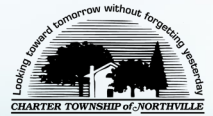


2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

Water Quality Report

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



The Northville Township Department of Public Works distributed approximately 1.0 billion gallons of water in 2023 to over 8,968 service connections with 170 miles of water main. Drinking water quality is important to our community and the region. Northville Township 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. Northville Township 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 Northville Township's 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.

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. Ortho-phosphates 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. Northville Township 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. For more information on water quality please visit our website, www.twp.northville.mi.us/services/public-services/public-works/water-quality.

Northville Township and the Great Lakes Water Authority are committed to safeguarding our water supply and delivering the highest quality drinking water to protect public health. For a paper copy of this report or if you have any questions or concerns about your water please contact us at (248) 348-5819.

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.



About Contamination Testing

The tables on pages 3 & 4 outlines the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2023 calendar year. Results from the treatment plants that supply Northville Township are included. Please use the definitions on page 5 to help you read these tables.

What can be found 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 results 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 water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT THAT YOUR DRINKING WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL GOVERNMENTAL STANDARDS SET FOR WATER QUALITY AND SAFETY.

For Those 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.

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. Northville Township 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 service line that is lead, galvanized previously connected to lead, or unknown but likely to be lead, 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)426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Total coliform and E. coli

Bacteria and other microorganisms inhabit our world. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern because they indicate that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease. Throughout 2023, Northville Township and GLWA tested 372 samples for coliform bacteria. In the entire year, there were **no** samples found to contain total coliform or E. coli bacteria.

BE CROSS CONNECTION COMPLIANT

Connections to your water outside your home can influence water quality in your home. The outdoor spigot connection to a hose, irrigation systems, swimming pools, water operated sump pumps, fire sprinkler systems all can provide a potential way for pollutants to enter your plumbing. There is the potential for chemicals from your lawn or pool to be accidentally sucked back into your internal plumbing. Northville Township has implemented a program to prevent this from happening by making corrections to your plumbing, installing and testing backflow preventers. For more information, visit <https://ntwp.org/crosscontrol>.

Springwells Water Treatment Plant

2023 Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2023 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.

2023 Inorganic Chemicals – Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Water 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	04/11/2023	ppm	4	4	0.86	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	04/11/2023	ppm	10	10	0.63	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

2023 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	2023	ppm	4	4	0.74	0.67-0.81	No	Water additive used to control microbes

2023 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 Quarterly Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
(TTHM) Total Trihalomethanes	2023	ppb	n/a	80	42	22-42	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(HAA5) Haloacetic Acids	2023	ppb	n/a	60	25	16-25	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2023 Special Monitoring							
Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Source of Contaminant	
Sodium	04/11/2023	ppm	n/a	n/a	7.0	Erosion of natural deposits	

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 is measured each quarter and because the level is low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.	Erosion of natural deposits

Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) is required to notify water users of an unresolved significant deficiencies identified by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, Drinking Water and Environment Health Division (EGLE). Below is the status of significant deficiencies in the GLWA water system identified by EGLE:

Date Identified by EGLE	Description	Compliance Agreement Deadline	Status
05-25-2022	Inoperable rapid mixing equipment at the Springwells 1930's water plant	12-31-2023	Completed in December 2023.
05-25-2022	Inoperable flocculation equipment at the 1958 Springwells water plant	11-11-2027	Phase I - Construction phase in progress and is scheduled to be completed in 2025

Springwells Water Treatment Plant

2023 Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

2023 Lead and Copper Monitoring at the Customer's Tap								
Regulated Contaminant	Year Sampled	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90 th Percentile Value*	Number of Samples Over AL	Range of Individual Sample Results	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2023	ppb	0	15	1 ppb	1	0-18 ppb	Lead services lines, corrosion of household, plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2023	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1 ppm	0	0.0-0.1 ppm	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.**

Infants and children who drink water containing lead could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight defects in attention span and learning disabilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

2023 Water Service Line Inventory Status		
Number of Lead Service Lines	Number of Unknown Material Service Lines	Total Number of Service Lines
0	0	8,968

A service line includes any section of pipe from the water main to the building plumbing at the first shut-off valve inside the building, or 18 inches inside the building, whichever is shorter. This is a new reporting requirement, part of the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) that requires communities to locate and prioritize lead pipes for removal.

2023 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
0.09 NTU	100%	no	Soil Runoff

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

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.

*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.

