

2025 West Bloomfield Annual Consumers

The West Bloomfield Water Utilities Department wants you to know your tap water is safe to drink and that it meets or surpasses all federal and state standards for quality and safety.

Attention: This Is an Important Report on Water Quality and Safety. This document provides crucial details regarding the quality of your drinking water. If you find it difficult to comprehend, please seek a translation or consult someone who can clarify it for you.

The quality of drinking water is vital for our community and the surrounding area. The West Bloomfield Water Utilities Department, along with the Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA), is dedicated to upholding state and federal water quality regulations, including the Lead and Copper Rule. Utilizing the Great Lakes as our water supply and advanced treatment methods, GLWA reliably delivers safe, high-quality drinking water to our residents. The West Bloomfield Water Utilities manages the network of water mains responsible for transporting this water to your home's service line. This year's Water Quality Report emphasizes the achievements of GLWA and the water professionals in West Bloomfield Township in providing some of the finest drinking water in the nation. Together, we are devoted to safeguarding public health and ensuring transparent communication with the community regarding our drinking water.

About our System

The West Bloomfield Water Utilities Department purchased 2,038,549,383.20 gallons of treated water from The Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) in 2025. GLWA's system uses water drawn from two intakes in the Detroit River, one to the north near the mouth of Lake St. Clair, and another to the south near Lake Erie. The water is directed to four (4) large water treatment plants for processing. A fifth water treatment plant located in St. Clair County uses surface water from Lake Huron.

West Bloomfield's source water comes from the lower Lake Huron watershed. The watershed includes numerous short, seasonal streams that drain to Lake Huron. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Detroit Water Sewerage Department, and the Michigan Public Health Institute performed a source water assessment in 2004 to determine the susceptibility of potential contaminations. The susceptibility rating is a seven-tiered scale ranging from "very low" to "very high" based on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry, and contaminant sources. The Lake Huron source water intake is categorized as having moderately low susceptibility to potential contaminate sources. The Lake Huron water treatment plant 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 a Surface Water Intake Protection Plan for the Lake Huron water intake. The Plan has seven elements that include: roles and duties of government units and water supply agencies, delineation of 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.

How do we know the water is safe to drink?

Treatment facilities operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The treatment process begins with disinfecting the source water with chlorine to kill harmful microorganisms that can cause illness. Next, a chemical called Alum is mixed with the water to remove the fine particles that make the water cloudy or turbid. Alum causes the particles to clump together and settle to the bottom. Fluoride is also added to protect our teeth from cavities and decay. The water then flows through fine sand filters called beds. These filters remove even more particles and certain microorganisms that are resistant to chlorine. Finally, a small amount of phosphoric acid and chlorine are added to treated water just before it leaves the treatment plant. The phosphoric acid helps control the lead that may dissolve in the water from your household plumbing systems. The chlorine keeps the water disinfected as it travels through water mains to reach your home.

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. Orthophosphates 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. The West Bloomfield Water Utilities Department 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.

In addition to a carefully controlled and monitored treatment process, the water is tested for a variety of substances before treatment, during various stages of treatment, and throughout the distribution system. Each week, hundreds of samples are analyzed in certified laboratories by highly qualified and trained staff. GLWA water not only meets safety and health standards but also ranks among the top in the country for both water quality and value.

Opportunities for Public Participation

We invite and appreciate community involvement in decisions related to drinking water quality. The West Bloomfield Township Board gathers on two

Mondays each month. Additionally, public hearings and meetings are available for everyone to attend. For confirmation of dates and times, or to learn about other activities organized by the Department, please reach out to the Township Clerk's office by calling (248) 451-4848.

Your feedback and thoughts on this report are welcome, and we are here to answer any questions you may have. Please send your comments and inquiries to Nick Kutsoginis, the Administrative Superintendent of the Water Utilities Department, at (248) 451-4788.

