

2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water Supply Serial Number: 07210

This report covers the drinking water quality for the City of Wyandotte for the 2023 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2023. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and state standards.

2022 Consumer Confidence Report Correction Statement

Our 2022 Consumer Confidence Report did not meet content requirements. It was missing contact information for our water system and was also missing the paragraph regarding sources of drinking water. We apologize for this error and have included both items in this year's report.

PUBLIC NOTICE Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) initiated a statewide effort to test drinking water from all schools that use well water and community water supplies. The test examines for a group of manmade chemicals called per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). EGLE is taking this precautionary step of testing these drinking water sources to determine if public health actions are needed. It is not uncommon to find low levels of PFAS in drinking water supplies, as PFAS can be found in firefighting foams, stain repellants, nonstick cookware, waterproof clothing, food wrappers and many other household products. PFAS do not break down in the environment and move easily into water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set a Lifetime Health Advisory (LHA) level for two PFAS in drinking water, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS). The LHA level is 70 parts per trillion (ppt, equal to 70 ng/L) for PFOA and PFOS combined, or individually if only one is present. The EPA has not set health advisory levels for other PFAS compounds. The State of Michigan is using 70 ppt for decision-making purposes. The Wyandotte Municipal Services Water Department's water system was tested by

AECOM, EGLE's contractor on 7/26/2018. The test results can be found on the Michigan PFAS Action Response Team website, www.michigan.gov/pfasresponse. The results show that of the PFOA and PFOS tested, none were detected in Wyandotte's treated drinking water. The tested level is well below the EPA's lifetime health advisory.

The Wyandotte Municipal Services Water Department is committed to providing our customers with quality drinking water. As your water supplier, we are working closely with EGLE to maintain the quality of your water. For health-related questions, contact the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) at (800) 648-6942 or visit one of the websites below. For information on PFAS including possible health outcomes, visit these websites:

State of Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (MPART) website, serving as the main resource for public information on PFAS contamination in Michigan: www.michigan.gov/pfasresponse.

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) website including health information, exposure, and links to additional resources: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) website including basic information, U.S. EPA actions, and links to informational resources: www.epa.gov/pfas.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The City of Wyandotte draws water from the Detroit River at an intake located off shore. 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. At the water treatment plant, a variety of treatment processes occur. For example, water is settled and filtered for impurities, and chlorine is added to disinfect the water before it reaches your tap. Other

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chemicals are added that control contaminants such as lead and copper.

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 stormwater 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 and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Monitoring and Reporting to the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) Requirements:

The State of Michigan and the U.S. EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2023. We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Copies are available at Wyandotte City Hall, 3200 Biddle Ave. or <https://www.wyan.org/water>

Community Participation

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The Wyandotte Municipal Services Commission meets in a regular session every two weeks at Wyandotte City Hall, 3200 Biddle Avenue, at 5:00pm. The Commission meeting schedule can be found at https://www.wyan.org/wms_commission. Commission meetings are open to the public and are broadcast on the Municipal Services ConneX Television system for the convenience of local residents. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Water Superintendent, Justin Ptak at 734-324-7142 or visit our website at <https://www.wyan.org/water>. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.

Calls From Our Customers

The Customer Assistance Center helps customers understand billing questions. Also, they transmit trouble

reports out to various departments immediately and are the link between customers and field servicemen. For assistance, please call (734) 324-7190.

Rusty Water

Rust comes from the inside of the piping system that delivers water to your house. Normally, water flows to your house undisturbed. Sometimes, main breaks, or hydrants that are opened for a fire or to flow a hydrant for a system problem can cause the flow to increase or to reverse and possibly disturb the rust in the pipes.

NORMALLY RUSTY WATER EVENTS DISSIPATE IN 4-6 HOURS BUT COULD LAST LONGER DEPENDING ON AREA WATER USAGE. The easiest way to quickly get rid of the rust is to run cold water in your bathtub or flush your toilet until the water runs clear.

