Inkster

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INKSTER MICHIGAN 2020
CONSUMER ANNUAL REPORT ON WATER QUALITY

In compliance with the Federal Safe Drinking Waters Act Amendments, the City of Inkster Department of Public Services is providing its customers with the 2020 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 a safe and dependable supply of water

June 2021

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 2020 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,

Patrick Wimberly
Mayor, City of Inkster

CITY OF INKSTER

Department of Public Service
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(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 the water supply system and is committed to delivering safe and high-quality water to its customers. 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 an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect your water sources.

We are pleased to report that the drinking water delivered and distributed to our customers 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 waster stems from lead services 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.

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

2020 Southwest Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

2020 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	3-10-2020	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	3-10-2020	ppm	10	10	**0.61**	**n/a**	**no**	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	5-16-2017	ppm	2	2	**0.01**	**n/a**	**no**	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

2020 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	2020	ppm	4	4	**0.62**	**0.49-0.72**	**no**	Water additive used to control microbes

2020 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	2020	ppb	n/a	80	**29 ppb**	**16-34 ppb**	**no**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(HAA5) Haloacetic Acids	2020	ppb	n/a	60	**10 ppb**	**6-10 ppb**	**no**	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2020 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 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.			

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

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

Lead and Copper Monitoring at the Customer's Tap in 2020									
Regulated Contaminant	**Test Date**	**Unit**	**Health Goal MCLG**	**Action Level AL**	**90th Percentile Value***	**Number of Samples Over AL**	**Range of Individual Samples Results**	**Violation**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Lead 2nd round	2020 July-Dec	ppb	0	15	**18 ppb**	**8**	**0-78 ppb**	**no**	Lead services lines, corrosion of household, plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits"
Copper 2nd round	2020 July-Dec	ppm	1.3	1.3	**0.1 ppm**	**0**	**0-0.8 ppm**	**no**	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
* 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.									

2020 Special Monitoring						
Contaminant	**Test Date**	**Unit**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Source of Contaminant**
Sodium	3-10-2020	ppm	n/a	n/a	**6.81**	Erosion of natural deposits

These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2020 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. All of 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.

2020 Southwest Mineral Analysis

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Turbidity	NTU	0.50	0.04	**0.17**
Total Solids	ppm	167	46	**142**
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	162	89	**127**
Aluminum	ppm	0.172	0.022	**0.072**
Iron	ppm	0.183	ND	**0.114**
Copper	ppm	ND	ND	**ND**
Magnesium	ppm	8.36	6.88	**7.54**
Calcium	ppm	34.8	24.6	**28.4**
Sodium	ppm	7.78	4.51	**5.35**
Potassium	ppm	1.31	0.93	**1.04**
Manganese	ppm	ND	ND	**ND**
Lead	ppm	ND	ND	**ND**
Zinc	ppm	ND	ND	**ND**
Silica	ppm	2.7	1.6	**2.0**
Sulfate	ppm	37.5	19.7	**26.1**

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Chloride	ppm	13.9	8.3	**9.6**
Phosphorus	ppm	1.24	0.12	**0.48**
Free Carbon Dioxide	ppm	16.7	6.0	**8.6**
Total Hardness	ppm	118	95	**104**
Total Alkalinity	ppm	78	66	**73**
Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	ND	ND	**ND**
Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	78	66	**73**
Non-Carbonate Hardness	ppm	40	25	**31**
Chemical Oxygen Demand	ppm	6.0	ND	**2.7**
Dissolved Oxygen	ppm	12.6	7.8	**10.3**
Nitrite Nitrogen	ppm	ND	ND	**ND**
Fluoride	ppm	0.76	0.56	**0.68**
pH		7.39	6.97	**7.25**
Specific Conductance @ 25 °C.	µohms	274	213	**231**
Temperature	°C	24.1	1.8	**12.6**

2020 Springwells Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

2020 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	3-10-2020	ppm	4	4	**0.63**	**n/a**	**no**	Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	3-10-2020	ppm	10	10	**0.37**	**n/a**	**no**	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	5-16-2017	ppm	2	2	**0.01**	**n/a**	**no**	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

2020 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	2020	ppm	4	4	**0.70**	**0.60-0.79**	**no**	Water additive used to control microbes

2020 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	2020	ppb	n/a	80	**29**	**16-29**	**no**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(HAA5) Haloacetic Acids	2020	ppb	n/a	60	**10**	**6-10**	**no**	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2020 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**
0.21 NTU	**100%**	**no**	Soil Runoff
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.			

