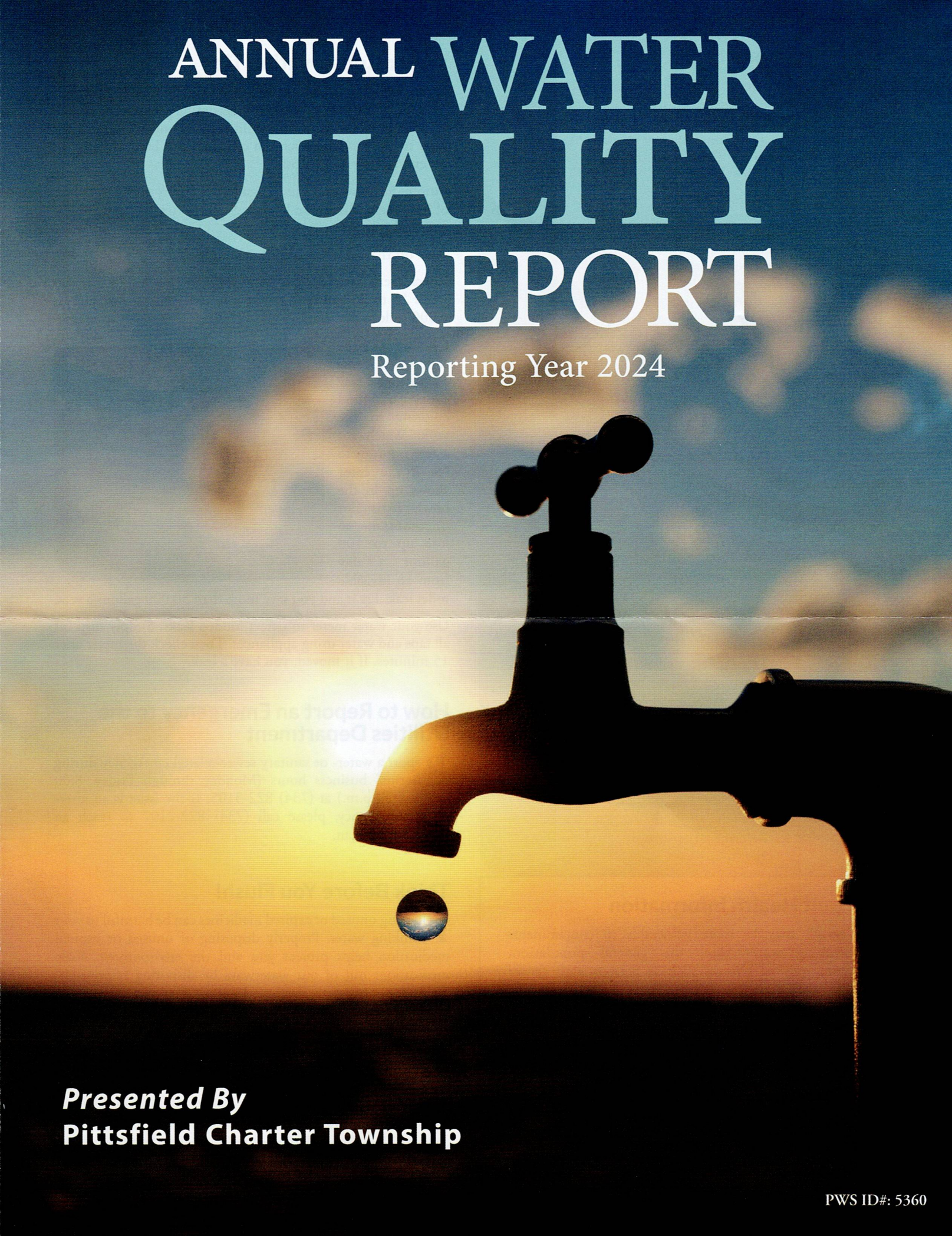
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



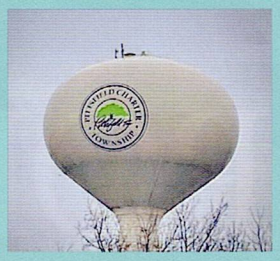
Presented By
Pittsfield Charter Township

PWS ID#: 5360

Keeping You Informed

Pittsfield Charter Township provides your drinking water. We are pleased to present you with our annual water quality report. This report follows the guidelines set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE).