DO NOT USE HOT WATER.

Rusty water can get into your water heater and it can take longer to get the rust to clear out of your plumbing.

DO NOT WASH LAUNDRY.

Clothing washed in rusty water can become stained. If this occurs, it is important to NOT dry the clothing. Instead, leave the wet clothing in the washer and apply an iron removal product as soon as possible to prevent the iron stain from setting. Please follow the manufacturer's instructions. It is important to note that when rusty water is experienced it is normally not a health concern but one of aesthetic quality.


Quality Assurance

Our plant operators perform 170 tests or more per day. Tests are done on both our source water, the Detroit River, and our finished water before it goes out to our customers. In addition, our operators who live in Wyandotte bring in samples from their homes to test and make sure that the water in the system complies with regulations.

Tests include:

- Chlorine residual – a disinfectant to remove pathogens
- Fluoride – a chemical to help dental health
- Hardness – measures dissolved minerals
- Phosphates – a chemical that helps pipe integrity
- Ph – measures the acidity of the water
- Alum – helps to remove suspended solids
- Turbidity – measures suspended solids
- Bacteria – e coli, an indicator organism that can prove the presence of other bacteria

In addition to the above testing, our operators each perform "unknown sample" quality assurance / quality control testing during the year to ensure that the methodology we are using results in proper and repeatable outcomes. The laboratory equipment is checked on a daily basis and calibrated monthly. As needed, manufacturers perform full and traceable calibration on their equipment.



Our laboratory is certified by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE), and is inspected every three (3) years by the EGLE. Personnel are certified and attend classes run by or accredited by the EGLE, which allows them to maintain and improve their certification.

Important Health Information

Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>

Substances That Could Be In Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children who drink water containing lead 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. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and in-home plumbing. The Wyandotte Water Department 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 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 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Lead Service Lines

Based on our current distribution system inventory, we have 669 lead water service lines out of a total of 10,512 water service lines.

UCMR5

We participated in the 5th stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in the drinking water, in order to determine if U.S. EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Source Water Assessment

Your water comes from the Detroit River situated between Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie with several watersheds within the U.S. and Canada.. The State performed an assessment of our source water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very-low" to "very-high" based on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source was determined to be highly susceptible to potential contamination. However, our filtration plant has historically provided satisfactory treatment of this source water to meet drinking water standards. If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: Justin Ptak, Wyandotte Municipal Services, 3200 Biddle Avenue, 734-324-7142, jptak@wyandottemi.gov, www.wyan.org

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Regulated Substances							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Amount Detected	RANGE Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2020	2	2	0.01	NA	NA	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	(4)	(4)	1.10	0.99 - 1.24	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	10	0.27	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2023	60	NA	13.4	7.9 - 17.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2023	80	NA	20.8	11.0 - 38.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOC (ppm)	2023	TT	NA	2.00	1.80 - 2.00	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	TT	NA	0.07	.02 - .07	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2023	TT=95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	NA	100	NA	No	Soil Runoff

Secondary Substances							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	SMCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	RANGE Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2021	250	NA	13	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Unregulated Substances				
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	RANGE Low-High	Typical Source
Sodium (ppm)	2023	8.1	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2021	30	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2019	0.728	ND - .728	Erosion of natural deposits and corrosion of iron pipes
HAA5 (ppb)	2019	21.727	13.915 - 21.727	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br (ppb)	2019	8.798	7.393 - 8.798	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9 (ppb)	2019	29.296	20.136 - 29.296	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead & Copper								
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th %tile)	Sites Above AL/ Total Sites	Violation	Range of Results	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.1	0/30	No	0.0 - 0.4	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	8	0/30	No	0 - 13	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

DEFINITIONS

AL (Action Limit): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

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): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): SMCLs are established to regulate the aesthetics of drinking water like taste and odor.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

90th %tile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.