DEARBORN

2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWS ID: 01730

2024 Water Quality Report for Dearborn, MI

Water Supply Serial Number: PWSSN/WSSN 01730

ABOUT OUR WATER

This report covers the drinking water quality for Dearborn, MI. for the 2024 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2024. 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.

WHERE OUR WATER COMES FROM

Your water comes from both the Springwells Treatment Planted located on Warren Ave. and from the Southwest Treatment Plant located in Allen Park. We are connected to these plants by large transmission mains that range from 24” to 72” in diameter and assure us an adequate supply of filtered water throughout the year.

WE PROTECT THE SOURCE

Drinking water quality is important to our community and the region. The City of Dearborn and Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) arc 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, GLWA consistently delivers safe drinking Water to our community. The City of Dearborn 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 the City of Dearborn 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.

CONTAMINANTS AND THEIR PRESENCE IN WATER

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).

VULNERABILITY OF SUB-POPULATIONS

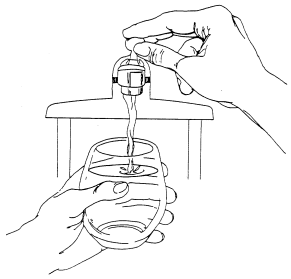
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants 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).

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

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 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.
- **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.

Sampling and Testing

We take more than 96 samples across our water system per month. We're looking for bacteria, metals, and chemicals to make sure the water you receive continues to be safe to drink.

Bacteria

We look for bacteria regularly, as required by law, and there are 24 locations within the water system where we take samples for analysis. More thorough testing, evaluation, and action is required if bacteria is found in even a small percentage of tests.

Disinfection by-products (Trihalomethane (TTHM) or Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

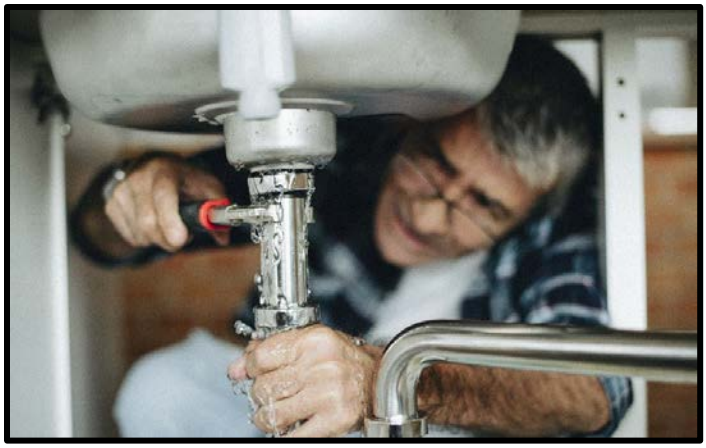
Four times per year we look for byproducts of the disinfection process. When chlorine, the disinfectant we use to protect against the water of bacteria and viruses, starts to break down in the water, it can form new compounds. These compounds, trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acid (HAA5), have been known to cause cancer at high levels. The legal limit for drinking water is 80 parts per billion and 60 parts per billion respectively. We test for these compounds at four different locations in the water system. More information can be found on page 10.

Lead and Copper

In 2023 we took 100 water samples from 50 different homes in our system to test them for lead and copper. More information about lead and copper can be found on page 6 & 7.

Information about 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. The City of Dearborn 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 Hotline1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

YOUR ROLE IN WATER QUALITY



CHECK YOUR HOME OR BUSINESS' PLUMBING FOR LEAD AND COPPER

We work hard to provide high quality water when it arrives on your property. Once the water we provide passes through the meter on your property however, it is exposed to a whole new environment in your home that we have no control over. **But you do!**

Some of the things that can change the water quality on your property include your plumbing and pipe material, how long you go without running the water, and whether or how you connect outdoor hoses to your home's water supply. 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. City of Dearborn is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Dearborn Water Quality at (313) 943-4468. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead (opens in a new window).

