

# City of Grosse Pointe Park

15115 EAST JEFFERSON AVENUE □ GROSSE POINTE PARK, MICHIGAN 48230 □ PHONE (313) 822-6200

## CITY OF GROSSE POINTE PARK ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2017

The purpose of this report is to provide you with information about your drinking water. This report explains where your water comes from and the treatment it receives before it reaches your tap. The report also lists all of the contaminants, if any, detected in your water and an explanation of all violations within the past year.

### About Our System

Drinking water quality is important to our community and the region. The City of Grosse Pointe Park and the Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) are committed to meeting state and federal water quality standards including the Lead and Copper Rule. With the Great Lakes as our water source and proven treatment technologies. The GLWA consistently delivers safe drinking water to our community. The City of Grosse Pointe Park operates a system of water mains that carry this water to your home's service line. This year's Water Quality Report highlights the performance of GLWA and Grosse Pointe Park 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.

Your source water comes from the Detroit River, situated within Lake St. Clair, Clinton River, Detroit River, Rouge River and, Ecorse River in the United States. Parts of the Thames River, Little River, Turkey Creek and Sydenham watersheds in Canada are sources of water as well. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Great Lakes Water Authority, and 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 GLWA have initiated source-water protection activities that include chemical contaminant, spill response, and a mercury reduction program GLWA participates in a National Pollutant Discharge. Elimination System permit discharge program and has an emergency response management plan. GLWA voluntarily developed and received approval in 2017 for a source water protection program (SWIPP) for the Detroit River intakes. The program includes seven elements such as 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, citing of new sources and public participation and education. If you would like to know more information about the Source Water Assessment or SWIPP, contact Thomas Vandeputte at 313-822-5100 or [vandeputtet@grossepointepark.org](mailto:vandeputtet@grossepointepark.org).

In addition to a carefully controlled and monitored treatment process, the water is tested for a variety of substances before treatment during various stages of treatment, and throughout the distribution system. Hundreds of samples are tested each week in certified laboratories by highly qualified, 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.

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 1-800-426-4791** or contact Wayne County Health Department at 734-727-7100.

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 systems 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 (1-800-426-4791)**.

**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. Orthophosphates 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. The City of Grosse Pointe Park 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.**

**The City of Grosse Pointe Park and the Great Lakes Water Authority 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.**

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. GLWA 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 the lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.**

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which are naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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 provide the same protection for public health.

Information on Public Participation Opportunities are available at City Hall.  
15115 E. Jefferson, Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan 48230  
Or contact Thomas Vandeputte at 313-822-5100, [vandeputtet@grossepointepark.org](mailto:vandeputtet@grossepointepark.org)

**The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2017 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.**

**Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2017. The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.**

**For further information you can contact Thomas Vandeputte in Public Service at**  
[vandeputtet@grossepointepark.org](mailto:vandeputtet@grossepointepark.org)  
[grossepointepark.org](http://grossepointepark.org)  
or  
313-822-5100

**Water Works Park Water Treatment Plant  
2017 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables**

**2017 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	5-16-2017	ppm	4	4	0.66	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	5-16-2017	ppm	10	10	0.40	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	5-16-2017	ppm	2	2	0.01	n/a	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

**2017 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)	2017	ppb	n/a	80	n/a	19.2	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	ppb	n/a	60	n/a	2	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest RAA	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Bromate	2017	ppb	0	10	0.4	0.0-0.0	no	By-product of drinking water ozone disinfection

**2017 Disinfectant Residuals – Monitoring in 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 2017	ppm	4	4	0.86	0.77-0.93	no	Water additive used to control microbes

**2017 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water**

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
0.09 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.

Regulated Contaminant	Treatment Technique 2017	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 TOC removal requirement	Erosion of natural deposits

**Water Works Park Water Treatment Plant  
2017 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables**

**2017 Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customers' Tap**

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value*	Number of Samples over AL	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2017	ppb	0	15	0.0 ppb	0	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2017	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1 ppm	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.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected 2017	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	4.78	Erosion of natural deposits

Great Lakes Water Authority voluntarily monitors for the protozoans *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. The December 2017 untreated water sample collected at the Belle Isle intake contained 1 *Giardia* cyst. All other samples collected in the year 2017 were absent for the presence of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* in the untreated water. Systems using surface water like GLWA must provide treatment so that 99.9 percent of *Giardia lamblia* is removed or inactivated.





