

Key to Detected Contaminants Tables

AL - Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

HAA5 - Haloacetic acids - HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.

LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

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

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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.

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 National Average

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

°C - Celsius - A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions.

n/a - not applicable

ND - Not Detected

> - Greater than

City of Westland Water Quality - Test Results 2023								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
2023 Inorganic Chemicals – Monitoring at the Plant Finished Water Tap								
Fluoride	4/11/2023	ppm	4	4	0.86	n/a	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	4/11/2023	ppm	10	10	0.63	n/a	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper Monitoring at the Customer’s Tap in 2023								
Regulated Contaminant	Year Sampled	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90th Percentile Value*	Range of Individual Sample Results	Numbers of Samples Over AL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2023	ppb	0	15	1 ppb	0 - 4	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2023	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.2 ppm	0.0 - 0.2	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits;

*The 90th percentile value means 90 percent of 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 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.”


2023 Disinfectant Residual - Monitoring in Distribution System by Treatment Plant								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MRDLG	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest RAA	Quarterly Range of Detection	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	2023	ppm	4	4	0.74	0.67-0.81	No	Water additive used to control microbes
2023 Disinfectant By-Products - Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Monitoring in Distribution System								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level LRAA	Range of Detection	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	ppb	n/a	80	47.5	19-74	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	ppb	n/a	60	20.75	2.4-33	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2023 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%)	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.09 NTU	100%	NO	Soil Runoff
<i>*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.</i>			

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

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

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. All of the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.



Mayor
Kevin Coleman

2023 Westland Water Quality Report

Westland is proud of the fine drinking water it receives from the Great Lakes Water Authority, and that we supply to our residents. This report will list the source of our water, the results of the tests performed on the water, and additional information about water and health questions. State and federal requirements mandate that a Water Quality Report be available to Westland’s water customers on an annual basis.

Please visit our website at www.CityofWestland.com for more information.

Written Notice Requirement:

Furthermore, compliance with Public Act 222 of 2001, an amendment to Michigan's Governmental Immunity Statute 1964 PA 170, as amended MCL 691.1401 to 691.1419, requires that a claimant who wishes to seek compensation for property damage or physical injury resulting from a sewage disposal system event notify the City of Westland, Water and Sewer Superintendent, **in writing, within 45 days after the date the damage or physical injury was discovered, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should have been discovered.** The written notice shall contain the claimant's name, address and telephone number, the address of the affected property, the date of discovery of any property damages or physical injuries, and a brief description of the claim. Failure to comply with the notice requirements may prevent the recovery of damages and bar any claim that a claimant may have.

www.CityofWestland.com

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

THIS IS YOUR ANNUAL REPORT ON DRINKING WATER QUALITY

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.

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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.”

People with Special Health Concerns

“Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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).”

Parents with small children

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/-safewater/lead>.

Service lines

City of Westland in process of taking inventory of all water service line materials. These are the current numbers. 29,625 service lines. 0 partial lead service Lines. 12,764 unknown material service lines.

Water Source

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 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.				
Unregulated Contaminant	Level Detected	Units	Year Sampled	Use or Environmental Source
29 PFAS Compounds	All levels under reporting limit	ug/L	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a class of chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products for decades, and they continue to be used today.
Lithium	<9.00	ug/L	2023	Lithium is a naturally occurring metal, has numerous commercial uses including as a main component of batteries, and is likely found in a variety of foods. Lithium is also used as a pharmaceutical to treat certain medical conditions.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Above is the report of unregulated contaminants detected during quarterly sampling and analysis performed during 2023.



The City of Westland maintains over 325 miles of water main, over 5300 hydrants and over 6500 valves in our system. We have flushed the water mains in numerous areas of the city this year to remove buildup from the water main and improve pressure and quality of the water you receive. We will be doing other sections of the City of Westland in 2024 as the weather permits, working through the city on a continual basis. We are also operating and repairing the valves for isolating the water throughout the city to insure proper operation of the valves in an emergency. In 2023, the valve maintenance program focused in the south west area of the City.