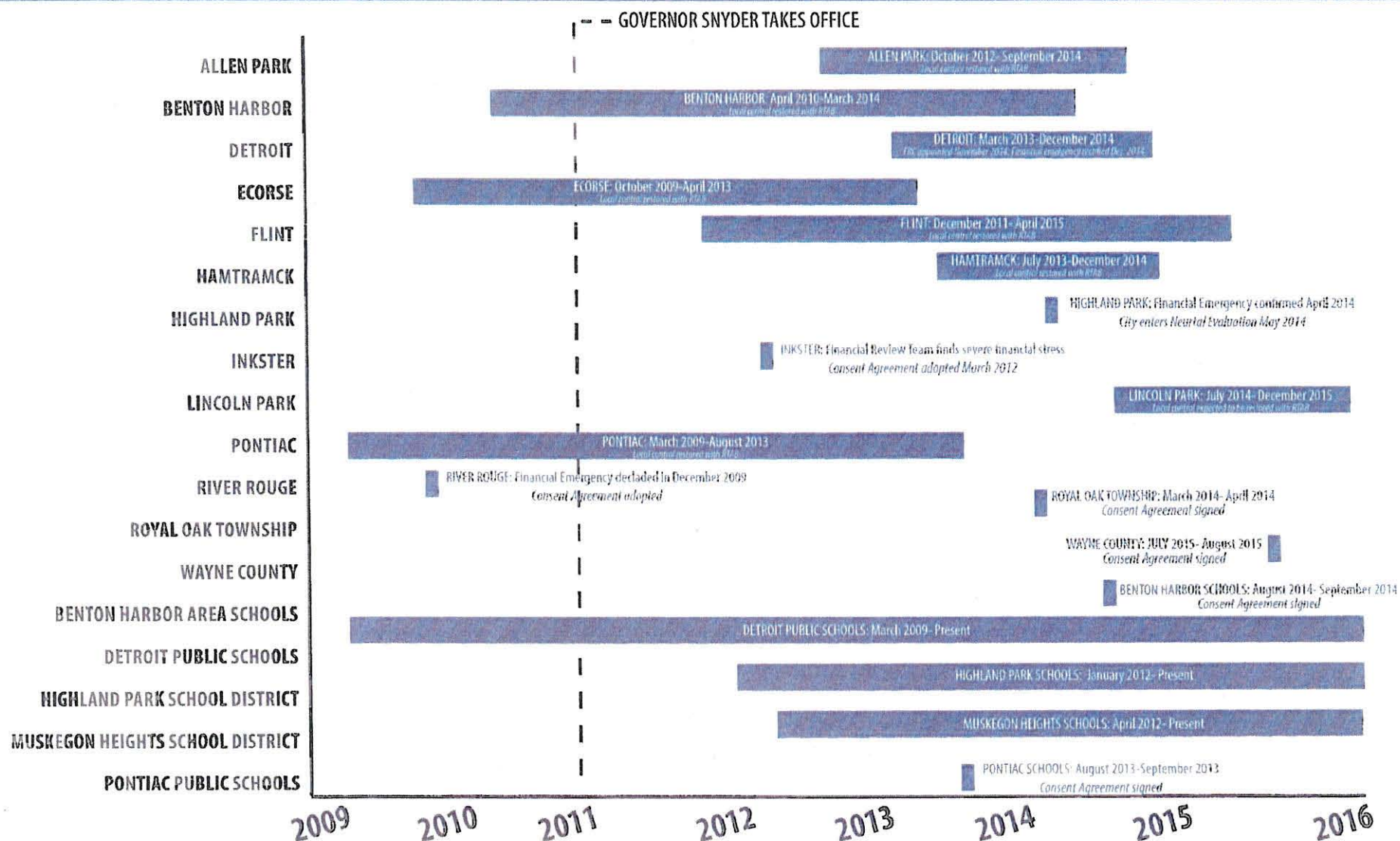
WIC Children

- In homes with infants on WIC, if the household has documentation from an official source of unsanitary water supply issues, that family may be eligible to receive ready-to-feed formula. Families should contact WIC to see if they are eligible.
- Each household would have to be looked at on an individual basis.
- WIC cannot cover bottled water.