### 2017 WATER SUPPLY CROSS CONNECTION REPORT

*Issued under authority of 1976 PA 399, as amended, MCL 325.1001 et seq., and its administrative rules.  
Failure to submit this form is a violation of the Act and may subject the water supply to enforcement actions.*

Return the completed form by March 31, 2017 to the appropriate Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) district office to comply with administrative Rule R 325.11405 that states "a water utility shall report annually to the department on the status of the cross connection control program on a form provided by the department." For district office addresses, visit [www.michigan.gov/deq](http://www.michigan.gov/deq) and click on Locations.

WSSN: 02900

A. Name of water system: City of Grosse Pointe Park County: Wayne

B. Year that the current written cross connection control program was approved by DEQ: 2003

C. Total number of industrial, commercial, institutional, residential, and governmental accounts that must be routinely re-inspected for cross connections: 113

Of this number,

- How many are High Hazard accounts: 62 Frequency of Re-inspection: Once per: Year

- How many are Low Hazard accounts: 51 Frequency of Re-inspection: Once per: 3-years

D. Number of accounts from line "C" that received an initial inspection in 2017: 70

E. Total number of reinspections required and completed in 2017 based on degree of hazard:

- High hazard re-inspections required: 61 High hazard re-inspections completed: 61

- Low hazard re-inspections required: 40 Low hazard re-inspections completed: 40

F. Number of accounts where a cross connection(s) was found to exist during inspections or re-inspections in 2016: 5

G. Number of accounts from line "F" where corrective actions have been completed: 5

H. Total number of accounts from line "C" which are now in compliance with the local cross connection control program;  $H = C - (F - G)$ : 65

I. Total number of backflow prevention devices in system requiring testing: 65

J. Number of backflow prevention devices tested in 2017: 65

Outline briefly any changes or significant findings since last reporting. Use additional sheets if necessary.

Narrative Description of Program: During inspections of all homes in Grosse Pointe Park, our inspector is implementing the backflow preventers to be tested within a year, and when houses are sold they shall be tested and results sent to the city.

Name: Thomas Vandeputte

Title: Supervisor DPW Date: 2-1-2018

## Instructions for completing the Water Supply Cross Connection Report

### Definitions:

**Inspection:** The initial visit to an account to determine whether the potential for a cross connection exists.

**Reinspection:** Any of the following activities:

1. A periodic, scheduled return visit to ensure that air gaps and protective devices are in place and operating properly. The frequency of this type of reinspection is determined after the initial inspection, and is based on the degree of hazard. An example of this type of reinspection is a yearly visit to a facility with a chemically treated boiler with an RPZ device installed.
2. A visit made at the request of a customer due to flow, water quality, or other problems, during which the water utility checks for cross connections. An example of this type of reinspection is a visit to investigate a taste and odor complaint that includes examining several vacuum breaker installations.
3. A followup visit to confirm that a customer has eliminated a discovered cross connection or installed an appropriate protective device. An example of this type of reinspection is a return visit 30 days after a cross connection is discovered to confirm that a suitable air gap has been installed at a mixing tank as required by the water utility.

**A, B.** This is basic information to be provided by the water system.

**C.** This is the total number of accounts requiring routine reinspections. Some water accounts, due to a very low degree of cross connection hazard, are not routinely reinspected and should not be included on this line. Because high-hazard and low-hazard accounts may have different reinspection frequencies, they should be listed separately.

**D.** This is the number of accounts that were new to your program during the year and have received their initial inspection.

**E.** This is the number of inspections that should have been completed during the year based on the information provided in C, compared to the number actually completed. As an example calculation, a water system with 20 high-hazard accounts (requiring annual reinspections) and 50 low-hazard accounts (requiring inspections every 2 years) would have a total of 45 inspections due for the year (all 20 of the high-hazard accounts, plus one-half of the low-hazard accounts).

**F.** Any cross connections discovered during the year that required corrective action should be included on this line. Corrective actions include creation of an air gap, installation of a backflow prevention device, repair of a defective device, elimination of improper bypasses around devices, etc.

**G.** Accounts where a reinspection has been completed to confirm that the discovered cross connection was eliminated, or an appropriate protective device was installed, should be included on this line.

**H.** The value from line G should first be subtracted from line F, and the result should be subtracted from line C to obtain the value for this line.

**I, J.** The device testing frequency is set by the water utility based on the degree of hazard. The number listed in J may be less than the number listed in I, because some devices may require less than annual testing.

**Narrative Description of Program:** Any pertinent information, such as system-wide public education activities, loss of accounts due to facility closure or change of owner/tenant, significant enforcement, etc. should be included in this section.