

The City of Birmingham, The Southeastern Oakland County Water Authority (SOCWA) and the Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) are proud of the fine drinking water they supply and are honored to provide this report to you. The 2020 Consumers Annual Report on Water Quality shows the sources of our water, lists the results of our tests, and contains important information about water and health. We will notify you immediately if there is ever any reason for concern about our water. We are pleased to show you how we have surpassed water quality standards as mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE).

About the System

The City of Birmingham purchases water from the Southeastern Oakland County Water Authority (SOCWA) at four locations. SOCWA provides GLWA water through its member distribution systems to a population of 210,000 within a 56 square mile area. Current members are Berkley, Beverly Hills, Bingham Farms, Birmingham, Clawson, Huntington Woods, Lathrup Village, Pleasant Ridge, Royal Oak, Southfield, and Southfield Township.

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. In 2016, the Michigan Department of Environmental, 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 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. GLWA is in the process of updating the plan which should be completed by September 2021. If you would like to know more information about the Source Water Assessment report please, contact GLWA at (313 926-8102).

And/or

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 water standards.

In 2016, the Michigan Department of Environmental, Great Lakes and Energy approved GLWA's Surface Water Intake Protection plans 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 areas, identification of potential sources of contamination, management approaches for protection, contingency plans, siting of new water sources, public participation and public education activities. GLWA is in the process of updating the plan which should be completed by September 2021. If you would like to know more information about the Source Water Assessment report please, contact GLWA at (313 926-8102).

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).

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.
µhms	Microohms	Measure of electrical conductance of water
Symbol	Abbreviation	Definition/Explanation

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 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 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.



2020 Springwells Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride	3-9-2020	ppm	4	4	0.53	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	3-9-2020	ppm	10	10	0.37	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	5-6-2017	ppm	2	2	0.01	n/a	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDLG	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest RAA	Quarterly Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	2020	ppm	4	4	0.79	0.56-0.78	no	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDLG	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest RAA	Quarterly Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	2020	ppm	4	4	0.79	0.56-0.78	no	Water additive used to control microbes

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

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 at the exact recent testing date within the test year calendar year. 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.

2020 Springwells Mineral Analysis

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.	Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Turbidity	NTU	0.19	0.03	0.08	Chloride	ppm	11.6	8.5	9.8
Total Solids	ppm	165	78	136	Phosphorus	ppm	1.17	0.16	0.53
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	140	98	121	Free Carbon Dioxide	ppm	10.4	5.7	7.4
Aluminum	ppm	0.105	0.014	0.045	Total Hardness	ppm	138	98	102
Iron	ppm	0.177	N/D	0.110	Total Alkalinity	ppm	74	66	70
Copper	ppm	0.008	N/D	0.001	Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	ND	ND	ND
Magnesium	ppm	7.62	5.93	7.32	Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	74	66	70
Calcium	ppm	31.2	23.5	27.3	Non-Carbonate Hardness	ppm	39	26	32
Sodium	ppm	5.94	4.51	5.01	Chemical Oxygen Demand	ppm	13.5	ND	2.8
Potassium	ppm	1.06	0.89	0.98	Dissolved Oxygen	ppm	13.8	8.8	11.1
Manganese	ppm	ND	ND	ND	Nitrite Nitrogen	ppm	ND	ND	ND
Lead	ppm	ND	ND	ND	Fluoride	ppm	0.77	0.49	0.62
Zinc	ppm	ND	ND	ND	pH		7.41	7.12	7.29
Silica	ppm	2.4	ND	1.8	Specific Conductance @ 25 °C	µmhos	243	213	224
Sulfate	ppm	21.2	21.9	25.9	Temperature	°C	24.6	3.5	13.4

2020 Northeast Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

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	0.89	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	3-10-2020	ppm	10	10	0.36	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

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDLG	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest RAA	Range of Quarterly Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	2020	ppm	4	4	0.76	0.67-0.84	no	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDLG	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest RAA	Range of Quarterly Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	2020	ppm	4	4	0.76	0.67-0.84	no	Water additive used to control microbes

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

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Source of Contaminant
Sodium	3-10-2020	ppm	n/a	n/a	5.92	Erosion of natural deposits

These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2020 at the exact recent testing date within the test year calendar year. 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.