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

Lead and Copper Monitoring at the Customer's Tap in 2020									
Regulated Contaminant	**Test Date**	**Unit**	**Health Goal MCLG**	**Action Level AL**	**90th Percentile Value***	**Number of Samples Over AL**	**Range of Individual Samples Results**	**Year Sampled**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Lead	2020	ppb	0	15	**11**	**4**	**0-31**	**Jan-Jun 2020**	Lead services lines, corrosion of household, plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits"
Copper	2020	ppm	1.3	1.3	**0.2**	**0**	**0-0.3**	**Jan-Jun 2020**	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	2020	ppb	0	15	**18**	**8**	**0-78**	**Jul-Dec 2020**	Lead services lines, corrosion of household, plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits"
Copper	2020	ppm	1.3	1.3	**0.1**	**0**	**0-0.8**	**Jul-Dec 2020**	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
* 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.									

2020 Special Monitoring						
Contaminant	**Test Date**	**Unit**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Source of Contaminant**
Sodium	**3-10-2020**	ppm	n/a	n/a	**5.37**	Erosion of natural deposits

These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2020 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. All of 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.

2020 Springwells Mineral Analysis

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Turbidity	NTU	0.19	0.03	**0.08**
Total Solids	ppm	165	76	**136**
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	140	98	**121**
Aluminum	ppm	0.106	0.014	**0.045**
Iron	ppm	0.177	ND	**0.110**
Copper	ppm	0.008	ND	**0.001**
Magnesium	ppm	7.82	5.93	**7.32**
Calcium	ppm	31.2	23.5	**27.3**
Sodium	ppm	5.94	4.51	**5.01**
Potassium	ppm	1.06	0.89	**0.98**
Manganese	ppm	ND	ND	**ND**
Lead	ppm	ND	ND	**ND**
Zinc	ppm	ND	ND	**ND**
Silica	ppm	2.4	ND	**1.8**
Sulfate	ppm	31.8	21.9	**25.9**

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Chloride	ppm	11.6	8.5	**9.8**
Phosphorus	ppm	1.17	0.16	**0.53**
Free Carbon Dioxide	ppm	10.4	5.7	**7.4**
Total Hardness	ppm	108	98	**102**
Total Alkalinity	ppm	74	66	**70**
Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	ND	ND	**ND**
Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	74	66	**70**
Non-Carbonate Hardness	ppm	39	26	**32**
Chemical Oxygen Demand	ppm	13.5	ND	**2.8**
Dissolved Oxygen	ppm	13.8	8.8	**11.1**
Nitrite Nitrogen	ppm	ND	ND	**ND**
Fluoride	ppm	0.77	0.49	**0.62**
pH		7.41	7.12	**7.29**
Specific Conductance @ 25 °C.	µohms	243	213	**224**
Temperature	°C	24.6	3.5	**13.4**

2020 GLWA Cryptosporidium – Giardia Statement:

GLWA voluntarily monitors our source water for the presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia In 2020. The presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia were detected in the source water at the Belle Isle Detroit River Intake serving Water Works Park, Springwells and the Northeast treatment plants. Cryptosporidium was detected once in March and Giardia once in April. All other samples monitored in 2020 were absent for the presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if these organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing sever, life threatening illness. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested for it to cause disease and may be passed through other means than drinking water. Surface water treatment systems like GLWA must provide treatment so that 99.9% Giardia is removed or inactivated.

