

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

Symbol	Abbreviation	Definition/Explanation
ng/L	Nanograms per liter	The ng/L is equivalent to nanogram per liter. A nanogram = 1/1,000,000 milligram.

Source Water:

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. However, all four GLWA water treatment plants that service the city of Detroit and draw water from the Detroit River have historically provided satisfactory treatment and 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 the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit discharge program and has an emergency response management plan. GLWA has a Surface Water Intake Protection plan for the Belle Isle 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).

For More Information

Call us at (313) 343-2570 or visit our website at <https://harperwoodscity.org>. Additional information available at [Michigan.gov/MiLeadSafe](https://www.michigan.gov/mileadsafe) or [Michigan.gov/EGLEleadpublicadvisory](https://www.michigan.gov/egleleadpublicadvisory). For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at [Epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead), call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your healthcare provider.

2025 Northeast Tap Water Mineral Analysis										
Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.		Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Turbidity	N.T.U.	0.09	0.04	0.07		Phosphorus	mg/L	0.94	0.68	0.81
Total Solids	mg/L	153	78	130		Free Corbon Dioxide	mg/L	11.6	2.2	8.5
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	149	15	107		Total Hardness	mg/L	120	96	105
Aluminum	mg/L	0.109	0.020	0.046		Total Alkalinity	mg/L	74	60	70
Iron	mg/L	0.3	ND	0.2		Carbonate Alkalinity	mg/L	0	0	0
Copper	mg/L	0.002	ND	0.001		Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity	mg/L	74	60	70
Magnesium	mg/L	8.6	7.2	7.7		Non-Carbonate Hardness	mg/L	48	26	35
Calcium	mg/L	29.2	24.9	26.6		Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	11.4	ND	2.8
Sodium	mg/L	6.4	0.4	3.4		Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	15.5	4.4	8.3
Potassium	mg/L	1.1	0.9	1.0		Nitrite Nitrogen	mg/L	ND	ND	0.0
Manganese	mg/L	ND	ND	0.000		Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/L	0.44	0.21	0.31
Lead	mg/L	ND	ND	0.000		Fluoride	mg/L	0.76	0.49	0.60
Zinc	mg/L	0.001	ND	0.000		pH		7.81	7.07	7.24
Silica	mg/L	4.0	1.2	2.0		Specific Conductance @ 25 °C	µmhos	232	166	217
Sulfate	mg/L	30.1	19.5	24.5		Temperature	°C	26.3	1.2	14.2
Chloride	mg/L	11.9	9.0	10.7						



CITY OF HARPER WOODS WATER DEPARTMENT
19600 E 8 Mile Rd, Harper Woods, MI 48225

2025 CONSUMER'S ANNUAL REPORT ON DRINKING WATER QUALITY

This is an important Report on Your Drinking Water Quality

The City of Harper Woods wants you to know that your tap water meets or exceeds all federal and state standards for quality and safety.

*****ECRWSEDDM****

Postal Customer
Harper Woods, MI 48225

Warning about the vulnerability of some populations to contaminants in drinking water.

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).

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 Harper Woods 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 Harper Woods DPW at (313) 343-2570 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

If your home has a lead service line or piping that has lead soldered joints you can take the following precautions to minimize your exposure to lead that may have leached into your drinking water from your pipes:

- Run your water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes, or until it feels cold. This practice would be followed anytime your water has not been used for more than 6 hours.
- Always use cold water for drinking, cooking or making baby formula.
- Everyone can consider using a filter to reduce lead in drinking water. MDHHS recommends every household use a certified lead filter to reduce lead from their drinking water, especially households with a child, or a child frequently visits the home, pregnant person, or individual with high blood pressure, or people residing in houses built before 1987.
- Look for filters that are tested and certified to NSF/ANSI Standard 53 for lead reduction and NSF/ANSI Standard 42 for particulate reduction (Class I). Some filter options include a pour-through pitcher or faucet-mount systems. If the label does not specifically mention lead reduction, check the Performance Data Sheet included with the device. Be sure to maintain and replace the filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality.
- Identify older plumbing fixtures that likely contain lead. Older faucets, fittings, and valves sold before 2014 may contain higher levels of lead, even if marked "lead-free." Faucets, fittings, and valves sold after January 2014 are required to meet a more restrictive "lead-free" definition but may still contain up to 0.25 percent lead. When purchasing new plumbing materials, it is important to look for materials that are certified to meet NSF standard 61. The EPA prepared a brochure that explains the various markings that can indicate that materials meet the new "lead free" definition: <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P100LVYK.txt>.
Clean your aerator. The aerator on the end of your faucet is a screen that will

catch debris. This debris could include particulate lead. The aerator should be removed at least every six months to rinse out any debris.

LCR Info

During our continued inspections, in 2025 we identified the following:

Out of 5671 service lines -

50 lead services lines

1500 unknown materials - still need identification.

We will continue to identify lead service lines in 2026 at various locations throughout the City.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirement:

The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety.

In an ongoing effort to provide safe clean drinking water to all our customers, homeowners should be aware that cross connections in their homes could be putting themselves and their neighbors at risk.

