

14000 Oak Park Blvd. Oak Park, MI 48237 (248) 691-7400 www.OakParkMI.gov

YOUR TAP WATER MEETS OR SURPASSES ALL FEDERAL AND STATE STANDARDS FOR WATER QUALITY



ECRWSSED DM POSTAL CUSTOMER OAK PARK, MICHIGAN 48237

2020 Springwells Mineral Analysis									
Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.	Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Turbidity	NTU	0.19	0.03	0.08	Chloride	ppm	11.6	8.5	9.8
Total Solids	ppm	165	76	136	Phosphorus	ppm	1.17	0.16	0.53
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	140	98	121	Free Carbon Dioxide	ppm	10.4	5.7	7.4
Aluminum	ppm	0.106	0.014	0.045	Total Hardness	ppm	108	98	102
Iron	ppm	0.177	ND	0.110	Total Alkalinity	ppm	74	66	70
Copper	ppm	0.008	ND	0.001	Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	ND	ND	ND
Magnesium	ppm	7.82	5.93	7.32	Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	74	66	70
Calcium	ppm	31.2	23.5	27.3	Non-Carbonate Hardness	ppm	39	26	32
Sodium	ppm	5.94	4.51	5.01	Chemical Oxygen Demand	ppm	13.5	ND	2.8
Potassium	ppm	1.06	0.89	0.98	Dissolved Oxygen	ppm	13.8	8.8	11.1
Manganese	ppm	ND	ND	ND	Nitrite Nitrogen	ppm	ND	ND	ND
Lead	ppm	ND	ND	ND	Fluoride	ppm	0.77	0.49	0.62
Zinc	ppm	ND	ND	ND	рН		7.41	7.12	7.29
Silica	ppm	2.4	ND	1.8	Specific Conductance @ 25 °C.	µmhos	243	213	224
Sulfate	ppm	31.8	21.9	25.9	Temperature	°C	24.6	3.5	13.4

KEY TO THE DETECTED CONTAMINANTS TABL

SYMBOL	ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION/EXPLANATION
AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
°C	Celsius	A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions.
>	Greater than	
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 the water system.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average	
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.
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. MRLDG'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	
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, dibro moochloromethane and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total.
µmhos	Micromhos	Measure of electrical conductance of water

Public Works Department

The Public Works Department is able to assist residents with questions about the quality of their water. Office hours are Monday through Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

10600 Capital | (248) 691-7497

Utility Department

The Utility Department assists residents with utility billing and payment issues. Office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday and every other Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

14000 Oak Park Blvd. | (248) 691-7470

2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT

rinking water quality is important to our Water Quality Report Water Quality Report community and the region. The City of Oak Park and the Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) are committed to meeting state and federal water guality 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. Oak Park operates the 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 Oak 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.

WHERE DOES MY

WATER COME FROM?

Your source water comes from the Detroit

River, situated within the Lake St. Clair, Clinton

watersheds in the U.S. and parts of the Thames

River, Little River, Turkey Creek and Sydenham watersheds in Canada. The Michigan Depart-

ment of Environmental Quality in partnership

with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Detroit

Water and Sewerage Department, and the

the susceptibility of GLWA's Detroit River

Michigan Public Health Institute performed a

source water assessment in 2004 to determine

source water for potential contamination. The

susceptibility rating is based on a seven-tiered

determined primarily using geologic sensitivity,

scale and ranges from very low to very high

water chemistry, and potential contaminant

sources. The report described GLWA's Detroit

river intakes as highly susceptible to potential

contamination. However, all four GLWA water

treatment plants that service the city of Detroit

historically provided satisfactory treatment and

and draw water from the Detroit River have

GLWA has initiated source-water protection

activities that include chemical containment,

program. GLWA participates in the National

discharge program and has an emergency

response management plan. In 2016, the

intake. The plan has seven elements that

Michigan Department of Environment, Great

Lakes and Energy approved GLWA's Surface

Water Intake Protection plan for the Belle Isle

Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit

spill response, and a mercury reduction

meet drinking water standards.