Great Lakes Water Authority
Water Quality

DISTRIBUTION AND BRACKETING - BRACKETING POINTS FOR A TOWN
Town: INKSTER

Date Removed	Pt.	Location	Address
08/01/2007	**1**	**City Hall - Restroom**	**2121 Inkster Rd. @ S. River Park Dr.**
12/01/2013	A	Inkster Civic Center	27077 S. River Park
12/01/2013	B	Inkster Court Building	27331 S. River Park
12/01/2013	C	Police station	27301 S. River Parkway
07/30/2019	**2**	**Army Reserve - Restroom**	**3200 Beech Daly & New York**
12/01/2013	A	Larry's Tarp Shop	3452 Beech Daly
12/01/2013	B	Cold Saw Precision	2830 Beech Daly
01/01/1991	**3**	**Bello Restaurant & Pizzeria**	**Michigan, West of Beech-Daly**
02/01/1991	**4**	**Clark Gas Station**	**26266 Michigan @ Fairbrain**
02/01/1991	A	Danny's Supermarket	26430 Michigan Avenue
02/01/1991	B	Wearmaster Muffler	26248 Michigan Ave.
01/01/1991	**5**	**Danny's Supermarket**	**26430 Michigan Ave., NE Corner of John Daly & Michigan**
01/01/1991	**6**	**Advanced Nursing Center**	**2926 John Daly, SW corner of John Daly & Princeton**
	7	**City of Inkster Fire Station-Restroom**	**27717 Michigan Ave. 3x's/month**
	A	Thomson Tower	27727 Michigan Avenue
	B	O'Reilly Auto Parts	27565 Michigan Avenue
09/11/2013	**8**	**YWCA - Restroom**	**26279 Michigan Avenue**
12/01/2013	A	Early Bird Restaurant	26131 Michigan Ave.
12/01/2013	B	Rosenau Honda	26375 Michigan Ave.
12/01/2013	C	Danny's Supermarket	26430 Michigan Ave.
12/01/2013	**9**	**Gracie Cee Restaurant**	**26734 Michigan Ave.**

DISTRIBUTION AND BRACKETING - BRACKETING POINTS FOR A TOWN
Town: INKSTER

Date Removed	Pt.	Location	Address
12/01/2013	**9**	**Gracie Cee Restaurant**	**26734 Michigan Ave.**
12/01/2013	A	Inkster Cleaners	26756 Michigan Ave.
12/01/2013	B	Dairy Queen	26706 Michigan Ave
12/01/2013	**10**	**Plasteel Corporation**	**26970 Princeton Ave.**
12/01/2013	A	Peterson and Co.	27040 Princeton Ave.
12/01/2013	B	City of Inkster DPS Building	26900 Princeton Ave.
	11	**Michigan Department of Human Services-First aid room**	**26355 Michigan Avenue 3x's/month**
	A	YWCA of Western Wayne County	26429 Michigan Avenue
	B	Uncle Ken's Tires Unlimited	26248 Michigan Avenue
	12	**CVS Pharmacy-Utility sink**	**27365 Cherryhill Road 3x's/month**
	A	Walgreens	120 Inkster Road
	B	Family Dollar	27335 Cherry Hill Road
	13	**Chery Hill Square**	**213 Henry Ruff 3x's/month**
	A	New Millennium Drugs	30141 Cherry Hill
	B	Residential	424 Henry Ruff
	14	**Housing Commission**	**4500 Inkster Rd.3x's/month**
	A	Resdential	4416 Inkster
	B	Residential	4510 Inkster
	15	**Lemoyne Gardens**	**29999 Pine 3x's/month**
	A	Residential	29941 Pine St.
	B	Residential	30015 Pine Street
	16	**City Hall-Treasury restroom**	**26215 Trowbridge 3x's/month**