A cross connection is any physical connection (plumbing), direct or indirect, which provides a potential opportunity for contaminants to enter your plumbing and drinking water. You may already have little brass backflow prevention devices on your laundry tubs and outdoor faucets. There are other potential sources of backflow. They are typically found on inground lawn irrigation (sprinklers), boilers, and hot tubs. These devices are there for the benefit of and to protect the homeowner as well as the rest of the public water system.

The homeowner would be responsible for having an approved device tester conduct a test on any backflow preventers and the cost of the testing. Based on the city's cross connection program, frequency would be determined by the city and depend of the degree of hazard found during the first inspection. Backflow prevention devices on your laundry tubs or outdoor faucets do not need to be inspected.

We welcome your comments and opinions regarding this report. We will be happy to answer any questions you may have. Please direct your comments or questions to the Department of Public Works at 313.343.2570 or the City Manager's Office at 313.343.2505.

Dear Residents and Customers of the City of Harper Woods Water Department:

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued new federal regulations requiring water utilities to annually issue a “Consumer Confidence Report” to all of its customers. This report is provided to customers of the Harper Woods water system. Future reports will be issued in July of each year.

As you likely know, the City of Harper Woods purchases its water from the City of Detroit for distribution to all of our homes and businesses. Detroit provides water to approximately 4.2 million people (nearly one-half of Michigan’s population) in 126 Michigan communities. The system uses water drawn from two intakes in the Detroit River, one to the north near the mouth of Lake St. Clair and one to the south near Lake Erie. The water is directed to four large water treatment plants for processing, one of which services Harper Woods; the Northeast Treatment Plant.

The City of Detroit’s treatment facilities operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. They are staffed by licensed operators and technicians. In addition to a carefully controlled and monitored treatment process, the water is tested for a variety of substances before treatment, during various stages of treatment and throughout the distribution system including Harper Woods.

The City of Detroit routinely takes samples of water from our system. These samples are tested in their certified laboratories by highly qualified, trained staff.

They are required to follow guidelines set forth by the EPA and EGLE - Environment, Great Lakes and Energy.

Test results of water samples taken in Harper Woods are provided to us on a regular basis. Detroit water not only meets or exceeds all safety and health standards, but also ranks among the top ten systems in the country for quality and value.

The rest of what follows in this report is language that is mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. As well, the chart included with this report is required information that show contaminant rest results for the Northeast Water Treatment Plant. You will note that there are no violations at the treatment facility.

Contaminants reasonably expected to be found in drinking 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).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for human health.

GLWA voluntarily monitors for Cryptosporidium and Giardia in our source water monthly. The untreated water samples collected from our Belle Isle Intake indicated the presence of one Giardia cyst in December 2023 and one Cryptosporidium oocyst in March 2023. All other samples collected from the Bell Isle Intake in 2023 were absent for the presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia. Systems using surface water like GLWA must provide treatment so that 99.9 percent of Giardia lamblia and Cryptosporidium is removed or inactivated. GLWA's drinking water treatment process is designed to remove and inactivate these protozoans.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

2025 Northeast Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

2025 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	02-11-2025	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	02-11-2025	ppm	10	10	0.29	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper Monitoring at the Customer’s Tap in 2025 – January - June								
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	2025	0	12	12	0-15 ppb	2	Lead services lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	2025	1.3	1.3	0	0-0.1 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
* The 90 th percentile value means 90 percent of the homes tested have lead and copper levels below the given 90 th percentile value. If the 90 th percentile value is above the AL additional requirements must be met.								
Lead and Copper Monitoring at the Customer’s Tap in 2025 – July - December								
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	2025	0	12	5	0-14 ppb	1	Lead services lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	2025	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.0-0.3 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
* The 90 th percentile value means 90 percent of the homes tested have lead and copper levels below the given 90 th percentile value. If the 90 th percentile value is above the AL additional requirements must be met.								

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Harper Woods

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During January 1 to June 30, 2025, we did not monitor correctly for lead and copper, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

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

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date we will collect follow-up samples.

Contaminants	Required sampling frequency	Number of sites sampled	When samples should have been collected	Date additional samples were collected
Lead and Copper	60 sites to be sampled every 6 months	17	January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025	July 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

What happened? What is being done? We inadvertently missed taking samples within this required sampling period. We are making every effort to ensure this does not happen again.

For more information, please contact: 313-343-2570

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

This notice is being sent to you by Harper Woods.

2025 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	2025	ppm	4	4	0.95	0.81-1.05	no	Water additive used to control microbes

2025 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	2025	ppb	n/a	80	46	14-46	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(HAA5) Haloacetic Acids	2025	ppb	n/a	60	13	6.6-13	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2025 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
0.09 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			

2025 Special Monitoring						
Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Source of Contaminant
Sodium	02-11-2025	ppm	n/a	n/a	5.3	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminant	Treatment Technique	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon	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 2025 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.

GLWA Addendum to the 2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	03-11-2025	ng/L	4	2	ND-2	no	Industrial manufacturing sites, fire-fighting foams (AFFF) used at airports/military bases, and waste management facilities like landfills.