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. *Ortho*-phosphates 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 City of Dearborn 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.

RUN WATER AFTER VACATION

Another factor that affects water quality in your home is how "stale" the water is. When you leave your home or business for a long time, as you may when you take a vacation, the water in the pipes and plumbing doesn't move. When water has been sitting in the pipes for days, bacteria can grow, and if you have lead or copper plumbing, those metals can start to seep into the water. The best thing to do when you get back from being away after a long time is to run the water on full blast for 30 seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. And always use cold water for cooking, to draw in fresh water from the outside.

LOOK OUT FOR SPECIAL POPULATIONS

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).

SAFELY CONNECT OUTDOOR HOSES

A third factor that can influence water quality in your home are connections to your water outside your home. The outdoor spigot connection to a hose provides a potential way for pollutants to enter your plumbing. If you use the hose to spray chemicals on your yard by connecting the nozzle to a spray bottle, or if you have a sprinkler system connected, there is the potential for chemicals from the bottle or the lawn to be accidentally sucked back into your internal plumbing. To prevent this from happening, Michigan plumbing code requires that you have an anti-frost hose connection vacuum breaker (ASSE #1011 or 1019 Approved) device installed to prevent that from happening.

LAWN IRRIGATION

The hours between 12 a.m. and 5 a.m. do not count when GLWA calculates our peak usage rate for water, which affects water costs significantly. Because of this, we are asking those that have automatic lawn irrigation systems to consider setting the timer to start and end during off-peak hours.

Make sure your lawn irrigation assembly is in working condition and is tested by a licensed plumber certified in backflow testing.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Basic Information about Lead In Drinking Water

How to Read Drinking Water Quality Reports

American Water Works Association (AWWA)

Water Environment Federation

The Safe Drinking Water Act

Michigan Dept of Health and Human Services

National Water Information System

Ground Water and Drinking Water

WATER QUALITY DATA

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2024. 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 the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

COMMUNITIES RECEIVING WATER FROM THE SOUTHWEST WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND COMMUNITIES SERVED BY SPRINGWELLS WATER PLANT

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).

2024 Disinfection By-Products

Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Monitoring in the Distribution System

Total Trihalomethanes[1] (TTHM)	
Test Date	2024
Unit	ppb
Health Goal (MCLG)	n/a ppb
Allowed Level (MCL)	80 ppb
Highest Level LRAA	72 ppb
Range of Quarterly Results	22.5 - 46.25 ppb
Violation	No
By-product of drinking water chlorination	DW

Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	
Test Date	2024
Unit	ppb
Health Goal (MCLG)	n/a ppb
Allowed Level (MCL)	60 ppb
Highest Level LRAA	25 ppb
Range of Quarterly Results	11.55 - 16.9 ppb
Violation	No
By-product of drinking water chlorination	DW

City of Dearborn Lead Service Lines

Estimated Number of Service Connections by Service Line Material					
A service line includes any section of pipe from the water main to the building plumbing at the first shut-off valve inside the building, or 18 inches inside the building, whichever is shorter.					
Number of Known Lead Services Lines	Unknown			Total Number of Service Lines in Our Supply	Total Number of Lead Service Lines Replaced Since 2019
	Likely Contains Lead	Likely Does NOT Contain Lead	Material(s) Unknown		
6932	0	0	1219	32,733	1,766

Lead Lead and Copper Monitoring at the Customer's Tap in 2024	
Unit	ppb
Year Sampled	2024
Health Goal (MCLG)	0 ppb
Action Level (AL)	15 ppb
90th Percentile	13 ppb
Range of Individual Samples Results	0 – 147.8
Number of Samples over AL	4
Lead services lines, corrosion of household, plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits.	DW
Violation	**No**

Copper Lead and Copper Monitoring at the Customer's Tap in 2024	
Unit	ppm
Year Sampled	2024
Health Goal (MCLG)	1.3 ppm
Action Level (AL)	1.3 ppm
90th Percentile	0.3352 ppm
Range of Individual Samples Results	0.0 – 1.6403
Number of Samples over AL	1
Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	DW
Violation	**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.