Great Lakes Water Authority
Water Quality

DISTRIBUTION AND BRACKETING - BRACKETING POINTS FOR A TOWN
Town: INKSTER

Date Removed	Pt.	Location	Address
	16	**City Hall-Treasury restroom**	**26215 Trowbridge 3x's/month**
	A	Quick Draw Tarpaulin Systems	26125 Trowbridge
	B	residential home	26316 Trowbridge
	17	**Canterbury Woods Office**	**572 Tobin 3x's/month**
	A	Residential	620 Tobin
	B	Residential	571 Tobin
	18	**Wayne County Parks-Rob (734)626-0931**	**2001 Inkster Rd. 3x's/month**
	A	Residential	1551 Inkster Rd.
	B	Twin Towers	2000 Inkster
	19	**DPS**	**26900 Princeton 3x/month**
	A	Precision company	26700 Princeton
	B	Residential	26945 Princeton
	20	**Wayne County Parks-WQ Parameters Only**	**2025 Middlebelt Back up**
	A	Residential	2050 Middlebelt
	B	Henry the VIII Strip Club	1715 Middlebelt

Total number of distribution Point numbers : 20

Total number of distribution Point numbers in Service : 11

Total number of Bracket Point numbers : 36

Total number of Bracket Point numbers in Service : 22

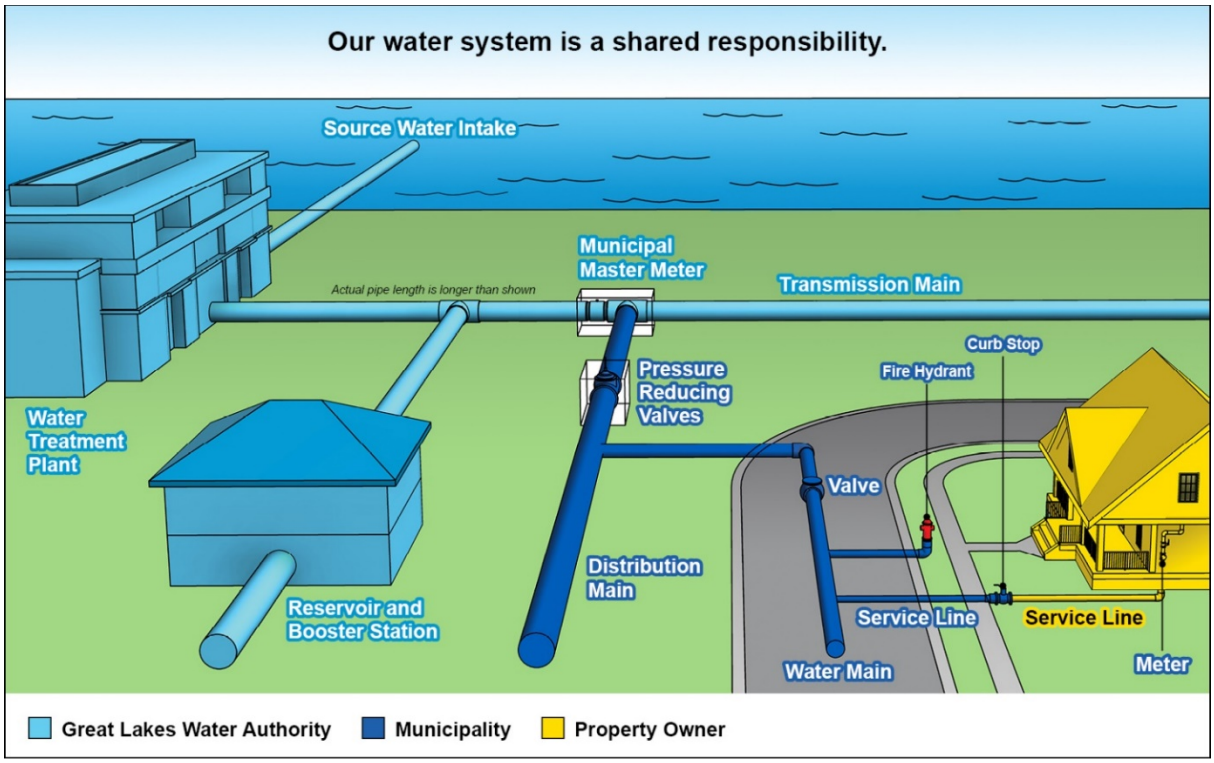
Vulnerability of Some Populations to Contaminants in Drinking Water

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 contaminates are available for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Testing for Total Coliform

During the past year we were required to conduct 360 Level 1 Assessments. 362 Level 1 Assessments were completed. Coliform and e. Coli were not detected, and no further action was required.

