

Grosse Pointe Woods

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

This report provides a snapshot of the drinking water quality for Grosse Pointe Woods for the calendar year 2022. The Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) and the City 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. Included are details about where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

About our system

Your source water comes from the Detroit River, situated within the Lake St. Clair, Clinton River, Detroit River, Rouge River, Ecorse River, watersheds in the U.S. and parts of the Thames River, Little River, Turkey Creek and Sydenham watersheds in Canada. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department, and the Michigan Public Health Institute performed a source water assessment in 2004 to determine the susceptibility of 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 Northeast water treatment plant that draws water from the Detroit River has historically provided satisfactory treatment and meets drinking water standards.

GLWA has initiated source-water protection activities that include chemical containment, 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 has a Surface Water Intake Protection plan for the Belle Isle intake. The plan has seven elements that include the following: 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, public participation, and public education activities.

If you would like to know more information about the Source Water Assessment report, please contact GLWA at (313) 926-8127.

Important health information about lead

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.

The City of Grosse Pointe Woods 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you have a service line that is lead, galvanized previously connected to lead, or unknown but likely to be lead, it is recommended that you run your water for five minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1 (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Our water supply has 6,741 service lines of unknown material; 42 lead service lines; 30 galvanized lines previously connected to lead; and 57 non-lead service lines out of a total of 6,870 service lines.

Special information available

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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 healthcare providers. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

2022 Northeast Water Treatment Plant 2022 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

2022 Inorganic Chemicals - Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Water Tap								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride	7/12/2022	ppm	4	4	0.59	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	7/12/2022	ppm	10	10	0.97	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	5/16/2017	ppm	2	2	0.01	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

2022 Disinfectant Residuals - Monitoring in Distribution System								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MRDGL	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest RAA	Quarterly Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	2022	ppm	4	4	0.69	0.55 - 0.76	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

2022 Disinfection By-Products - Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Monitoring in the Distribution System								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest LRAA	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	ppb	NA	80	28.75	16.5 - 38.7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	ppb	NA	60	12.25	5 - 23	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

2022 Turbidity - Monitored Every 4 Hours at Plant Finished Water Tap			
Highest Single Measurement Cannot Exceed 1 NTU	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.10 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	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 is measured each quarter and, because the level is low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customer's Tap in 2022									
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile Value*	Number of Samples Over AL	Range of Individual Samples Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2022	ppb	0	15	10 ppb	0	2 ppb - 14 ppb	No	Lead service lines; corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2022	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1 ppm	0	0.0 ppm - 0.2 ppm	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. 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.*

2022 Special Monitoring						
Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Source of Contamination
Sodium	7/12/2022	ppm	NA	NA	5.6	Erosion of natural deposits.

These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2022 or the most recent testing done within the last five calendar years. GLWA conducts tests through the year. Only tests that show the presence of a substance or require special monitoring are presented in these tables.

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. All of the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements: The State and EPA require the city to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2022. We will update this report annually and will keep residents informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Copies are available at City Hall, 20025 Mack Plaza. We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality.

For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Grosse Pointe Woods Public Works at (313) 343-2460. To learn more about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency online at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

About Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

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. In 2020, the fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) monitoring was completed. All the UCMR4 contaminants monitored that were detected are listed below.

Unregulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection
Total Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	2020	ppb	12.805	9.02 - 15.1
Total Haloacetic acids (HAA6Br)	2020	ppb	6.2675	5.05 - 7.98
Total Haloacetic acids (HAA9)	2020	ppb	18.2	13.8 - 22
Monobromoacetic acid	2020	ppb	0.0905	0 - 0.362
Dichloroacetic acid	2020	ppb	6.2425	2.89 - 8.26
Trichloroacetic acid	2020	ppb	5.7	5.39 - 5.89
Bromochloroacetic acid	2020	ppb	2.48	1.09 - 3.7
Dibromoacetic acid	2020	ppb	0.7815	0.404 - 1.09
Bromodichloroacetic acid	2020	ppb	2.145	1.58 - 2.73
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	2020	ppb	0.776	0.576 - 0.959

Key to Detected Contaminants Tables		
Symbol	Abbreviation for	Definition/Explanation
>	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 that a water system must follow.
HAA5	Haloacetic Acids	HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.
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 a 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
NA	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 analytical results for all samples during the previous four quarters.
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level	An MCL which involves a biological, chemical or physical characteristic of water that may adversely affect the taste, odor, color or appearance (aesthetics), which may thereby affect public confidence or acceptance of the drinking water.
TT	Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes	Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total.
µmhos	Micromhos	Measure of electrical conductance of water.