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."

For more information on Dearborn's Lead & Copper Service Lines visit our website at www.dearborn.gov or scan this QR code to be taken directly to the Lead & Copper Service Lines page.

LSL WEB

WEB APPT

Use this QR code to schedule an appointment to have your Service Line identified by the Water Quality Team.

To view current and past copies of the Water Quality Report scan this QR code.

CCR

Additional Lead Information

Sources of Lead

Health Effects

Risk Reduction

Fact Sheet

Pregnant & Nursing

Spices & Cosmetics

Serve Up a Healthier Future

Know the Facts

VIDEO'S

Lead Line Replacement & Sampling

Flushing your Homes Plumbing

معلومات إضافية عن الرصاص

مصادر الرصاص

التأثيرات الصحية

تقليل المخاطر

حقائق

الحامل والمرضعة

التوابل ومستحضرات التجميل

خدمة مستقبل أكثر صحة

اعرف الحقائق

Información adicional sobre el plomo

Fuentes de plomo

Efectos en la salud

Reducción de Riesgo

Hechos

Embarazada y Lactante

Especias y Cosméticos

Conozca Los Hechos

2024 Southwest Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

Samples were taken in 2024 unless noted otherwise.

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	2/13/2024	ppm	4	4	**0.66**	**n/a**	**no**	Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	2/13/2024	ppm	10	10	**0.31**	**n/a**	**no**	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

2024 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	2024	ppm	4	4	**0.70**	**0.52 - 0.80 ppm**	**no**	Water additive used to control microbes.

2024 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
0.1 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			

2024 Special Monitoring

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Source of Contaminant
Sodium	2-13-2024	ppm	n/a	n/a	**5.2**	Erosion of natural deposits

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

These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2024 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.

2024 Springwells Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

Samples were taken in 2024 unless noted otherwise.

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	2-13-2024	ppm	4	4	**0.49**	**n/a**	**no**	Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	2-13-2024	ppm	10	10	**0.31**	**n/a**	**no**	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

2024 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
Chlorine Residual	2024	ppm	4	4	**0.74**	**0.63 – 0.76 ppm**	**no**	Water additive used to control microbes.

2024 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
0.13 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			
Summary of Violation: Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) did not monitor individual filter turbidity for five hours on September 2, 2024, due to an interruption of power at the GLWA Springwells Water Treatment Plant. The issue was resolved.			

2024 Special Monitoring

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Source of Contaminant
Sodium	2-13-2024	ppm	**n/a**	**n/a**	**5.2**	Erosion of natural deposits

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

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

Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) is required to notify water users of any unresolved significant deficiencies identified by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, Drinking Water and Environment Health Division (EGLE). Below is the status of significant deficiencies in the GLWA water system identified by EGLE:

Date Identified by EGLE	Description	Compliance Agreement Deadline	Status
08-02-2022	Improper rapid mixing and coagulant feed location at the Southwest water plant	12-31-2027	Contractor is in place and the work has been initiated.
08-02-2022	Inoperable flocculation equipment at the Southwest water plant	07-31-2031	Review stage of procurement process.
05-25-2022	Inoperable rapid mixing equipment at the Springwells 1930's water plant	12-31-2023	Completed in December 2023.
05-25-2022	Inoperable flocculation equipment at the Springwells 1958 water plant	11-11-2027	Phase I construction is completed as of December 2024. Phase II scheduled to begin at the fall of 2025.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed}, and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Dearborn 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 an 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 The City of Dearborn Water Quality office at (313) 943-4468 for available resources. 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/.

"There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems."