Information About Lead and Copper



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 2minutes before using writer 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.

We inadvertently left out the required lead health effects language in our 2019 water quality report. Please see the following information regarding 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.

Since 2019, the City of Inkster has been working to reduce lead levels in drinking water by educating customers, providing customers with water filters, replacing known lead service lines, and identifying the service line material for those that are unknown. Inkster will continue these efforts throughout 2021. Below is a table summarizing each round of sampling over the last two years.

	2019	**2020 (Jan-June)**	**2020 (July-Dec)**
Lead 90th percentile	17 ppb	11 ppb	18 ppb
Copper 90th percentile	0.1 ppm	0.2 ppb	0.1 ppm
# of sites over 15ppb	4 out of 30	4 out of 56	8 out of 62

During the January to June 2020 round of monitoring we failed to collect all required samples for lead and copper testing. We returned to compliance in December of 2020 after we successfully samples for lead and copper between July to December 2020

The State Michigan evaluates the compliance with the Action Level based on the 90th percentile of lead and copper results collected in each round of sampling. The lead 90th percentile for the City's water supply is 18 ppb. This exceeds the Action Level of 15 ppb. Because eight (8) sites were over the Action Level for lead. The Action Level is not a health-based standard, but is a level that triggers additional actions including, but not limited to, increased investigative sampling of the water quality and educational outreach to our customers. The health-based standard for lead in drinking water is 0 ppb; there is no safe level of lead in the blood.

Because water services that are composed of lead and/or galvanized pipe previously connected to lead services are suspected of being a source of lead in drinking water, the state is requiring the City to provide an inventory of all customer services. The inventory will help identify lead services and suspected lead services so they can be scheduled for replacement. In August of 2020 sixty-seven customer lead service pipes were replaced with copper pipe. An additional 67 pipes are scheduled to be replaced in August of 2021.

The inventory of lead water services is an on-going process. The City is using records and other documentation to identify customers with lead service lines, galvanized steel previously connected to lead, or service lines of unknown material. Field investigations to verify the service material of some of the unknown services will be conducted in the next two years. A complete inventory of all lead services in the system is due to the State of Michigan by 2025. The current inventory is shown in the table below.

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.						
Any Portion Contains Lead	Contains Galvanized Previously Connected to Lead*	Unknown			Contains neither Lead nor Galvanized Previously Connected to Lead	Total**
		Likely Contains Lead	Likely Does Not Contain Lead	Material(s) Unknown		
323	1	577	1547	1326	4806	8580

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 today.
- 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 effective with consumption as of July 1, 2021

Billing Item	**Current Rates**	**New Rates as of 7/1/2020**
Water Consumption Rate ($/unit of consumption)	$ 4.85	$ 5.41
Sewer Consumption Rate ($/unit of consumption)	$11.90	$12.87
Total Consumption Rate ($/unit of consumption)	$16.75	$18.28

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	*Council*
Patrick Wimberly	*Mayor*
George Williams	*District 1*
La'Gina Washington	*District 2*
Sandra K. Watley	*District 3*
Steven Chisholm	*District 3*
Kim Howard – Mayor Pro-Tem	*District 3*
Dennard Shaw	*District 3*

	Departments
Felicia Rutledge	*City Clerk*
Jerome Bivins	*Public Services Director*

Inkster
Discover. Grow. Unite.

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

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

After Hours Emergency Contact Num6er (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.