River, Detroit River, Rouge River, Ecorse River,

include: roles and duties of government units and water supply agencies, delineation of a 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. GLWA is in the process of updating the plan which should be completed by September 2021. If you would like to know more information about the Source Water Assessment report please, contact GLWA at (313) 926-8102.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM FACTS

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Cryptosporidium was detected once, during a twelve-month period at our Detroit River intake plants. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking

For more information on safe drinking water, visit U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater



water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants. Beginning in July of 2008, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD) began monitoring quarterly for unregulated contaminants under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2.) All the UCMR2 contaminants monitored on List 1 and List 2 in 2008 were undetected.

SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as person 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 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 (800) 426-4791.

SUBSTANCES EXPECTED TO BE IN DRINKING 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

 Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

QUALITY AND SAFETY

As mandated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the City of Oak Park is proud to present our latest Water Quality Report. Developed to provide you with valuable information about your drinking water, you will see as you review this report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all governmental standards set for water guality and safety. The Department of Public Works is proud of that fact and wants you to know they are committed to delivering the highest quality drinking water possible.

SAFEGUARDS

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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. The State and the EPA both require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety.

LEAD MONITORING

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. Oak Park 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 the water for drinking or cooking. If you have a lead service line it is recommended that you run your water for 5 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 (800) 462-4791 or at http://water.epa.gov/drink/ino/lead.

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 Oak Park is proud to have recently completed the replacement of all known lead services lines. Additionally, the City of Oak Park performs reguired 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.

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.

As of December 31, 2020, the City of Oak Park has the following service line inventory:

- Total number of lead service lines: 0
- Total number of service lines with unknown material: 9,411
- Total number of service lines: 10,701

As a correction to the 2019 Report: As of December 31, 2019, the City of Oak Park had the following service line inventory:

- Total number of lead service lines: 20
- Total number of service lines with unknown material: 9.511
- Total number of service lines: 10,701

CONCLUSION

The City of Oak Park and the Great Lakes Water Authority are committed to safeguarding our water supply and delivering the highest guality drinking water to protect public health. Please contact us with any questions or concerns about your water.

Source: Water Quality Work Group. This messaging was developed collaboratively between GLWA and its wholesale water customers as part of the GLWA Customer Outreach effort in 2016

2020 Springwells Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

2020 Inorganic Chemicals – Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Tap												
Regulated Contaminant		Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water			
Fluoride		3/10/2020	ppm	4	4	0.63	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer			
Nitrate		3/10/2020	ppm	10	10	0.37	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic			
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 Disinfectant Residual – Monitoring in the Distribution System												
Regulated Contaminant		Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDLG	Allowed Level MRD	Highest L RAA	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water			
Total Chlorine R	lesidual	2020	ppm	4	4	0.70	0.60-079	no	Water additive used to control microbes			
2020 Disinfecti	on By-Produ	icts – Stage	2 Disir	fection By-Pro	ducts Monito	oring in Distrib	ution System					
Regulated Contaminant	, in the second s	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest LRAA	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water			
Total Trihalome	hanes (TTHN	A) 2020	ppb	n/a	80	26.9	18.6-36	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination			
Haloacetic Acid	s (haas)	2020	aqq	n/a	60	17.75	12-23	по	By-product of drinking water chiorination			
2020 Turbidity	 Monitored 	every 4 hoι	irs at P	lant Finished V	Vater Tap							
Highest Single Measurement Lowest Monthly % of Samples Violation Major Sources in Drinking Water Cannot exceed 1 NTU Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%) Violation Major Sources in Drinking Water												
0.21 NTU 100% no Soil Runoff Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease- causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.												
Pequilated Contaminant Treatment Technique												
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 was measured each quarter and because the level was low, there is no requirement for TOC removal. Erosion of natural deposits												
Lead and Copr	er Monitorir	o at the Cu	stomer	's Tap in 2020								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit H	lealth Goal ICLG	Action Level F AL	90th Percentile Value*	Number of Samples Over AL	Range of Individual Samples Rest	Violat ults	ion Major Sources in Drinking Water			
Lead	Jan-June 2020	ppb	0	15	2	0	0-13	no	Lead services lines, corrosion of household, plumbing including fittings and fixtures;			
Copper	Jan-June 2020	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.3	0	0.03-0.7	no	erosion of natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from			
Lead	July-Dec 2020	ppb	0	15	2	1**	0-29**	no	wood preservatives. Lead services lines, corrosion of household, plumbing including fittings and fixtures;			
Copper	July-Dec 2020	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.3	0	0.02-1.3	no	Corrosion of hatural deposits 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. ** One sampling site was above the action level of 15 PPB. It was determined that the house was vacant at the time the first sample was taken. The home was re-sampled and came back with only 1 PPB. EGLE regulations require the City of Oak Park to list both sample results. 												
2020 Special M	lonitoring											

