2024 Water Quality Report for City of Utica

Water Supply Serial Number: 06760

Drinking water quality is important to our community and the region. The City of Utica and 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, GLWA consistently delivers safe drinking Water to our community. The City of Utica 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 Utica water professionals in delivering some of the nation's best drinking waler. Together, we remain committed to protecting public health and maintaining open communication with the public about our drinking water.

This report covers the drinking water quality for City of Utica for the 2024 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2024. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and state standards.

Your source water comes from the lower Lake Huron watershed. The watershed includes numerous short seasonal streams that drain to Lake Huron. 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 a seven-tiered scale ranging from “very low” to “very high” based primarily on geologic sensitivity water chemistry and contaminant sources. The Lake Huron source water intake is categorized as having a moderately low susceptibility to potential contaminant sources. The Lake Huron water treatment plant has historically provided satisfactory treatment of this source water to meet drinking 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 Lake Huron water intake. The plan has seven elements: roles and duties of government units and water supply agencies, delineation of a source water 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).

The City of Utica 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 drinking water.

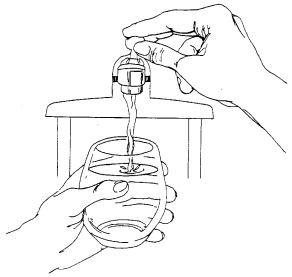
Contaminants and their presence in water: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Vulnerability of sub-populations: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sources of drinking water: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides***,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants***,* which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **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.



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

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2024 calendar year, along with symbols, abbreviations, and explanations to aid in reading the results. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2024. The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. All the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

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, Dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.*
Level 1	*Level 1 Assessment*	*A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in the water 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.*
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. MRLDG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.*
n/a	*not applicable*	
ND	*Not Detected*	*Below the detection limit of the method*
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 analytical results for all samples during the previous four quarters.*
SMCL	*Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level*	*An MCL which involves a biological, chemical or physical characteristic of water that may adversely affect the taste, odor, color or appearance (aesthetics), which may thereby affect public confidence or acceptance of the drinking water.*
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*

2024 Lake Huron Tap Water Mineral Analysis

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.		Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Turbidity	N.T.U.	0.10	0.04	**0.07**		Phosphorus	mg/L	0.68	0.37	**0.48**
Total Solids	mg/L	156	89	**125**		Free Corbon Dioxide	mg/L	7.8	4.6	**6.2**
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	140	92	**113**		Total Hardness	mg/L	106	88	**99**
Aluminum	mg/L	0.084	0.022	**0.043**		Total Alkalinity	mg/L	82	74	**77**
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.2	**0.2**		Carbonate Alkalinity	mg/L	6	0	**0**
Copper	mg/L	0.005	ND	**0.001**		Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity	mg/L	82	63	**76**
Magnesium	mg/L	8.0	7.4	**7.6**		Non-Carbonate Hardness	mg/L	30	6	**23**
Calcium	mg/L	27.9	23.3	**26.2**		Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	8.7	2.0	**4.4**
Sodium	mg/L	5.3	0.5	**4.3**		Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	12.9	8.3	**10.3**
Potassium	mg/L	1.1	1.0	**1.0**		Nitrite Nitrogen	mg/L	ND	ND	**0.0**
Manganese	mg/L	0.001	ND	**0.000**		Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/L	0.40	0.20	**0.28**
Lead	mg/L	ND	ND	**0.000**		Fluoride	mg/L	0.80	0.51	**0.72**
Zinc	mg/L	0.010	ND	**0.003**		pH		7.50	7.30	**7.39**
Silica	mg/L	2.4	1.9	**2.2**		Specific Conductance @ 25 °C	µmhos	222	135	**189**
Sulfate	mg/L	32.8	18.1	**21.4**		Temperature	°C	22.8	8.9	**16.1**
Chloride	mg/L	11.0	9.0	**9.9**						

Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01	N/A	2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.35	N/A	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.8	N/A	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium[1] (ppm)	N/A	N/A	5.1	N/A	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	20	0-20	2024	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	15	0-15	2024	no	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine[2] (ppm)	4	4	0.80	0.68-0.87	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.86-0.55	0.86-0.55	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform	TT	N/A	N/A	N/A	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli in the distribution system (positive samples)	See E. coli note[3]	0	N/A	N/A	2024	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicator – E. coli at the source (positive samples)	TT	0	N/A	N/A	2024	No	Human and animal fecal waste
2024 TURBIDITY-Monitored Every 4 Hours at the Plant Finished Water Tap							
Highest Single Measurement Cannot Exceed 1 NTU	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)				Violation		Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.2 NTU	100%				No		Soil Runoff
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.							

[1] Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.

[2] The chlorine “Level Detected” was calculated using a running annual average.

[3] *E. coli* MCL violation occurs if: (1) routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive, or (2) the supply fails to take all required repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample, or (3) the supply fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

1Monitoring Data for Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels (AL)	Action Level	MCLG	Your Water[4]	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0	6	0-8	2024	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.0-0.1	2024	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

[4] Ninety (90) percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

City of Utica was in violation of the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PQA 399, as amended; specifically, R 325.107.10710d, Reporting requirements for lead, copper and corrosion control, of the 1979 Administrative Code. Notification was submitted that the consumer Notice was distributed by February 24 2023, closing the violation.