Our Mission



Deliver the highest-quality drinking water and reliable sanitary sewer collection in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner while working together as a team for our community.

Our Vision

Strive to enhance the quality of life for the community in a safe, economical, and cohesive manner with staff who have the knowledge and experience to provide our community with the highest-level customer service and professional maintenance.

Information About Pittsfield Charter Township

Pittsfield Charter Township purchases water from Ypsilanti Community Utility Authority (YCUA). Our drinking water is produced by the Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA). Our shared goal is to provide you with safe and reliable drinking water. Additional information regarding Pittsfield Charter Township's Utilities Department is available at pittsfield-mi.gov/394/Utilities. Pittsfield Charter Township's annual Drinking Water Quality Report contains important information about the source and quality of your drinking water. Pittsfield Charter Township and GLWA are committed to safeguarding our water supply and delivering the highest-quality drinking water to protect public health.

The township's water system service area contains three pressure districts. The township is supplied directly with water from YCUA via a series of 11-meter pits along the eastern edge of the township. The township's existing water system includes one elevated storage tank, one ground storage tank, two booster stations, approximately 2,328 hydrants, and 2,791 valves. The system also includes approximately 185 miles of water mains that are owned by the township and vary in size between 6 and 36 inches in diameter.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons 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. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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) or epa.gov/safewater.

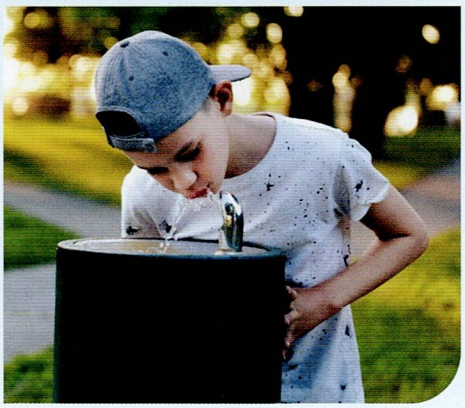
Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.

Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.

Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.



Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

How to Report an Emergency to the Utilities Department

Report a water- or sanitary sewer-related emergency during normal business hours (Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.) at (734) 822-3105. If the issue is an after-hours emergency, please call (734) 822-2107 to reach an on-call technician.

Think Before You Flush!

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of our waterways by disposing responsibly. To find a convenient drop-off location near you, please visit https://bit.ly/3IeRyXy.

QUESTIONS?

If you have questions about Pittsfield's water system, please contact Billy Weirich, Utilities Director, at weirichb@pittsfield-mi.gov or (734) 822-3105.

Monitoring and Reporting to EGLE Requirements

The State of Michigan and the U.S. EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2024. We will update this report annually and keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Copies of this report are available upon request at utilities@pittsfield-mi.gov. This report will not be sent to you.

Source Water Assessment

EGLE, in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, Detroit Water and Sewerage Department, and 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-tier scale ranging 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 and Springwells water treatment plants, which draw water from the Detroit River, have historically provided satisfactory treatment and met 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 program and has an emergency response management plan.

In 2016 GLWA updated its Surface Water Intake Protection Plan for the Belle Isle and Fighting Island intakes. The plan includes seven elements: roles and duties of government units and water supply agencies, delineation of source water protection areas, identification of potential sources of contamination, management approaches for protection, contingency plans, siting of new water sources, and public participation and education activities. If you would like more information about the source water assessment report, please contact GLWA at (313) 926-8127.

What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air-conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure that they provide maximum protection. For more information on backflow prevention, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Source Water Description

Your source water comes from the Detroit River, situated within the Lake St. Clair, Clinton River, Detroit River, Rouge River, and Ecorse River watersheds in the U.S. and parts of the Thames River, Little River, Turkey Creek, and Sydenham watersheds in Canada. With the Great Lakes as our water source and proven treatment technologies, the GLWA consistently delivers safe drinking water to our community. Pittsfield Charter Township operates the system of water mains that carries this water to your home's service line.

