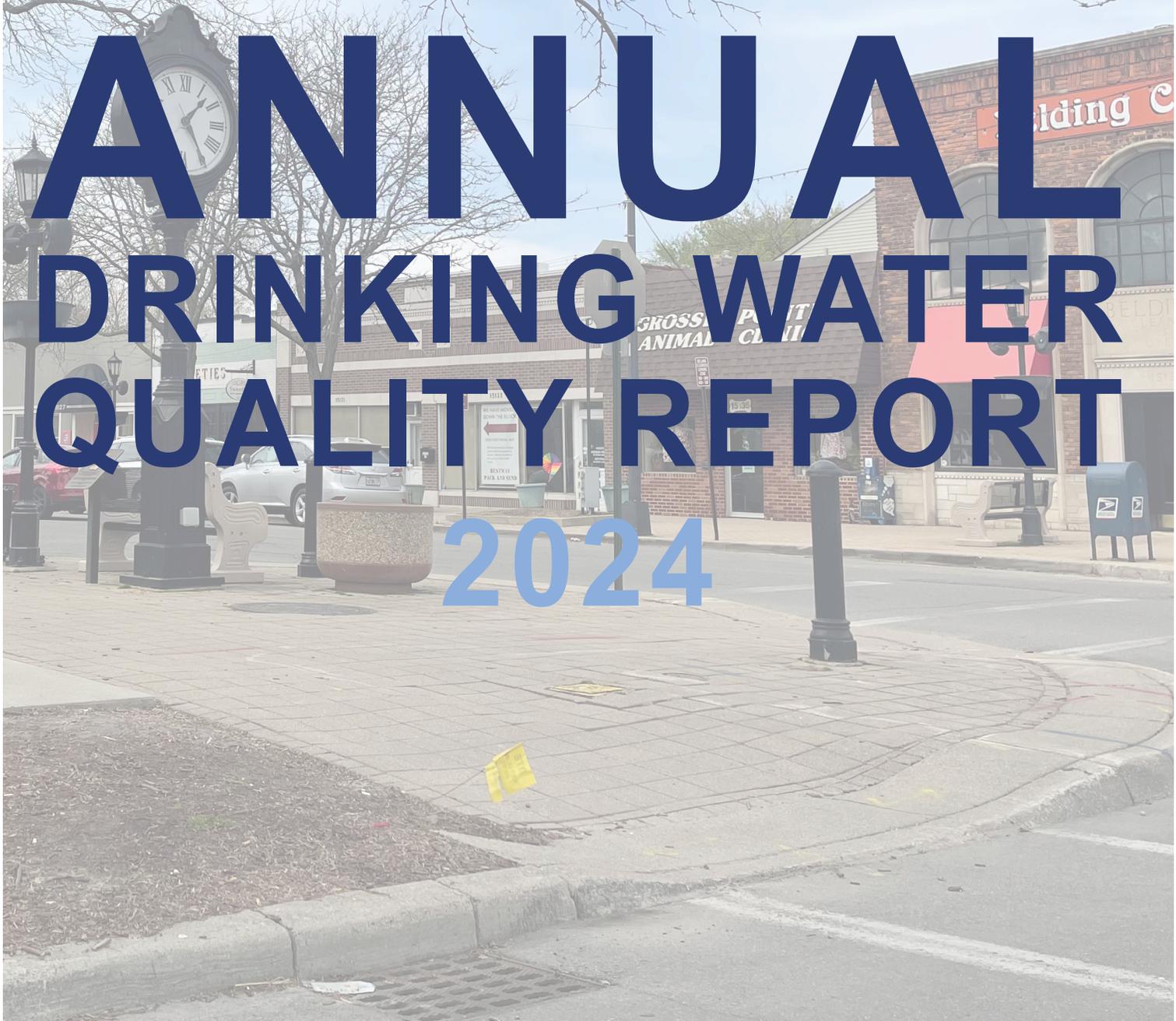




ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2024





2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

Dear Valued Customers,

The City of Grosse Pointe Park is pleased to share with our water customers the annual water quality report for 2024. This report covers the drinking water quality for the 2024 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2024. Included are details of where your water comes, what it contains, and how it compares to the United States Environment Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and State of Michigan standards.

Drinking water quality is important to our community and the region. The City of Grosse Pointe 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, GLWA consistently delivers safe drinking water to our community. The City of Grosse Pointe Park operates the system of water mains that carry this water to your home's service line. This year's report highlights the performance of GLWA and Grosse Pointe 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.

The City of Grosse Pointe 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.

Sincerely,

Tom Jenny
Public Works Supervisor

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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 (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 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 the water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for human health.

Information on Source Water

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 Water Works Park 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 a 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 & Giardia

GLWA voluntarily monitors for Cryptosporidium and Giardia in our source water monthly. The untreated water samples collected from our Belle Isle Intake indicated the presence of one Giardia cyst in November 2024. All other samples collected from the Belle Isle Intake in 2024 were absent for the presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia. Systems using surface water like GLWA must provide treatment so that 99.9 percent of Giardia lamblia and Cryptosporidium is removed or inactivated. GLWA's drinking water treatment process is designed to remove and inactivate these protozoans.

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. 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.

