



INKSTER MICHIGAN 2022

CONSUMER ANNUAL REPORT ON WATER QUALITY

In Compliance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Acts Amendments, the City of Inkster Department of Public Service is providing its customers with the 2022 annual report on water quality. This report explains where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State Standards.



Our constant goal is to provide you with safe and dependable supply
of drinking water



June 2023

Dear Resident:

The City of Inkster and the Department of Public Services, in compliance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments is providing its customers with the 2022 Annual Report on Water Quality. This report explains where your water comes from and how it compares to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State Standards.

I am pleased to inform you that the water supplied to our city meets all Federal and State Standards for water quality and safety.

Unfortunately, routine water testing at residences throughout Inkster's water system indicates the presence of lead in excess of the Action Level determined by the State of Michigan. The Action Level requires the City to preform additional testing at residences, determine customers that may potentially have lead services and notify all residents and business owners of the impacts lead may have on health. All residents and business owners have been notified of possible lead in their drinking water and water filters have been provided to all residents that requested them.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the Action Level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficit in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink lead in water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Please take a moment and read the Report and let me assure you that the City of Inkster is working hard to make sure you receive the highest quality of water service. If you have any questions regarding this Information, you may contact the Department of Public Service at (313) 563-9774.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Patrick Wimberly", is written over a faint, light blue circular stamp or watermark.

Patrick Wimberly Mayor, City of Inkster

CITY OF INKSTER
Department of Public Service
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(315) 563-9774
(313) 274-5774 - Fax
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Annual Consumer Report on Water Quality

Drinking water quality is important to our community and the region. The City of Inkster 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. The City of Inkster 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 Inkster 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.

The City of Inkster operates and maintains its water supply system. Title XIV of the United States Public Service Act (Chapter 373.88 Stat 1660), popularly known as The Safe Drinking Water Act, and the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act (1976 PA 399, amended to 1998 PA 56) require a water supplier to provide to its customers Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR). This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect your water sources.

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is SAFE and meets Federal and State requirements however, routine testing of water samples at customer locations detected lead at levels in excess of the Action Level (AL) determined by the State of Michigan. The City is working closely with the State to meet all necessary requirements. All customers were informed of the lead AL. the main source of lead in drinking water stems from lead service lines and corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures. Water filters have been distributed to customers that requested them and all customers will continue to be updated on the status of efforts to reduce and eliminate lead in drinking water. Currently, Our water supply has 207 lead service lines, 575 service lines of unknown material but likely to be lead, and 1300 service lines of unknown material out of a total of 8580 service lines.

If you have questions about this report or concerns about water quality, please contact Jerome Bivins Director of Public Services at (313) 563-9774. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. Commercial customers, please post this report in a conspicuous location. Public Participation on the City water quality and your water utility may be made at any City Council meeting. City Council meetings are the first and third Monday of each month and are scheduled at 7:00 p.m. at the City of Inkster, City Hall, 26215 Trowbridge Road.

Sources of Drinking Water

Your source water comes from the Detroit River, situated within the Lake St. Clair, Clinton River, Detroit River, Rouge River, Ecorse River, 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 potential contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very low" to "very high" based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry, and contaminant

sources. The susceptibility of our Detroit River source water intakes were determined to be highly susceptible to potential contamination. However, all four Detroit water treatment plants that use source water from Detroit River have historically provided satisfactory treatment of this source water to meet drinking water standards.

GLWA has initiated source-water protection activities that include chemical containment, spill response, and a mercury reduction program. GLWA participates in a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit discharge program and has an emergency response management plan. In 2016 the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy approved GLWA's Surface Water Intake Protection plan for the Belle Isle intake. The plan has seven elements that include: roles and duties of government unit 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 protection areas, public participation and public education activities. GLWA is in the process of updating the plans which should be completed by September 2021. If you would like more information about the Sources Water Assessment Report, please contact GLWA at (313)-962-8102.

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 at (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 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink. EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Key to the Detected Contaminants Table

Symbol	Abbreviation	Definition/Explanation
AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
°C	Celsius	A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions.
>	Greater than	
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.
µohms	Microohms	Measure of electrical conductance of water

2022 Springwells 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	0.60	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	0.54	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	1	0-6	0	Lead services lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	2022	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.0-0.2	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
Chlorine Residual	2022	ppm	4	4	0.67	0.61-0.73	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
(TTHM) Total Trihalomethanes	2022	ppb	n/a	80	27	14-34	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(HAA5) Haloacetic Acids	2022	ppb	n/a	60	9	5-8	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
0.25 NTU	100%		no	Soil Runoff

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	5.6	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.

About Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where these contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

2022 Springwells Tap Water Mineral Analysis

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.	Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Turbidity	NTU	0.08	0.02	0.04	Phosphorus	ppm	0.87	0.42	0.53
Total Solids	ppm	166	114	141	Free Carbon Dioxide	ppm	13.6	6.5	10.1
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	169	105	134	Total Hardness	ppm	112	76	92
Aluminum	ppm	0.071	0.014	0.030	Total Alkalinity	ppm	86	70	75
Iron	ppm	0.5	0.2	0.3	Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	ND	ND	ND
Copper	ppm	0.002	ND	0.000	Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	86	70	75
Magnesium	ppm	8.5	7.3	7.7	Non-Carbonate Hardness	ppm	42	2	17
Calcium	ppm	28.0	24.9	26.2	Chemical Oxygen Demand	ppm	12.0	ND	3.9
Sodium	ppm	7.1	4.9	5.3	Dissolved Oxygen	ppm	16.5	3.4	11.2
Potassium	ppm	1.1	0.9	1.0	Nitrite Nitrogen	ppm	ND	ND	ND
Manganese	ppm	0.001	ND	0.000	Nitrate Nitrogen	ppm	0.55	0.26	0.36
Lead	ppm	0.001	ND	0.000	Fluoride	ppm	0.77	0.51	0.58
Zinc	ppm	0.004	ND	0.001	pH		7.33	7.06	7.18
Silica	ppm	2.7	1.6	2.1	Specific Conductance @ 25 °C	µmhos	238	166	215
Sulfate	ppm	32.1	21.7	27.5	Temperature	°C	23.9	2.0	13.0
Chloride	ppm	15.0	8.3	10.7					

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	1	0-6	0	Lead services lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	2022	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.0-0.2	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	27	14-34	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	ppb	n/a	60	9	5-8	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.

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Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where these contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

2022 Southwest Tap Water Mineral Analysis

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.	Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Turbidity	NTU	0.23	0.02	0.09	Phosphorus	ppm	0.57	0.33	0.45
Total Solids	ppm	183	110	145	Free Carbon Dioxide	ppm	10.1	1.0	7.6
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	166	114	139	Total Hardness	ppm	102	66	94
Aluminum	ppm	0.092	0.020	0.045	Total Alkalinity	ppm	90	70	80
Iron	ppm	0.5	0.2	0.3	Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	ND	ND	ND
Copper	ppm	0.001	ND	0.000	Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	90	69	79
Magnesium	ppm	8.3	7.4	7.8	Non-Carbonate Hardness	ppm	26	ND	16
Calcium	ppm	30.2	25.2	26.8	Chemical Oxygen Demand	ppm	8.1	ND	3.6
Sodium	ppm	8.1	5.0	5.9	Dissolved Oxygen	ppm	16.0	7.5	10.9
Potassium	ppm	1.3	0.9	1.1	Nitrite Nitrogen	ppm	ND	ND	ND
Manganese	ppm	0.001	ND	0.000	Nitrate Nitrogen	ppm	0.82	0.21	0.43
Lead	ppm	0.001	ND	0.000	Fluoride	ppm	0.72	0.53	0.64
Zinc	ppm	0.003	ND	0.001	pH		8.16	7.20	7.37
Silica	ppm	2.5	1.4	2.0	Specific Conductance @ 25 °C	µmhos	260	179	216
Sulfate	ppm	33.9	20.2	27.4	Temperature	°C	22.9	0.9	11.8
Chloride	ppm	18.7	9.4	11.7					

