2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

rinking 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. GLWA's Springwells 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 the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit discharge program and has an emergency response management plan GLWA has an 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) 926-8127.

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 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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, 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 discharge, 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 also

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

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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

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. 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 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 rec-



ommended that you run your water for at least 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 1-800-426-4791 or at

http://www.epa.gov/safewater/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 completed the replacement of all known lead services lines. Additionally, the City of Oak 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.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead could experience delays in their physical and 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

As of December 31, 2022, 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 always welcome. The Oak Park City Council meets at 7:00pm 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

2022 SPRINGWELLS REGULATED DETECTED CONTAMINANTS TABLES

2022 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	Violatior	Major Sources in Drinking Water			
Fluoride		7/12/202	2 ppm	4	4	0.60	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer			
Nitrate		7/12/202	2 ppm	10	10	0.54	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic			
Barium		5/16/201	7 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 2022												
Regulated Contaminant	Unit	Year Sampled	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90th Percentile Value*	Range of Individual Sample Result	Num of San s Over	lber nples · AL	Major Sources in Drinking Water			
Lead	ppb	2022	0	15	3	0-22	1		Lead services lines, corrosion of household, plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits			
Copper	ppm	2022	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.0-0.5	0	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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.												
2022 Disinfecton Residual – Monitoring in the Distribution System												
Regulated Contaminant		Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDLG	Allowed Level MRE	Highest DL Level RAA	Range of Qtly Results	Violatior	Major Sources in Drinking Water			
Chlorine Residual		2022	ppm	4	4	0.67	0.61-0.73	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	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MC	Highest L Level LRAA (Range of Qtly Results	Violatior yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water			
Total Trihalometha Haloacetic Acids (anes (TT HAA5)	HM) 2022 2022	ppb ppb	n/a n/a	80 60	28 18.75	21-41 11-29	no no	By-product of drinking water chlorination By-product of drinking water chlorination			

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. 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 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

no

Highest Level Detected

5.6

Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)

100%

MCL

n/a

MCLG

n/a



2022 Turbidity - Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap

Test Date

7/12/2022

Unit

ppm

Treatment Technique

Highest Single Measurement Cannot exceed 1 NTU

0.25 NTU

2022 Special Monitoring

Regulated Contaminant

Total Organic Carbon (ppm)

Contaminant Sodium



Major Sources in Drinking Water

Source of Contamination

Erosion of natural deposits

Typical Source of Contaminant

Erosion of natural deposits

Soil Runoff



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

2022 Springwells Tap Water Mineral Analysis												
Parameter		Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.	Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.		
Turbidity NTU		0.08	0.02 0.04		Phosphorus	ppm	0.87	0.42	0.53			
Total Solids		ppm	166	114	141	Free Carbon Dioxide	ppm	13.6	6.5	10.1		
Total Dissolved	Solids	ppm	169	105	134	Total Hardness	ppm	112	76	92		
Aluminum		ppm	0.071	0.014	0.030	Total Alkalinity	ppm	86	70	75		
Iron		ppm	0.5	0.2	0.3	Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	ND	ND	ND		
Copper		ppm	0.002	ND	0.000	Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	86	70	75		
Magnesium		ppm	8.5	7.3	7.7	Non-Carbonate Hardness	ppm	42	2	17		
Calcium		ppm	28.0	24.9	26.2	Chemical Oxygen Demand	ppm	12.0	ND	3.9		
Sodium		ppm	7.1	4.9	5.3	Dissolved Oxygen	ppm	16.5	3.4	11.2		
Potassium		ppm	1.1	0.9	1.0	Nitrite Nitrogen	ppm	ND	ND	ND		
Manganese		ppm	0.001	ND	0.000	Nitrate Nitrogen	ppm	0.55	0.26	0.36		
Lead		ppm	0.001	ND	0.000	Fluoride	ppm	0.77	0.51	0.58		
Zinc		ppm	0.004	ND	0.001	рН		7.33	7.06	7.18		
Silica		ppm	2.7	1.6	2.1	Specific Conductance @ 25 °C.	µmhos	238	166	215		
Sulfate	Sulfate		32.1	21.7	27.5	Temperature	°C	23.9	2.0	13.0		
Chloride ppm 15.0		15.0	8.3	10.7								
SYMBOL												
AL	Action Level			The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.								
°C	°C Celsius			A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions.								
>	 Greater than 											
HAA5	HAA5 Haloacetic Acids				HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.							
Level 1	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 Con	taminant Lev	el	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 Con	taminant Lev	el Goal	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCI Gs allow a margin of safety.								
MRDL	Maximum Resi	idual Disinfec	tant 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 Resid	dual Disinfecta	ant Level Goal	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.								
n/a	not applicable			WINDEG 0					arrindantor			
ND	Not Detected											
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units			Measures the cloudiness of water.								
pCi/l	Ci/L Picocuries Per Liter			A measure of radioactivity								
daa	Parts Per Billion (one in one billion)			The pob is equivalent to microarams per liter. A microaram = 1/1000 milliaram.								
ppm	Parts Per Million (one in one million)			The ppm is equivalent to milligrams per liter. A milligram = 1/1000 gram.								
RAA	Running Annua	al Average		The average of all analytical results for all samples during the previous four guarters.								

µmhos Micromhos

SMCL

TTHM

TT

Utility Billing Department

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibro moochloromethane and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total.

Measure of electrical conductance of water

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

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.

10600 Capital | (248) 691-7497

Treatment Technique

Total Trihalomethanes

Public Works Department

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

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