Lead Service Line: A service line which is made of lead or any lead pigtail, lead gooseneck, or other lead fitting that is connected to the service line, or both. • GPCL Service Line: A galvanized service line that was previously connected to a lead service line, gooseneck, or pigtail. If a galvanized line is still connected to lead, it is considered a lead service line. • Lead status unknown service lines: The service line material is not known to be lead or GPCL and there is not enough evidence to support material classification as a non-lead or GPCL service lines.

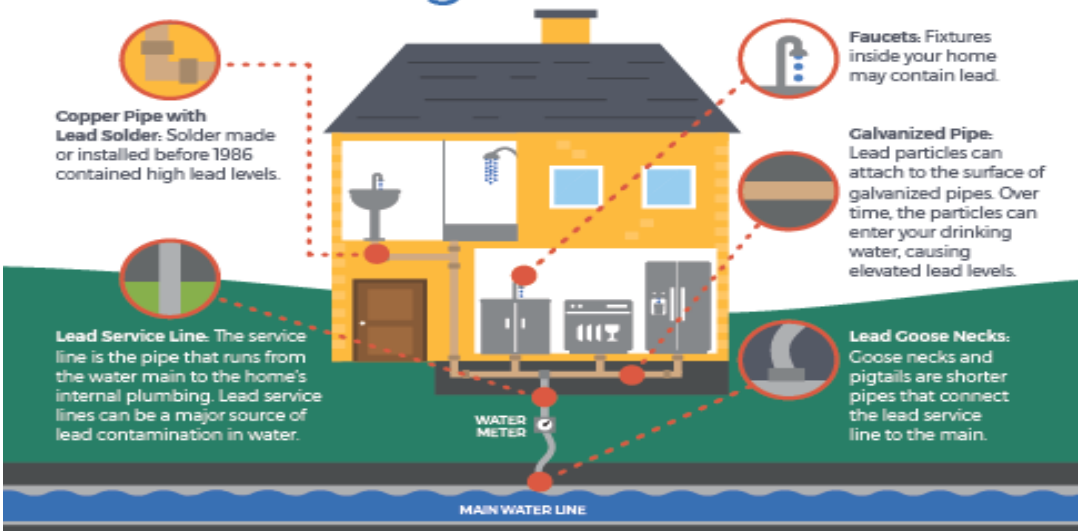
Number of lead/CPCL service lines replaced	Number of lead status unknown service lines reclassified as non-lead	Number of lead/GPCL service lines remaining in the replacement pool
0	1,063	364

The City has contracted D'Angelo Bros. for service line replacements, with work beginning March 2025. Our engineering firm, HRC, has been scheduling the replacements as they come in from our residents on the lead/galvanized lists. The City has accepted and approved the bid offer from M.L. Chartier for Point Inspections for the remaining unknowns. Pre-construction meeting is tentatively scheduled for July 2025.

EPA

CONCERNED ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER?

Sources of **LEAD** in Drinking Water



Reduce Your Exposure To Lead

Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. *Boiling water does not remove lead from water.*

Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator).

Consider using a water filter certified to remove lead and know when it's time to replace the filter.

Before drinking, flush your pipes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.

To find out for certain if you have lead in drinking water, **have your water tested.**

Replace Your Lead Service Line

Water systems are required to replace lead service lines if a water system cannot meet EPA's Lead Action Level through optimized corrosion control treatment.

Replacement of the lead service line is often the responsibility of both the utility and homeowner.

Homeowners can contact their water system to learn about how to remove the lead service line.

Identify Other Lead Sources In Your Home

Lead in homes can also come from sources other than water. If you live in a home built before 1978, you may want to have your paint tested for lead. **Consider contacting your doctor to have your children tested if you are concerned about lead exposure.**

For more information, visit: **epa.gov/safewater**

Information about 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.

Safe drinking water is a shared responsibility. The water that GLWA delivers to our community does not contain lead. Lead can leach into drinking water through home plumbing fixtures, and in some cases, customer service lines. Corrosion control reduces the risk of lead and copper from leaching into your water. *Ortho*-phosphates are added during the treatment process as a corrosion control method to create a protective coating in service pipes throughout the system, including in your home or business. The City of Utica 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.

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 Utica 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 Utica at (585)731-6110 or dpwsupt@cityofutica.org 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.

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.

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

Our water supply has six (6) known lead service lines and are scheduled for replacement in 2025.

Monitoring and Reporting to the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (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 will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Copies are available at City Hall @ 7550 Auburn Rd, Utica, MI 48317 and at Utica Public Library at 7560 Auburn Rd, Utica, MI 48317. This report will not be sent to you.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. City Council meetings are held every 2nd Tuesday of the month at 7:00 p.m. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact William Diamond, Utica Department of Public Works Superintendent, at (586)731-6110 or dpwsupt@cityofutica.org. Further information can be found on www.cityofutica.org.

For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at http://www.epa.gov/safewater.