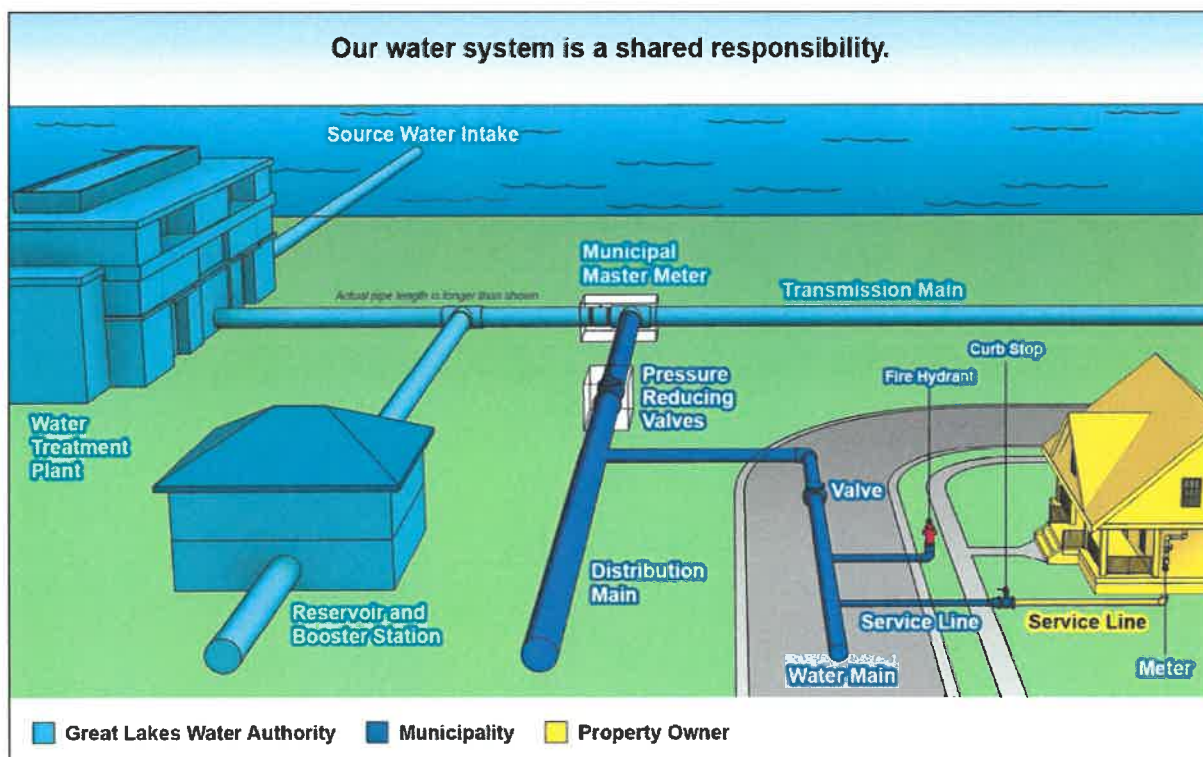
"INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD"

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. City of Inkster 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>

Vulnerability of Some Populations to Contaminants in Drinking Water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HN/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. EPAS/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Information About Lead and Copper



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. City of Inkster is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline . (800-426-4791) or at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information>

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 City of Inkster 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.

Water System Facts

- Millions of gallons of drinking water are delivered per day to City customers
- 110 miles of City-owned piping deliver the drinking water
- The average person in the United States uses 80 to 100 gallons of water each day
- One leaking toilet can waste up to 200 gallons of water per day
- A leak as little as 1/16" of an inch can waste over 800 gallons of water per day

City of Inkster Water and Sewer Rates

New rates are currently being reviewed by Council and have not been approved at the date of this CCR.

Billing Item	Current Rates	New Rates as of 7/1/2023
Water Consumption Rate (\$/unit of consumption)	\$5.64	
Sewer Consumption Rate (\$/unit of consumption)	\$14.42	
Total Consumption Rate (\$/unit of consumption)	\$20.06	

1 unit of water equals 100 cubic feet (784 gallons)

The City of Inkster 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.

City Officials

Patrick Wimberly

George Williams

La'Gina Washington

Sandra K. Watley

Steven Chisholm

Kim Howard – Mayor Pro-Tem

Dennard Shaw

Council

Mayor

District 1

District 2

District 3

District 4

District 5

District 6



City of Inkster
Department of Public Services
26900 Princeton Ave
Inkster, MI 48141
313-563-9774

Departments

Verna Chapman

City Clerk

Jerome Bivins

*Public Services
Director*

Water/Sewer Division Contact
Numbers (313) 563-9774

After Hours Emergency Contact
Number (313) 563-9869

Source: Water Quality Work Group.
This messaging was developed collaboratively between GLWA audits wholesale water customers as part of the GLWA Customer Outreach effort in 2016.

