

2019 Water Quality Report for the City of Grosse Pointe

This report covers the drinking water quality for the City of Grosse Pointe for the 2019 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2019. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from a Lake St. Clair intake station shared by Grosse Pointe Farms and Highland Park. A source water assessment has been completed for our water system. Our source water has a classification of high susceptibility to contamination. This susceptibility rating does not imply poor water quality; rather, it signifies the system's potential to become contaminated. To review the Source Water Assessment, please contact Scott Homminga at (313) 885-6600.

During the month of May 2019, our water supply did not monitor for the presence of total trihalomethanes (TTHM) in the public drinking water system. Upon being notified of this violation by the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE), our water supply immediately analyzed our water supply for TTHM's. Results of the analysis have been received and properly recorded as required by state and federal law. We do not believe that missing this monitoring requirement had any impact on public health and safety. We have already taken the steps to ensure that adequate monitoring and reporting will be performed in the future so that this oversight will not be repeated.

Contaminants and their presence in water: 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Vulnerability of sub-populations: 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. U.S. 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: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from 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 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 and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Water Quality Data

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2019 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 through December 31, 2019. 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 the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

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 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level 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. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Our water supply has 240 lead service lines and 60 service lines of unknown material out of a total of 3000 service lines.

Monitoring and Reporting to the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) Requirements: The State of Michigan and the U.S. EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2019.

The City will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Copies are available at City Hall.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. Council meetings are held the third Monday of every month at 7:00 pm.

For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Neil Johnston, Public Service Supervisor, (313) 417-1189 or njohnston@grossepointecity.org.

For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

Definitions	
AL (Action Limit):	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for 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
NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):	Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
ppb (parts per billion):	One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).
ppm (parts per million):	One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).
SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level):	SMCLs are established to regulate the aesthetics of drinking water like taste and odor.
TT (Treatment Technique):	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Substances

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Amount Detected	RANGE Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2013	2	2	0.02	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	(4)	(4)	1.05	0.77 - 1.65	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	4	4	0.62	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2016	5	0	0	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2019	60	NA	13.3	7.0 - 19.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2019	80	NA	34.2	15.5 - 54.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOC (ppm)	2019	TT	NA	1.6	1.04 - 1.60	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (NTU)	2019	TT	NA	0.18	.04 - .18	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2019	TT=95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	NA	100	NA	No	Soil Runoff

Lead & Copper

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th %tile)	Sites Above AL/ Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	1.3		0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2019	15	0		0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Substances

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	SMCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	RANGE Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2019	250	NA	20	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Unregulated Substances

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	RANGE Low-High	Typical Source
Sodium (ppm)	1/14/2019	13	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	15	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Maganese (ppb)	2019	0.426	ND - .426	NA