

2022 Water Quality Report

Drinking water quality is important to our community and the region. The City of Taylor 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, the GLWA consistently delivers safe drinking water to our community.

Taylor 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 Taylor 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 the 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 leach into your water. Orthophosphates are added during the treatment process as a corrosion control method to create a protective coating in the service pipes throughout the system, including your home or business.

The City of Taylor 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 exposure to lead.

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 Southwest 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 Fighting Island 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.

Important health information

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.

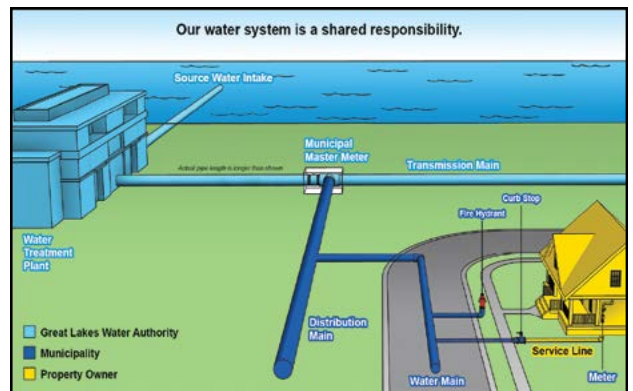
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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.

Lead

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 home plumbing. The City of Taylor Water and Sewer 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 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 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> (The City of Taylor estimates there are approximately 900 to 1,500 lead service lines, 100 to 200 service lines of unknown material, and 19,000 service lines.)

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 person 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).

Taylor and the GLWA are committed to safeguarding our water supply and delivering the highest quality drinking water to protect public health. Please contact us with any questions or concerns about your water.



If you would like to know more about this report, need additional copies or have other water-related issues, please contact the Taylor Water and Sewer Department: (734) 374-1373, www.cityoftaylor.com

2022 Southwest Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

2022 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	7-12-2022	ppm	4	4	0.71	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	7-12-2022	ppm	10	10	0.82	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	05/16/2017	ppm	2	2	0.01	n/a	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper Monitoring at the Customer's Tap in 2022								
Regulated Contaminant	Unit	Year Sampled	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90 th Percentile Value*	Range of Individual Samples Results	Number of Samples Over AL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	ppb	2022	0	15	13ppb	0ppb-60ppb	2	Lead services lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	2022	1.3	1.3	0.2ppm	0.0ppm-0.4ppm	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.

2022 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
Total Chlorine Residual	2022	ppm	4	4	0.61	0.51-0.70	no	Water additive used to control microbes

2022 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
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	ppb	n/a	80	16	8.3-16	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	ppb	n/a	60	42	15-42	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2022 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	
0.14 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

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

2022 Special Monitoring						
Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Source of Contaminant
Sodium	7-12-2022	ppm	n/a	n/a	6.2	Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides - Monitored at the Plant Finished Tap in 2014							
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Combined Radium Radium 226 and 228	5-13-14	pCi/L	0	5	0.65 ± 0.54	no	Erosion of natural deposits

These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2022 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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER Reporting Requirements Not Met for Taylor

We are required to report the results of your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. While we collected our monthly total coliform samples on time, we did not report the results to the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) by the August 10, 2022, deadline for the July 1 to July 31, 2022, compliance period.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water at this time. Even though public health was not impacted, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

What happened? What is being done? While we collected the samples on time, we inadvertently missed reporting the sample results to EGLE by the required deadline. We collected 73 out of 73 of the required samples throughout the month, on July 7, July 13, July 15, July 18, July 20, July 22, and July 26, 2022, but failed to report the results until August 18, 2022. We are making efforts to ensure this does not happen again. We have already returned to compliance.

For more information, please contact City of Taylor (734) 287-6550

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

What do these tables mean?

These tables show the results of our water quality analyses. Every regulated and unregulated detected contaminant in the water is listed here. The tables contain contaminant names, the highest detected levels, health goals, the sources in drinking water and if a violation has occurred. Key definitions and/or explanations for each symbol used are listed to the right of the tables.

GLWA voluntarily monitors for Cryptosporidium and Giardia in our untreated source water monthly. The untreated water samples collected from our Southwest plant indicated the presence of one Giardia cyst in March. In addition, monitoring indicated the presence of one Giardia cyst and one Cryptosporidium oocyst in the untreated water from the Southwest plant in July. Additional testing was performed on the treated water at the Southwest plant and Cryptosporidium was absent. All other samples collected in the year 2018 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 is removed or inactivated.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the United States. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration cannot guarantee 100% removal. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if these organisms are dead or alive. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy persons can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people (such as those with AIDS, undergoing chemotherapy or recent organ transplant recipients) are at a greater risk of developing a severe, life-threatening illness. Immunocompromised persons should contact their doctor to learn about appropriate precautions to prevent infection. Cryptosporidium must be taken in through the mouth to cause disease and it may be passed by other means than drinking water.

Definitions

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Parts per billion (ppb): equivalent to micrograms per liter. A microgram = 1/1000 milligram.

Parts per million (ppm): equivalent to milligrams per liter. A milligram = 1/1000 gram.

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

Not Detected (ND)

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

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

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM): Sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total.

pCi/L: Pico-curie per liter is a measure of radioactivity.

Location running annual average (LRAA)

Micromhos (umhos): Measure of electrical conductance of water.

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

n/a = not applicable

> = greater than