

# City of Grosse Pointe Park

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## CITY OF GROSSE POINTE PARK ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2020

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 where 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 Patrick Thomas at 313-822-5100 or [thomasp@grossepointepark.org](mailto:thomasp@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/safewater/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 have a lead service line, and you are concerned about lead levels in your home's water, it is recommended that you flush your tap for 5 minutes to flush water from your home and lead service line.** 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 Patrick Thomas at 313-822-5100 or [thomasp@grossepointepark.org](mailto:thomasp@grossepointepark.org)

**The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2020 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, 2020. 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 Patrick Thomas in Public Service at  
[thomasp@grossepointepark.org](mailto:thomasp@grossepointepark.org)  
[grossepointepark.org](http://grossepointepark.org)  
or  
313-822-5100

**Water Works Park Water Treatment Plant  
2020 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables**

**2020 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	3-10-20	ppm	4	4	0.71	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	3-10-20	ppm	10	10	0.39	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

**2020 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)	2020	ppb	n/a	80	30ppb	1.8-17	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	ppb	n/a	60	4ppb	1.0	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	2020	ppb	0	10	ND	ND	no	By-product of drinking water ozone disinfection

**2020 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 2020	ppm	4	4	0.77	0.63-0.87	no	Water additive used to control microbes

**2020 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
0.19 NTU	99.9%	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 2020	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

### 2020 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	2020	ppb	0	15	4 ppb	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2020	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 2020	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm) 3-10-2020	n/a	n/a	5.87	Erosion of natural deposits

These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2019 or the most recent testing done within the last five calendar years. GLWA conducts tests throughout the year only tests that show the presence of a substance or require special monitoring are presented in these tables.

### EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR4) Monitoring Results

Unregulated Contaminant	Average level detected	Range	Year sampled	Source of Contamination
Manganese	1.5ug/L	0.8-1.5	2020	Naturally-occurring element; Commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical; essential nutrient

**Note: Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where these contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.**

### Estimated Number of Service and Connections by Service Line Material

A service line includes any section of pipe from the water main to the building plumbing at the first shut-off valve inside the building, or 18" inches inside the building, whichever is shorter

Any Portion Contains Lead	Contains Galvanized Previously Connected to Lead	UNKNOWN			Contains neither Lead nor Galvanized Previously Connected to Lead	Total
		Likely Contains Lead	Likely Does NOT Contain Lead	Materials Unknown		
2025	7	2193	2032	2193	0	4225

### 2020 GLWA Cryptosporidium – Giardia Statement:

GLWA voluntarily monitors our source water for the presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia In 2020. The presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia were detected in the source water at the Belle Isle Detroit River Intake serving Water Works Park, Springwells and the Northeast treatment plants. Cryptosporidium was detected once in March and Giardia once in

April. All other samples monitored in 2020 were absent for the presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if these organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life threatening illness. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested for it to cause disease and may be passed through other means than drinking water. Surface water treatment systems like GLWA must provide treatment so that 99.9% Giardia is removed or inactivated.

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition/Explanation</b>
>	Greater than	
°C	Celsius	A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions.
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, di-bromoacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.
Level 1	Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our system.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average	The average of analytical results for samples at a particular monitoring location during the previous four quarters.
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. MCLGs allow a margin of safety.
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. MRDLG'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	The average of all analytical results for all samples during the previous four quarters.
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level	
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.
µohms	Microohms	Measure of electrical conductance of water