WIC CHILDREN

FINANCIAL EMERGENCIES IN MICHIGAN



WORKING TO MOVE FLINT FORWARD

In the FY2017 budget and associated supplemental, Governor Rick Snyder recommends making a bold investment in Flint's future.

HOW AN ADDITIONAL \$195 MILLION WILL HELP FLINT FAMILIES

SAFE DRINKING WATER

- Water sampling to ensure safe drinking water for every resident in the city
- Inspection and replacement of fixtures in schools and daycare facilities
- Infrastructure prioritization
- Staying connected with Detroit water through the end of 2016

**\$37
MILLION**



FOOD AND NUTRITION

- School lunch and breakfast programs
- Summer meal program for children
- Mobile food bank and additional food bank resources
- Food inspections at licensed food establishments through the Genesee County Food Safety Division

**\$15
MILLION**



PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL WELL-BEING

- Treatment of children with high blood levels which includes nurse visits, blood testing resources, and environmental assessments
- Expansion of programs for preschoolers
- Child and adolescent health centers and additional support necessary for children's healthcare access
- Behavioral health and in-home services for children exposed to lead
- Funding for special education, nutrition, literacy support, and staffing for health professionals
- School nurses
- Crisis counseling through local community mental health
- Epidemiologists to analyze blood lead levels
- Lead abatement in Flint homes
- Lab and testing costs

**\$63
MILLION**



WATER BILL RELIEF

- \$30 million to provide the city of Flint with water bill relief

**\$30
MILLION**



RESERVES

- \$50 million in reserved funding for future needs in Flint

**\$50
MILLION**



TOTAL FOR FLINT:

\$232 MILLION

with supplements included

WE ARE
ONE MICHIGAN

MI.GOV/MIBUDGET | #FLINTWD

Outreach Through Yesterday

<u>Active Water Customers - Houses</u>		
Visited	27,168	100.0%
Not Visited	0	0.0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>27,168</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

<u>Breakdown of Visited Customers</u>			
Visited; Confirmed Filters	24,263	89.1%	of visited customers
Visited but Unconfirmed Filters	2,905	10.9%	of visited customers
<i>Total</i>	<i>27,168</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>of visited customers</i>

<u>Active Water Customers - Apartments</u>		
Recorded Visits	5,259	83.9%
Attested but Unrecorded Visits	1,007	16.1%
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,266</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

<u>Breakdown of Apartments</u>			
Recorded Visit; Provided a Filter	3,135	59.6%	of recorded visits
Recorded Visit; Did Not Provide a Filter	2,124	40.4%	of recorded visits
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,259</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>of recorded visits</i>



LIMITED DISTRIBUTION

3/9/2016

Commodity Totals

<u>Purchased Through Yesterday</u>		
Water*	7,484,617 623,718	liters cases
Filters	270,420	
Cartridges	690,781	
Test Kits	66,301	

<u>Distributed Through Yesterday</u>		
	5,486,172 457,181	liters cases
	108,810	
	228,701	
	41,213	

Yesterday

Homes Visited	176
Cases Distributed	5,809
Filters Distributed	146
Cartridges Distributed	574
Test Kits Distributed	155

*(includes donated water)