Cryptosporidium

GLWA voluntarily monitors for Cryptosporidium and Giardia in our source water monthly. The untreated water samples collected from Belle Isle Intake indicated the presence of one Giardia cyst in December 2023 and one Cryptosporidium cyst in March 2023. All other samples collected from the Belle Isle Intake in 2023 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 water source. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if these organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, and abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immune-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk for 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.

2023 Springwells Tap Water Mineral Analysis

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Turbidity	NTU	1.08	0.03	0.14
Total Solids	ppm	153	115	138
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	156	102	129
Aluminum	ppm	0.077	0.018	0.038
Iron	ppm	0.4	0.2	0.3
Copper	ppm	0.003	ND	0.001
Magnesium	ppm	8.4	7.2	7.9
Calcium	ppm	28.5	25.3	26.9
Sodium	ppm	7.0	4.6	5.3
Potassium	ppm	1.3	1.0	1.0
Manganese	ppm	0.001	ND	ND
Lead	ppm	ND	ND	ND
Zinc	ppm	0.003	ND	0.001
Silica	ppm	2.9	1.1	2.1
Sulfate	ppm	32.3	22.5	25.0
Chloride	ppm	11.5	9.5	10.4

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Phosphorus	ppm	0.61	0.37	0.49
Free Carbon Dioxide	ppm	11.6	4.4	8.4
Total Hardness	ppm	146	90	116
Total Alkalinity	ppm	94	70	77
Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	ND	ND	ND
Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	94	70	77
Non-Carbonate Hardness	ppm	66	10	39
Chemical Oxygen Demand	ppm	11.1	ND	4.5
Dissolved Oxygen	ppm	20.0	7.2	11.4
Nitrite Nitrogen	ppm	ND	ND	0.0
Nitrate Nitrogen	ppm	0.63	0.32	0.38
Fluoride	ppm	0.86	0.10	0.59
pH		7.52	7.09	7.28
Specific Conductance @ 25°C	µmhos	219	180	191
Temperature	°C	23.4	3.4	13.2

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	
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. 1 ppb = 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool.
ppm	Parts Per Million (one in one million)	The ppm is equivalent to milligrams per liter. A milligram = 1/1000 gram. 1 ppm = 1 drop of water in a hot tub.
RAA	Running Annual Average	The average of all analytical results for all samples during the previous four quarters.
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level	
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.
µohms	Microohms	Measure of electrical conductance of water

RUN WATER AFTER VACATION

Another factor that affects water quality in your home is how 'stale' your water is. When you leave your home or business for a long time, as you may when you take a vacation, the water in the pipes and plumbing doesn't move. When water has been sitting in the pipes for days, bacteria can grow. The best thing to do when you get back from being away after a long time is to run the water on full blast for 30 seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking and cooking. Always use cold water for cooking, to draw in fresh water from the water main.



SECOND WATER TOWER:

A new elevated 500,000-gallon water tower has been built at Legacy Park in 2023. In summer 2024, the water tower is scheduled to be operational providing a savings on future water costs. Total project cost is under \$4 million, paid for with water and sewer fund reserves, and has an estimated payback period of 3.3 years.

Important information regarding sewer backup or basement flooding claims:

Sewer backups can occur by either storm water seeping in walls, floors, windows or sewer backing up through basement floor drains. This often occurs during or after heavy rain events when water overloads the sewer system due to blockages or debris, tree roots, grease or when a home sewer service line is in poor condition. Sewer backups are primarily caused by blockages in the home service line. Repairs and clean outs of the service line from the house to the sewer main are the responsibility of the homeowner. In rare instance, the blockage is located in the sewer main. If you suspect that the blockage is located in the sewer main, please call (248) 348-5819 Monday-Friday from 7am-3pm or after hours, contact our Police Department at (248) 349-9400, to report a backup or basement flooding.

The Act 222 of State of Michigan Public Act of 2001, clarifies municipal liability for sewer backups and establishes a process to follow to seek compensation when a backup occurs. To make a claim for property damage or physical injury, it must be proven that the public sewer had a defect and that Northville Township knew or should have known about the defect and failed to take reasonable steps to repair or correct the defect. Claims must be submitted by mail to Northville Township Public Works, Attn: Brad Lear, 44405 Six Mile Rd, Northville, MI 48168 within 45 days after the backup or overflow is discovered. Failure to provide the required claim will prevent recovery of damages.

For more information on what to do if a backup occurs, visit: www.twp.northville.mi.us/services/public-services/public-works/sewer-backup

Who is responsible for my water line?

Waster consumers have a responsibility to maintain the plumbing in their homes and businesses. Below is a diagram illustrating who owns and is responsible for each part of the water system.