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

2024 Southwest Tap Water Mineral Analysis

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.	Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Turbidity	N.T.U.	1.50	0.05	**0.27**	Phosphorus	mg/L	0.61	0.38	**0.47**
Total Solids	mg/L	158	125	**140**	Free Corbon Dioxide	mg/L	18.1	6.6	**9.6**
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	153	101	**126**	Total Hardness	mg/L	114	90	**102**
Aluminum	mg/L	0.118	0.023	**0.054**	Total Alkalinity	mg/L	76	64	**70**
Iron	mg/L	0.4	0.2	**0.2**	Carbonate Alkalinity	mg/L	10	0	**1**
Copper	mg/L	0.032	ND	**0.004**	Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity	mg/L	76	46	**68**
Magnesium	mg/L	8.2	7.5	**7.8**	Non-Carbonate Hardness	mg/L	48	18	**32**
Calcium	mg/L	29.3	23.3	**27.2**	Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	8.7	ND	**4.2**
Sodium	mg/L	6.1	0.5	**4.6**	Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	16.9	8.4	**11.4**
Potassium	mg/L	1.2	1.0	**1.1**	Nitrite Nitrogen	mg/L	ND	ND	**0.0**
Manganese	mg/L	0.005	ND	**0.001**	Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/L	0.48	0.17	**0.29**
Lead	mg/L	ND	ND	**0.000**	Fluoride	mg/L	0.82	0.39	**0.68**
Zinc	mg/L	0.002	ND	**0.000**	pH		7.34	6.85	**7.17**
Silica	mg/L	3.6	1.5	**2.2**	Specific Conductance @ 25 °C	µmhos	231	151	**199**
Sulfate	mg/L	38.3	24.1	**30.5**	Temperature	°C	22.6	2.9	**13.5**
Chloride	mg/L	12.2	8.8	**10.4**					

2024 Springwells Tap Water Mineral Analysis

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.	Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Turbidity	N.T.U.	0.78	0.03	**0.13**	Phosphorus	mg/L	0.81	0.35	**0.52**
Total Solids	mg/L	148	126	**136**	Free Corbon Dioxide	mg/L	13.6	6.2	**10.3**
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	150	92	**120**	Total Hardness	mg/L	110	88	**101**
Aluminum	mg/L	0.088	0.020	**0.037**	Total Alkalinity	mg/L	82	66	**73**
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.2	**0.2**	Carbonate Alkalinity	mg/L	9	0	**1**
Copper	mg/L	0.002	ND	**0.001**	Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity	mg/L	82	56	**71**
Magnesium	mg/L	8.6	6.7	**7.8**	Non-Carbonate Hardness	mg/L	36	12	**28**
Calcium	mg/L	29.8	25.6	**27.4**	Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	8.3	ND	**4.2**
Sodium	mg/L	8.9	0.5	**4.8**	Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	14.3	6.7	**10.5**
Potassium	mg/L	1.2	0.9	**1.1**	Nitrite Nitrogen	mg/L	ND	ND	**0.0**
Manganese	mg/L	ND	ND	**0.000**	Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/L	0.40	0.17	**0.27**
Lead	mg/L	ND	ND	**0.000**	Fluoride	mg/L	0.65	0.43	**0.54**
Zinc	mg/L	0.002	ND	**0.000**	pH		7.39	7.02	**7.15**
Silica	mg/L	3.7	1.7	**2.3**	Specific Conductance @ 25 °C	µmhos	233	147	**200**
Sulfate	mg/L	35.9	24.8	**28.8**	Temperature	°C	23.2	1.9	**13.7**
Chloride	mg/L	13.2	9.9	**11.1**					

Additional Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps the U.S. EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether regulation of those contaminants is needed.