People With Special Health Concerns

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 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.

Important Information About 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 Grosse Pointe 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.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Grosse Pointe Park is

responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact Tom Jenny at (313) 822-5100 for available resources. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead/>.

Water Service Line Inventory

The City of Grosse Pointe Park continues to inspect for lead service lines or service lines of unknown material. Out of 4,217 service lines, 1,941 were identified as lead service lines, and 13 were of unknown material.

Public Participation

Information on Public Participation Opportunities are available at City Hall, located at 15115 E. Jefferson, Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan 48230 or contact Tom Jenny at 313-822-5100 or jennyt@grossepointepark.org to learn more.

Test Results for 2024

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2024 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, 2024, to December 31, 2024. 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.

Learn More

If you would like to know more about this report, please contact Tom Jenny at jennyt@grossepointepark.org or (313) 822-5100.

To learn more about your water, the GLWA system, view educational resources, or access water bill assistance, visit GLWA's website at www.glwater.org.



2024 Water Works Park Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

2024 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	2-13-2024	ppm	4	4	0.55	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	2-13-2024	ppm	10	10	0.38	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

2024 Copper and Lead Testing - Sampled at Individual Taps

Regulated Contaminant	Year Sampled	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90th Percentile Value*	Range of Individual Samples Results	Number of Samples Over AL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2024	ppb	0	15	4	0-7	0	Lead services lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2024	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.0-0.2	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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.

2024 Disinfection Residual - Monitoring in the Distribution System

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDLG	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest Level RAA	Range of Quarterly Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine Residual	2024	ppm	4	4	0.84	0.76-0.78	no	Water additive used to control microbes

2024 Disinfection By-Products - Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Monitoring in the Distribution System

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level MCL	Highest Level LRAA	Range of Quarterly Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalometanes (TTHM)	2024	ppb	n/a	80	42	30-49	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	ppb	n/a	60	5.0	0-11	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2024 Disinfectant By-Product - Monitoring at the Waterworks Park Plant Finished Tap

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level MCL	Highest Level RAA	Range of Quarterly Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Bromate	2024	ppb	0	10	ND	ND-ND	no	By-product of drinking water ozonation

2024 Turbidity - Monitored Every 4 Hours at the 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
0.1 NTU	100%	no	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

2024 Special Monitoring

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Sodium	2-13-2024	ppm	n/a	n/a	5.2	Erosion of natural deposits

5.2 ppm equates to about 1.23 milligrams of sodium per 8-ounce glass of water. EPA Health Guidance is for people restricted to taking in less than 500 mg of sodium per day according to "Drinking Water Advisory: Consumer Acceptability Advice and Health Effects Analysis of Sodium." US EPA, EPA 822-R-03-006, February 2003.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon	Samples Taken Quarterly	ppm	n/a	Treatment Technique	2.03	1.80-2.03	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

* Health Effects: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Steps taken: GLWA has improved its removal of the total organic carbon (TOC) through optimized coagulation and has incorporated alternative compliance monitoring of specific ultraviolet absorption as a measure of continued compliance with the TOC rule. The 2024 violation duration was in the first calendar quarter of running annual averages of the four quarterly averages.

These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2024 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.

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. The City of Grosse Pointe Park monitored for these contaminants and the results of monitoring are available on request.

2024 Water Works Park Tap Water Mineral Analysis

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Turbidity	NTU	0.70	0.03	0.13
Total Solids	ppm	160	121	139
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	140	97	120
Aluminum	ppm	0.293	0.012	0.075
Iron	ppm	0.3	0.2	0.2
Copper	ppm	0.001	ND	0.000
Magnesium	ppm	8.1	7.4	7.7
Calcium	ppm	28.1	2.6	24.9
Sodium	ppm	6.0	0.5	4.6
Potassium	ppm	1.1	1.0	1.0
Manganese	ppm	ND	ND	0.000
Lead	ppm	ND	ND	0.000
Zinc	ppm	0.003	ND	0.002
Silica	ppm	3.6	1.5	2.2
Sulfate	ppm	37.2	23.6	27.7
Chloride	ppm	11.8	9.5	10.5

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Phosphorus	ppm	0.82	0.34	0.52
Free Carbon Dioxide	ppm	11.1	5.7	7.5
Total Hardness	ppm	110	74	99
Total Alkalinity	ppm	81	64	72
Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	7	0	1
Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	81	57	71
Non-Carbonate Hardness	ppm	38	0	26
Chemical Oxygen Demand	ppm	7.8	ND	3.5
Dissolved Oxygen	ppm	19.0	7.7	12.9
Nitrite Nitrogen	ppm	ND	ND	0.0
Nitrate Nitrogen	ppm	0.39	ND	0.25
Fluoride	ppm	0.78	0.43	0.63
pH	s.u.	7.42	7.06	7.28
Specific Conductance @ 25 °C.	µmhos	226	138	194
Temperature	°C	21.9	6.9	14.4

Key to the Detected Contaminants Table

Symbol	Abbreviation	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 which a water system must follow.
HAA5	Haloacetic Acids	HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, di-bromoacetic, 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 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. MRDLG'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	The average of all analytical results for all samples during the previous four quarters.
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level	
s.u.	Specific Unit	Measure of pH in 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.