



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.



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

2021 Springwells Tap Water Mineral Analysis

| Parameter | Units | Max. | Min. | Avg. |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Turbidity | NTU | 0.12 | 0.03 | 0.07 |
| Total Solids | ppm | 174 | 94 | 135 |
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | 146 | 75 | 120 |
| Aluminum | ppm | 0.082 | 0.012 | 0.037 |
| Iron | ppm | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Copper | ppm | 0.003 | ND | 0.000 |
| Magnesium | ppm | 8.3 | 6.1 | 7.3 |
| Calcium | ppm | 29.1 | 21.3 | 25.1 |
| Sodium | ppm | 8.4 | 4.4 | 5.3 |
| Potassium | ppm | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Manganese | ppm | 0.004 | ND | 0.000 |
| Lead | ppm | ND | ND | 0.000 |
| Zinc | ppm | 0.001 | ND | 0.000 |
| Silica | ppm | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Sulfate | ppm | 32 | 22.6 | 25.9 |
| Chloride | ppm | 12.9 | 8.9 | 10.4 |

| Parameter | Units | Max. | Min. | Avg. |
|------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|
| Phosphorus | ppm | 0.67 | 0.37 | 0.50 |
| Free Carbon Dioxide | ppm | 12.1 | 8.8 | 10.2 |
| Total Hardness | ppm | 106 | 82 | 99 |
| Total Alkalinity | ppm | 76 | 64 | 70 |
| Carbonate Alkalinity | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity | ppm | 76 | 64 | 70 |
| Non-Carbonate Hardness | ppm | 35 | 18 | 29 |
| Chemical Oxygen Demand | ppm | 3.3 | ND | 1.5 |
| Dissolved Oxygen | ppm | 13.4 | 8.9 | 10.9 |
| Nitrite Nitrogen | ppm | ND | ND | 0.0 |
| Nitrate Nitrogen | ppm | 0.45 | 0.23 | 0.32 |
| Fluoride | ppm | 0.71 | 0.38 | 0.55 |
| pH | | 7.20 | 7.07 | 6.54 |
| Specific Conductance @ 25 °C | µmhos | 228 | 191 | 224 |
| Temperature | °C | 24.3 | 3.7 | 14.5 |

KEY TO THE DETECTED CONTAMINANTS TABLE

| 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 | |
| HAAs | Haloacetic Acids | HAAs 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 water 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. |
| MFDL | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level | MCLGs allow a margin of safety. |
| MFDL-G | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal | 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. |
| MFDL-G | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal | The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. |
| MFDL-Gs | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal | MFDL-Gs 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. |
| PCo/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 = 1/1,000 milligram. |
| ppm | Parts Per Million (one in one million) | The ppm is equivalent to milligrams per liter. A milligram = 1/1,000 gram. |
| RAA | Running Annual Average | The average of all analytical results for all samples during the previous four quarters. |
| SMCL | Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| TT | Treatment Technique | Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of chloroform, bromochloromethane, dibromo-chloromethane and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total. |
| TT-M | Total Trihalomethanes | Measure of electrical conductance of water. |
| µmhos | Microhmhos | |

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 Billing 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

2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Drinking water quality is important to our community and the region.

The City of Oak 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. 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 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. However, all four GLWA water treatment plants that service the city of Detroit and draw water from the Detroit River have historically provided satisfactory treatment and meet drinking water standards.

GLWA has initiated source-water protection activities that include chemical containment, spill response, and a mercury reduction program. GLWA participates in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit discharge program and has an emergency response management plan. In 2021, the Michigan Department of Environmental,

Great Lakes and Energy approved the GLWA's Updated Surface Water Intake Protection plan for the Belle Isle intake. The plan has seven elements that 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. 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, immunocompromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised 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 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 (DWS&D) 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.

For more information on safe drinking water, visit www.epa.gov/safewater

2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



- **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 quality 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 AND COPPER 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

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.

As of December 31, 2021, 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

CONCLUSION

The City of Oak 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 David DeCoster, at (248) 691-7497, if you have any questions or concerns about your water. As always, public participation is welcome. The Oak Park City Council meets at 7 pm on the first and third Monday of each month. The meetings are held at the Oak Park City Hall, located at 14000 Oak Park Blvd., Oak Park, MI 48237.

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.

2021 SPRINGWELLS REGULATED DETECTED CONTAMINANTS TABLES

| 2021 Inorganic Chemicals – Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Tap | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Regulated Contaminant | Test Date | Unit | Health Goal MCLG | Allowed Level MCL | Highest Level Detected | Range of Violation | Major Sources in Drinking Water | |
| Fluoride | 4/13/2021 | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.52 | n/a | no | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate | 4/13/2021 | ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.34 | 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 |

| Lead and Copper Monitoring at the Customer's Tap in 2021 | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Regulated Contaminant | Unit | Year Sampled | Health Goal MCLG | Action Level AL | 90th Percentile Value* | Range of Individual Sample Results | Number of Samples Over AL | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Lead | ppb | 2021 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0-51 | 1** | Lead service lines, corrosion of household, plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | ppm | 2021 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0-4.1 | 1** | Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits |

* 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 home did sample above the AL in both lead and copper. This home had previously had their lead service line replaced with copper by the City of Oak Park.

| 2021 Disinfectant Residual – Monitoring in the Distribution System | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Regulated Contaminant | Test Date | Unit | Health Goal MRDLG | Allowed Level MRDLG | Highest Level RAA | Range of Violation Qty Results | Major Sources in Drinking Water | |
| Total Chlorine Residual | 2021 | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.69 | 0.59-0.76 | no | Water additive used to control microbes |

| 2021 Disinfection By-Products – Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Monitoring in the Distribution System | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Regulated Contaminant | Test Date | Unit | Health Goal MCLG | Allowed Level MCL | Highest Level LRAA | Range of Violation Qty Results | Major Sources in Drinking Water | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2021 | ppb | n/a | 80 | 26.25 | 17-35 | no | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Halacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2021 | ppb | n/a | 60 | 11.08 | 6.3-13 | no | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| 2021 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Regulated Contaminant | Test Date | Unit | Health Goal MCLG | Allowed Level MCL | Highest Level LRAA | Range of Violation Qty Results | Major Sources in Drinking Water | |
| Total Chlorine Residual | 2021 | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.69 | 0.59-0.76 | no | Water additive used to control microbes |

| 2021 Special Monitoring | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|------|------|-----|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Contaminant | Test Date | Unit | MCLG | MCL | Highest Level Detected | Source of Contamination |
| Sodium | 4/13/2021 | ppm | n/a | n/a | 4.36 | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Regulated Contaminant | | Treatment Technique | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) | Cannot exceed 1 NTU | 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 |

These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2021 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. The data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

Violation Note from GLWA

GLWA is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. We routinely monitor your water for turbidity (cloudiness). This tells us whether we are effectively filtering the water supply. We did not produce a filter profile for EGLE review within 7 days of an August 1, 2021, individual filter exceedance at the GLWA Springwells Water Treatment Plant as required by law. A filter profile is a summary of the turbidity and flow through the filter and is used to identify any trends in filter performance.

*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 which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. * These symptoms are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do currently. This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water currently. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

What happened? What is being done? The filter profile has since been produced and submitted to EGLE and additional response actions have been implemented at the plant. We are making every effort to ensure this does not happen again.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. This notice is being sent to you by GLWA.

For more information, please contact the GLWA Water Quality Manager, at 313 926-8702