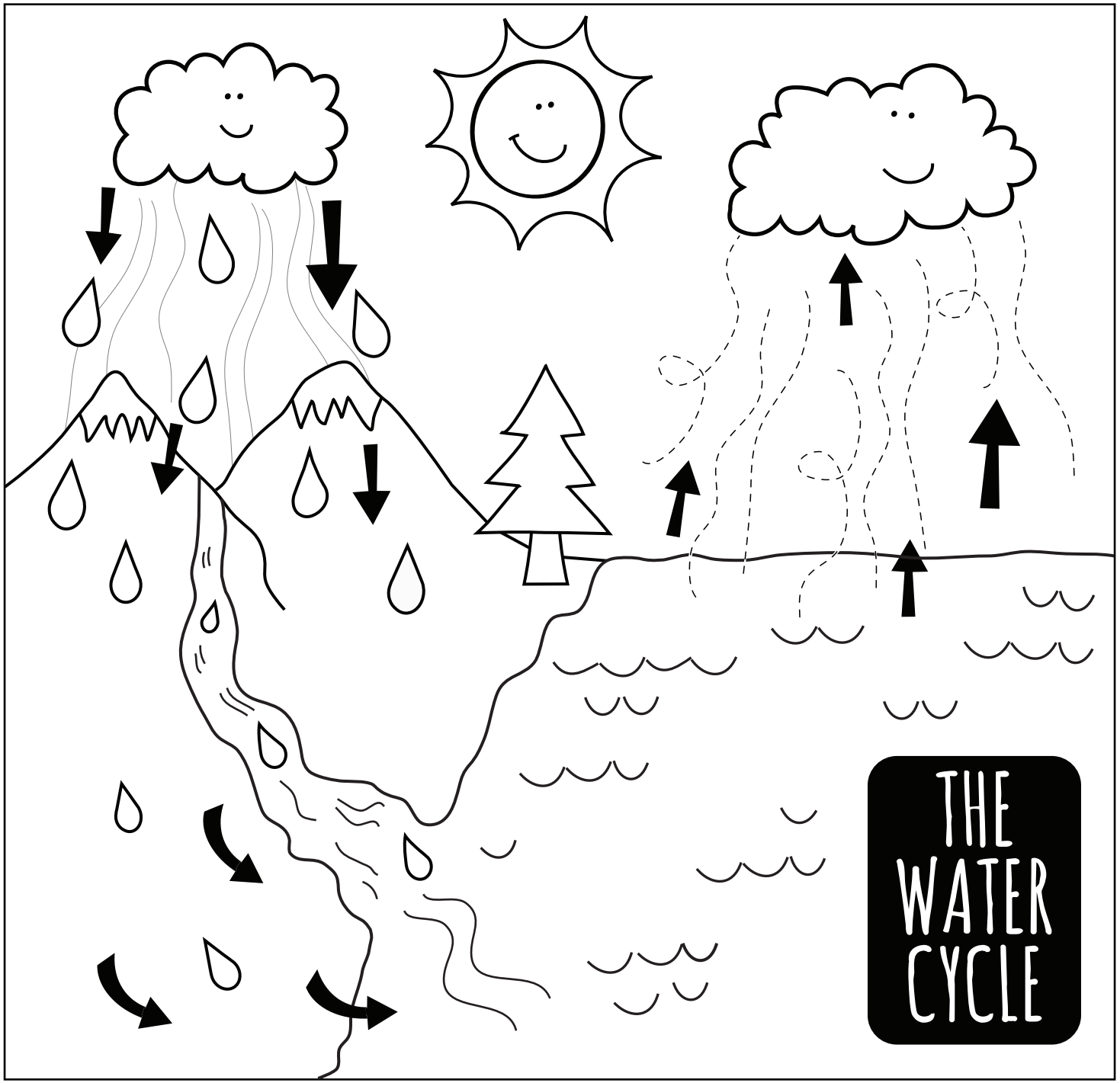
UCMR 5 - Interconnection (Springwells WTP)