Drinking water quality is important to our community. Pittsfield Charter Township and GLWA are committed to meeting state and federal water quality standards, including the Lead and Copper Rule. This year's Drinking Water Quality Report highlights the performance of GLWA and Pittsfield Charter Township 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. If you wish to learn more about the plants that treat our water or obtain information regarding GLWA board meetings, please visit glwater.org.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Pittsfield Charter Township 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 it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

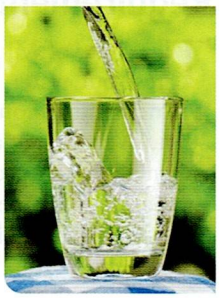
Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for at least five minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact Billy Weirich, Utilities Director, at weirichb@pittsfield-mi.gov or (734) 822-3105 for available resources. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 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. Pittsfield Charter Township performs required lead and copper sampling and testing in our community. Water consumers have a responsibility to maintain the plumbing in their homes and businesses and can take steps to limit their exposure to 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.

Another factor that affects water quality in your home is how stale your water is. When you leave your home or business for a long time - for example, 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. 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 2 minutes before using it for drinking and cooking. Always use cold water for cooking to draw in fresh water from the outside.

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires water utilities to inventory the service lines in its service area. Our water supply has no lead service lines or service lines of unknown material out of a total of 7,785 service lines. If you would like to know more about the lead service line inventory, please contact Billy Weirich, Pittsfield Charter Township, at (734) 822-3105, weirichb@pittsfield-mi.gov, 6201 W. Michigan Ave, Ann Arbor, MI 48108, or pittsfield-mi.gov.

Substances That Could Be in 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 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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may 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, urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can occur naturally or as the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

Test Results

The table lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in 2024. 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 from 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. Although representative of the water quality, some of the data is more than a year old.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Pittsfield Charter Township		GLWA Springwells			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4]	[4]	0.70	0.63–0.76	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	4	4	NA	NA	0.54	0.43-0.65	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	21.25	11–35	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	10	10	NA	NA	0.27	0.17-0.40	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	31.5	22–45	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[2] (NTU)	2024	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.13	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2024	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	1.3	0.1	ND–0.3	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0	ND	ND–8	0/30	No	Lead service lines; corrosion of household plumbing, including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Reporting Requirements Not Met for GLWA Springwells

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. We routinely monitor your water for turbidity (cloudiness). This tells us whether we are effectively filtering the water supply. We 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.

"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 which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches." These symptoms are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

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 did to correct the situation.

What happened? What is being done? Power was restored and turbidity monitoring resumed on September 2, 2024. Additional response actions have also been implemented at the plant. We are making every effort to ensure this does not happen again.

For more information, please contact GLWA Water Quality, at waterquality@glwater.org.

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 GLWA.

CERTIFICATION: WSSN: 02838

I certify that this water supply has fully complied with the public notification regulations in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, and the administrative rules.

Signature: Patrick Williford Title: Water Quality Manager Date Distributed: _____

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Pittsfield Charter Township AMOUNT DETECTED	Pittsfield Charter Township RANGE LOW-HIGH	GLWA Springwells AMOUNT DETECTED	GLWA Springwells RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid [11Cl-PF3OUdS] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid [8:2FTS] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [4:2FTS] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [6:2FTS] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
4,8-Dioxa-3H-Perfluorononanoic Acid [ADONA] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanonane-1-Sulfonic Acid [9Cl-PF3ONS] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid [HFPO-DA; GenX] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lithium (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid [NEtFOSAA] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid [NMeFOSAA] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nonafluoro-3,6-Dioxaheptanoic Acid [NFDHA] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) Sulfonic Acid [PFEESA] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid [PFMPA] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid [PFMBA] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluorobutanoic Acid [PFBA] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluorodecanoic Acid [PFDA] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluorododecanoic Acid [PFDoA] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid [PFHpS] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid [PFHpA] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [PFHxS] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluorononanoic Acid [PFNA] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid [PFPeS] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluoropentanoic Acid [PFPeA] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid [PFTA] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid [PFTrDA] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid [PFUnA] (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sodium (ppm)	02/13/2024	NA	NA	NA	- 5.2	Erosion of natural soil

[1] Annual monitoring at plant finish tap.

[2] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

Be Cross-Connection Compliant

Connections to your water outside your home can influence water quality in your home. The outdoor spigot connection to a hose, irrigation systems, swimming pools, water-operated sump pumps, or fire sprinkler systems can provide a potential way for pollutants to enter your plumbing. Chemicals from your lawn or pool can be accidentally sucked back into your internal plumbing. Pittsfield Charter Township has implemented a program to prevent this from happening by making corrections to your plumbing and installing and testing backflow preventers. Visit pittsfield-mi.gov/2279/Cross-Connection-Control-Program for more information.