2020 Inorganic Chemicals – Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Tap											
Regulated Contaminant		Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water		
Fluoride		3/10/2020	ppm	4	4	0.63	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.		
Nitrate		3/10/2020	ppm	10	10	0.37	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic		
Barium		5/16/2017	ppm	2	2	0.01	n/a	no	tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from meta refineries; Erosion of natural deposits		
2020 Disinfectant Residual – Monitoring in the Distribution System											
Regulated Contaminant		Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDLG	Allowed Level MRD	Highest L RAA	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water		
Total Chlorine R	esidual	2020	ppm	4	4	0.70	0.60-079	no	Water additive used to control microbes		
2020 Disinfecti	on By-Produ	cts – Stage	e 2 Disin	fection By-Pro	oducts Monito	oring in Distrib	ution System	ı			
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 Trihalomet Haloacetic Acids	hanes (TTHN s (HAA5)	l) 2020 2020	ppb ppb	n/a n/a	80 60	26.9 17.75	18.6-36 12-23	no no	By-product of drinking water chlorination By-product of drinking water chlorination		
2020 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap Highest Single Measurement Lowest Monthly % of Samples Violation Major Sources in Drinking Water Cannot every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap											
	0.21 NTU			J	100%		n	0	Soil Runoff		
Turbidity has no causing organisi	health effects	s. However, ganisms inc	turbidity lude bac	can interfere w teria, viruses, a	ith disinfection and parasites the	and provide a r nat can cause sy	nedium for mi mptoms such	crobial grow as nausea,	th. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease- cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.		
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 was measured each quarter and because the level was low there is no requirement for TOC removal											
Lead and Copp	er Monitorin	a at the Cu	istomer ¹	e Tan in 2020							
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit I	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90th Percentile Value*	Number of Samples Over AL	Range of Individual Samples Res	Violat I sults	ion Major Sources in Drinking Water		
Lead	Jan-June 2020	ppb	0	15	2	0	0-13	no	Lead services lines, corrosion of household, plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural denosite		
Copper	Jan-June 2020	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.3	0	0.03-0.7	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from		
Lead	July-Dec 2020	ppb	0	15	2	1**	0-29**	no	Lead services lines, corrosion of household, plumbing including fittings and fixtures;		
Copper	July-Dec 2020	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.3	0	0.02-1.3	no	erosion of natural deposits 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. ** One sampling site was above the action level of 15 PPB. It was determined that the house was vacant at the time the first sample was taken. The home was re-sampled and came back with only 1 PPB. EGLE regulations require the City of Oak Park to list both sample results. 											

2020 Special Monitoring									
Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL					
Sodium (ppm)	3/10/2020	ppm	n/a	n/a					

These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2020 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. 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.

Highest Level Detected

5.37

Source of Contamination

Erosion of natural deposits

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.

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 sever, 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.