Volunteers	23
National Guard	65

Average Burn Rate

Water	82,814 liters 6,901 cases
Filters	314
Cartridges	495
Test Kits	264

Warehouse Inventory

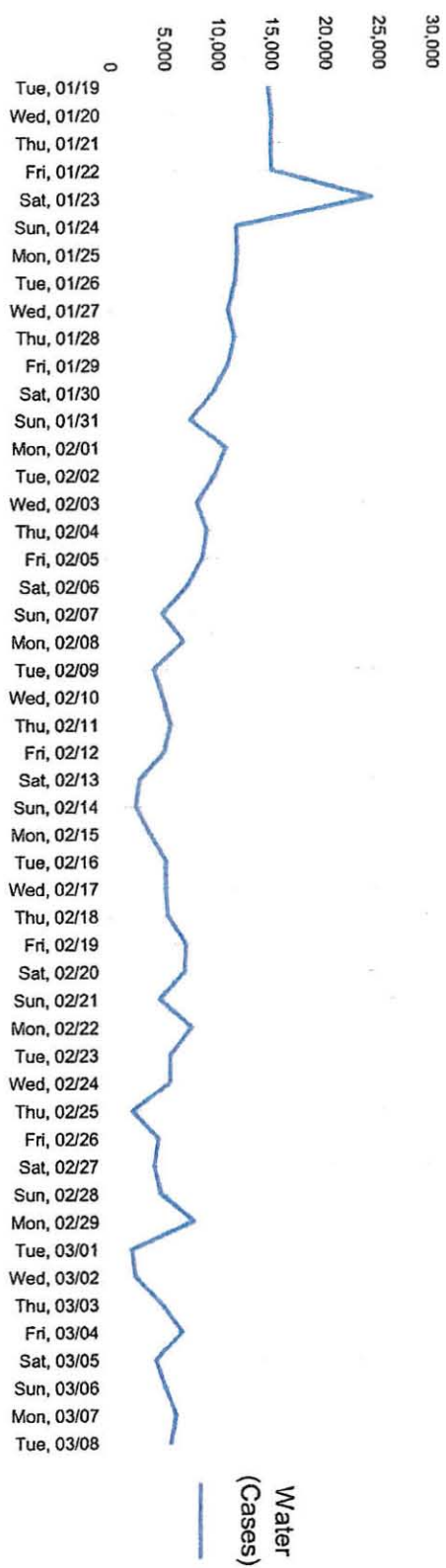
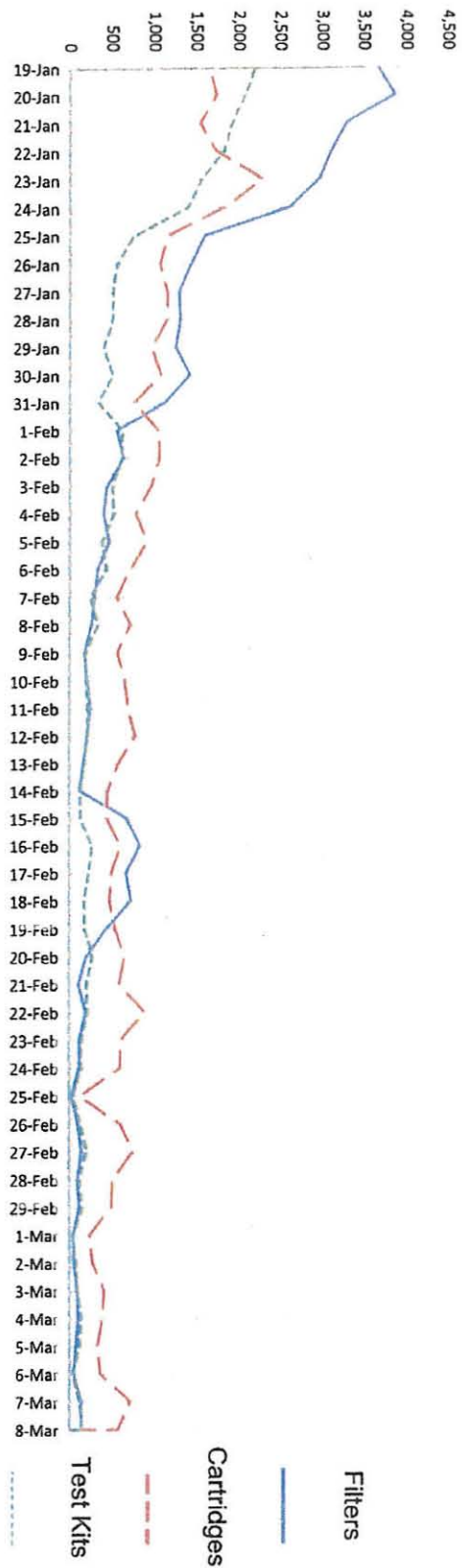
637,365 liters 53,114 cases
65,862
487,756
28,380

**Days to Depletion as
of Yesterday**

7.7 days
209.9
985.5
107.5

**LIMITED DISTRIBUTION****3/9/2016**

Daily Burn



LIMITED DISTRIBUTION

3/9/2016

