



WATER RESOURCES COMMISSIONER

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Consumer Confidence Report: 2019 Drinking Water Quality

Keeping water customers informed



 **Purely Resourceful**

Consumer Confidence Report

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is the federal law that ensures the quality of Americans' drinking water. Under SDWA, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets standards for drinking water quality and oversees the state, local municipality and water supplier who implements those standards. Amendments to the SDWA require all public water systems with at least 15 service connections or a system that regularly serves at least 25 individuals to publish and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) annually.

The CCR increases the availability of information to water customers. Informed and involved customers can be strong allies of their water systems, large and small, as they take action on water

Special Health Information

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

Lead Information

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. WRC 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

issues. Also, an increase in public awareness can give sensitive sub-populations the information that they may need for their protection.

In order to maintain water quality within your home, it is recommended by the Oakland County Water Resources Commissioner (WRC) that you remove and clean each faucet aerator twice annually and flush stagnant water.

Aerators are the screens that screw into the end of each faucet. In addition, it is also recommended that you annually flush out the water heater and that you regularly maintain any in-home treatment equipment, such as water filters and softeners. Visit www.oakgov.com/water for more information.

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.

using water for drinking and cooking.

If you have a lead service line it is recommended 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 drinking 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 at 800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

2019 Drinking Water Quality Report

Contaminants

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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants,

Cross Connection Control Program

The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy (EGLE) approved WRC Cross Connection Control Program (CCCP) was designed to protect your potable (drinking) water. A cross-connection is a link between a possible source of pollution and a potable water supply.

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by simply calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

A pollutant may enter the potable water system by backpressure and/or via a back-siphon.

The CCCP helps prevent backflow contamination protecting the quality of the water system, the safety and the public health of all water customers.

City of Farmington Hills Water Supply System



2019 Consumer Confidence Report

The City of Farmington Hills has employed the Oakland County Water Resources Commissioner (WRC) to act as the City's water system supply (WSSN #2240) agent. Title XIV of the United States Public Health Service Act, (Chapter 373, 88 Stat. 1660), popularly known as The Safe Drinking Water Act, and The Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act (1976 PA399, amended to 1998 PA56) require a supplier of water to provide Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) to its customers. The City of Farmington Hills, along with the WRC, is pleased to present the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (CCR) for the year 2019.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS

Federal Regulations require that as the billing customer, it is your responsibility to ensure that all water consumers at your facility (whether business, educational institute, apartments, etc...) have access to the report. Please post this CCR in a visible area. Additional copies are available for your distribution by contacting the WRC office at 248-452-9158.

This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Your drinking water is from two separate sources; surface water from the lower Lake Huron watershed via the Lake Huron Water Treatment Plant in Port Huron and surface water from the Detroit River intakes via the Springwells Water Treatment Plant. We purchased the water from the Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA).

The State has completed source water assessments and categorized the Lake Huron intake as having a moderately low susceptibility to potential contaminant sources and the Detroit River intake as highly susceptible to potential contaminant sources.



The GLWA water treatment plants have historically provided satisfactory treatment of the source water to meet drinking water standards. Please visit www.glwater.org or contact Mary Lynn Semegen at 313-926-8102 or mary.semegen@glwater.org for more source water information.

GLWA has initiated source-water protection activities that include chemical containment, spill response, and a mercury reduction program. GLWA participates in a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit discharge program and has an emergency response management plan. In 2015, GLWA received a grant from The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality to develop a source water protection program for the Detroit River intakes. The programs includes seven elements that include the following: roles and duties of government units and water supply agencies, delineation of a source water protection area, management approaches for protection, contingency plans, siting of new sources and public participation and education.

We are pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have questions about this report, or your water utility, please contact your WRC representative, **Kathryn DiCea, at 248-452-9158**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

System Design and Improvements

The City of Farmington Hills Water Supply System, like many water systems, is looped to provide a duplicate water supply. This looping is an important way of reducing the possibility of water supply loss to our customers during incidents such as water main breaks or system repairs. We work continually to provide high quality water to every tap. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we may need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments.

We ask that all our customers help us conserve and protect our water resources, which impact our present lifestyle and our children's future. Please call the WRC office at 248-452-9158 if you have questions or visit our web site at www.oakgov.com/water.

Your Water Quality

The City of Farmington Hills Water Supply System is routinely monitored, in accordance with the Public Acts, for contaminants in your drinking water. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. In addition, other test results are shown for the year they were required, since annual testing is not required for some contaminants. The most recent test date for detected contaminants is listed in the tables. **GLWA has been monitoring for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) since 2009. No PFAS was detected in the 2017-2019 round of sampling.** As you can see by the tables, **the system had no violations**. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at the levels detected.

Regulated Contaminants Table

Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detection	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Violation	
Inorganic Chemicals - Monitoring at Plant Finished Water Tap									
Barium	2017	ppm	2	2	0.1	0.01-0.1	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	No	
Fluoride	2019	ppm	4	4	0.66	0.61-0.66	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	No	
Nitrate	2019	ppm	10	10	0.48	0.46-0.48	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	No	
Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfectant By-Products - Monitoring in Distribution System									
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	ppb	NA	60	LRAA 22	14-25	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	No	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	ppb	NA	80	LRAA 35	16-46	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	No	
Disinfectant (chlorine)	2019	ppm	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	RAA 0.84	0.57-0.92	Water additive to control microbes.	No	
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) - The average of analytical results for samples at a particular monitoring location during the previous four quarters. Running Annual Average (RAA) - The average of analytical results for all samples during the previous four quarters.									
2019 Turbidity - Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap									
Highest Single Measurement Cannot Exceed 1 NTU			Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)			Major Sources in Drinking Water		Violation	
0.26 NTU			100%			Soil runoff.		No	
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. 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.									
Copper and Lead Monitoring at Customers' Tap									
Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level AL	90th Percentile Value*	Range Low High	Number of Samples Over AL	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Violation
Copper	2019	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1	0 0.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	No
Lead	2019	ppb	0	15	0	0 200	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	No
*The 90th percentile value means 90 percent of the homes tested have copper and lead levels below the given 90th percentile value. If the 90th percentile value is above the AL, additional requirements must be met. <u>Lead</u> - One home exceeded the action level for lead due to an old, unmaintained faucet filter that was bypassed. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level 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.									

Special Monitoring

Contaminant	Test Date	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Sodium	2019	ppm	NA	NA	6.37	4.74-6.37	Erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants. In 2015, the WRC monitored for unregulated contaminants under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3). UCMR4 contaminants were monitored for 2018-2019. All detected UCMR3 and UCMR4 contaminants are listed below.							
HAA9	2018-2019	ppb	NA	NA	32.4	19-32.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chromium	2015	ppb	NA	NA	0.3	ND-0.3	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys, Chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation.
Chromium, Hexavalent	2015	ppb	NA	NA	0.25	0.12-0.25	
Strontium	2015	ppb	NA	NA	100	92-100	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions.
Vanadium	2015	ppb	NA	NA	0.5	ND-0.5	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst.

Important Definitions:

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5/HAA9) – HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total. HAA9 include the 5 listed above and tribromoacetic, bromochloroacetic, chlorodibromoacetic, and bromodichloroacetic acids.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) – Measures the cloudiness of the water.

Not Applicable (NA)

Not Detected (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates the contaminant is not present.

Parts Per Billion (ppb) – The ppb is equivalent to microgram per liter. A microgram = 1/1000 milligram. A ppb is equivalent to one penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts Per Million (ppm) – The ppm is equivalent to milligram per liter. A milligram = 1/1000 gram. A ppm is equivalent to one penny in \$10,000.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) – The sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total.