Other Monitoring

In addition to testing that is required to be performed, the GLWA voluntarily tests for hundreds of additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our water is safe and of the highest quality. If you are interested in a more detailed report, go to the GLWA web site at www.glwawater.org or email their Department at waterquality@glwater.org

INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially for pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed) and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. West Bloomfield's Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line you may need to flush your pipes 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 and wish to have your water tested contact West Bloomfield Water Department at (248) 451-4780. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

West Bloomfield Service Line Materials

- A) Any portion which could contain Lead -0
- B) Contains Galvanized previously connected to Lead - 0
- C) Unknown, likely contains lead - 0
- D) Unknown materials - 38
- E) Contains neither lead nor galvanized previously connected to lead - 17,517
- F) Total number of service lines - 17,555

Confidence Water Quality Report

You can access the Service Line inventory Report on our township website <http://www.wbtownship.org>. If you prefer a hard copy, feel free to visit the Water Department in person at: 2400 Haggerty Road, West Bloomfield, MI 48323.

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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater) at (800) 426-4791.

Additional Information

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 human health.

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 other 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 come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salt 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.
- **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 that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

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. The 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater) at (800) 426-4791.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

In 2025, West Bloomfield had no microbiological contaminant monitoring violations; no samples were returned positive for coliform. The regulations require confirmation of any positive result by re-sampling the location in question and sampling points surrounding the location within 24 hours of notification or the next business day.

West Bloomfield Water Utilities and 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.

[1] E.coli MCL violation occurs if: (1) routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive, or (2) the supply fails to take all required repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample, or (3) the supply fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.

2025 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap			
Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.14 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.

2025 Special Monitoring				
Contaminant	Test Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected
Sodium (ppm)	2/11/25	n/a	n/a	4.8

Source of Contamination
Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminant	Treatment Technique 2025		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 requirement for TOC removal.		Erosion of natural deposits

West Bloomfield Township Lead and Copper Results

2025 Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customer's Tap								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90 th Percentile Value*	# of Samples Over AL	Range of Individual Samples	Violation
Lead	2025	ppb	0	12	0.0 ppb	0	0 ppb – 4.0 ppb	No
Copper	2025	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.0 ppm	0.0	0.0ppm – 0.4 ppm	No

*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.

2025 Lake Huron Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
2025 Inorganic Chemicals – Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Water Tap								
Fluoride	2/11/25	ppm	4	4	.58	n/a	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	2/11/25	ppm	10	10	.33	n/a	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	5/16/17	ppm	2	2	0.01	n/a	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

2025 Disinfection By-Products – Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Monitoring in the Distribution System								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	Ppb	n/a	80	27.25	12-42	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	Ppb	n/a	60	14.73	9.9-22	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection

2025 Disinfection Residual – Monitoring in the Distribution System								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	Jan-Dec 2025	ppm	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	1.02	0.92-1.07	No	Water additive used to control microbes

2025 Microbiological Contaminants – Monthly Monitoring in Distribution System								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range	Year	Violation Yes/No
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	No
E.coli in the system+samples	See note [1]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	No
Fecal Indicator – E. coli at the source + samples	TT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	No

Radionuclides – Monitored at the Plant Finished Tap in 2014								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Level Detected	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Combined Radium 226 & 228	5/13/14	pCi/L	0	5	0.864/-0.55	no	Erosion of natural deposits	

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. Below is the report of unregulated contaminants detected during quarterly sampling and analysis performed during 2015.

Unregulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Use or Environmental Source
Strontium	2015	ppb	101.58	95.7 – 107.5	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	.28	0.0 – 0.5	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst
Chromium-6	2015	ppb	.15	0.10 – 0.20	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	2015	ppb	.23	0.0 – 0.4	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys

2025 Key to Detected Contaminant Table		
Symbol	Abbreviation for	Definition / Explanation
>	Greater than	
°C	Celsius	A scale of temp in which H ₂ O freezes @ 0 and boils @ 100 under standard conditions
AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
Umhos	Micromhos	Measure of electrical conductance of water
HAA5	Halooacetic Acids	HAA5 is the total bromoacetic, chloroacetic, dibromoacetic, 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 the water system.
Level 2	Level 2 Assessment	A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation occurred and / or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average	The average of analytical results for samples @ 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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of contaminants in H ₂ O below which there is no known expected risk to health (allow a margin for safety)
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level	An MCL which involves a biological, chemical or physical characteristic of water that may adversely affect the taste, odor, color or appearance (aesthetics), which may thereby affect public confidence of the drinking water.
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	
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit	Measures the cloudiness of the 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 Annual Average	The average of analytical results for all samples during the previous four quarters.
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 total.

This report can also be found at <http://www.wbtownship.org>