Analyte	MRL (µg/L)	Result (µg/L) 8/13/24 Sample Date	Result (µg/L) 11/21/24 Sample Date	Comments
lithium	< 9	<4.5	<4.5	
PFTrDA	< 0.0070	<0.0009	<0.0010	
PFTDA	< 0.0080	<0.0009	<0.0010	
NEtFOSAA	< 0.0050	<0.0009	<0.0010	
NMeFOSAA	< 0.0060	<0.0009	<0.0010	
PFOA	< 0.0040	<0.0009	<0.0010	
PFOS	< 0.0040	<0.0013	<0.0012	
PFHxA	< 0.0030	<0.0009	<0.0010	
PFHpA	< 0.0030	<0.0009	<0.0010	
PFNA	< 0.0040	<0.0009	<0.0010	
PFDA	< 0.0030	<0.0009	<0.0010	
PFUnA	< 0.0020	<0.0009	<0.0010	
PFDoA	< 0.0030	<0.0009	<0.0010	
PFBS	< 0.0030	<0.0009	<0.0010	
PFHxS	< 0.0030	<0.0009	<0.0010	
HFPO-DA	< 0.0050	<0.0009	<0.0010	
ADONA	< 0.0030	<0.0009	<0.0010	
PFBA	< 0.0050	<0.0011	<0.0012	
PFHpS	< 0.0030	<0.0009	<0.0010	
PFPeA	< 0.0030	<0.0009	<0.0010	
PFPeS	< 0.0040	<0.0009	<0.0010	
8:2 FTS	< 0.0050	<0.0009	<0.0010	
9Cl-PF3ONS	< 0.0020	<0.0009	<0.0010	
11Cl-PF3OUdS	< 0.0050	<0.0009	<0.0010	
6:2 FTS	< 0.0050	<0.0009	<0.0010	
4:2 FTS	< 0.0030	<0.0009	<0.0010	
NFDHA	< 0.0200	<0.0009	<0.0010	
PFEESA	< 0.0030	<0.0009	<0.0010	
PFMOPrA	< 0.0040	<0.0009	<0.0010	
PFMOBA	< 0.0030	<0.0009	<0.0010	

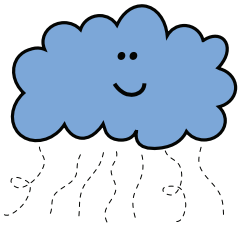
Key to the Detected Contaminants Table

Symbol	Abbreviation	Definition/Explanation
>	Greater than	
°C	Celsius	A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 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.
HAA5	Haloacetic Acids	HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, di-bromoacetic, 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 our system.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average	The average of analytical results for samples at 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. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow a margin of safety.
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.
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 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 Annual Average	The average of all analytical results for all samples during the previous four quarters.
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level	
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

DRINKING WATER WEEK



Water Vapor

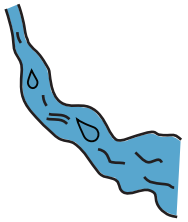


Water vapor is invisible in the air

Water Ice

Water freezes into ice and snow on mountains

Water Liquid



Water liquid can be found in rivers, oceans, and lakes

Stay Informed About Your Water

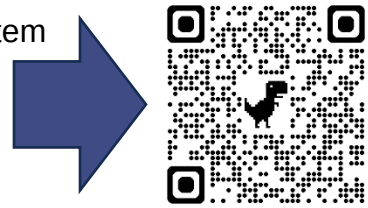
Monthly Board Meetings

The GLWA Board of Water Commissioners meets each month. There are also hearings and meetings open to the public. To confirm dates and times, or for information on other activities of the department, please contact GLWA Public Affairs Group at (313) 964-9491.

For information on when the Dearborn City Council meets, please contact the Council Office at (313) 943-2025. We welcome your comments and questions about this report.
Contact Sharon Stanek at (313) 943-2308.

Projects and Rates

Infrastructure projects and our rates go hand in hand. We can't keep the system in top shape without your help, so we want you to be as informed as possible about what we need and why. Check out our website at www.dearborn.gov to learn about projects and ways you can have input to them.



Other Monitoring

In addition to required testing, 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, contact the GLWA Water Quality Division at (313) 926-8102.

In Closing

The City of Dearborn and the Great Lakes Water Authority 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.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات هامة حول مياه الشرب الخاصة بك. اطلب من أحد أن يترجمها لك، أو تحدث مع شخص يفهمه

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Solicite que alguien se lo traduzca o hable con alguien que lo entienda.