2020 Northeast Mineral Analysis

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.	Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Turbidity	NTU	0.10	0.05	0.07	Chloride	ppm	11.6	8.5	9.8
Total Solids	ppm	155	109	141	Phosphorus	ppm	1.17	0.16	0.53
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	148	87	128	Free Carbon Dioxide	ppm	10.4	5.7	7.4
Aluminum	ppm	0.149	0.024	0.065	Total Hardness	ppm	108	98	102
Iron	ppm	0.181	ND	0.113	Total Alkalinity	ppm	74	66	70
Copper	ppm	ND	ND	ND	Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	ND	ND	ND
Magnesium	ppm	8.11	6.83	7.46	Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	74	66	70
Calcium	ppm	30.9	24.3	27.6	Non-Carbonate Hardness	ppm	39	26	32
Sodium	ppm	5.93	4.40	5.12	Chemical Oxygen Demand	ppm	13.5	ND	2.8
Potassium	ppm	1.06	0.91	0.99	Dissolved Oxygen	ppm	13.8	8.8	11.1
Manganese	ppm	ND	ND	ND	Nitrite Nitrogen	ppm	ND	ND	ND
Lead	ppm	ND	ND	ND	Fluoride	ppm	0.77	0.49	0.62
Zinc	ppm	ND	ND	ND	pH		7.41	7.12	7.29
Silica	ppm	2.4	1.4	2.0	Specific Conductance @ 25 °C	µmhos	243	213	224
Sulfate	ppm	43.0	21.9	26.2	Temperature	°C	24.6	3.5	13.4

2020 Lake Huron Tap Water Mineral Analysis

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.	Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Turbidity	NTU	0.11	0.05	0.07	Chloride	ppm	11.9	7.8	9.4
Total Solids	ppm	164	53	128	Phosphorus	ppm	1.23	0.12	0.51
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	136	58	117	Free Carbon Dioxide	ppm	8.2	4.2	5.5
Aluminum	ppm	0.242	0.057	0.182	Total Hardness	ppm	106	95	100
Iron	ppm	0.192	ND	0.112	Total Alkalinity	ppm	52	43	75
Copper	ppm	ND	ND	ND	Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	ND	ND	ND
Magnesium	ppm	8.22	6.88	7.50	Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	52	73	75
Calcium	ppm	30.8	24.7	27.3	Non-Carbonate Hardness	ppm	30	22	25
Sodium	ppm	5.34	4.39	4.92	Chemical Oxygen Demand	ppm	4.1	ND	1.5
Potassium	ppm	1.11	0.91	1.00	Dissolved Oxygen	ppm	13.0	8.2	10.5
Manganese	ppm	ND	ND	ND	Nitrite Nitrogen	ppm	ND	ND	ND
Lead	ppm	ND	ND	ND	Fluoride	ppm	0.87	0.60	0.71
Zinc	ppm	ND	ND	ND	pH		7.57	7.30	7.44
Silica	ppm	2.4	1.7	2.1	Specific Conductance @ 25 °C	µmhos	265	201	221
Sulfate	ppm	24.3	17.9	19.9	Temperature	°C	23.9	5.5	13.9

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, immunocompromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life threatening illness. Immunocompromised 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.

Questions:

Local Distribution: City of Birmingham (248) 530-1700

Southeastern Oakland County Water Supply System – Water Authority offices: (248) 288-5150. Visit our web site at www.socwa.org

Great Lakes Water Authority: www.glwater.org

Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE): (586) 753-3755 – www.michigan.gov/egle

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency – Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791.

Water quality data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.epa.gov/wqs-tech

2020 Lake Huron 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	0.72	n/a	no	Erosion of natural sources; Water additive w/it of phosphate; Health discharge from milliner and aluminum wastes.
Nitrate	3-10-2020	ppm	10	10	0.30	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; seepage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	3-10-17	ppm	2	2	0.01	n/a	no	Discharge of mining 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	2/23	ppm	4	4	0.77	0.70-0.85	no	Water additive used to control microorganisms

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
0.10 NTU	100%	no	Soil Runoff

Turbidity has not 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 rate is measured as the ratio between the total TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. The TOC is measured each quarter and because the level is low, it is not a 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	0	5	0.86 ± 0.55	no	Erosion of natural deposits

2020 Special Monitoring						
Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Source of Contaminant
Sodium	3-10-2020	ppm	n/a	n/a	4.91	Erosion of natural deposits

Water tables are tested as often as possible by 30 MCL in the year 2020 or the next most testing date until the test has exceeded years. For 30 MCL standards, testing throughout the year only tests for the presence of a substance or a specific species monitoring and 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 actions are more than one year old.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

2020 Microbiological Contaminants - Monthly Monitoring in Distribution System					
Regulated Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Number Detected	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria - 5% of samples positive	3	no	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli Bacteria	0	A single sample with a equal number are total coliform positive and one is also E. coli positive.	3	no	Sanitary Defect

2020 Disinfection By-Products - Monitoring in Distribution System, Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level RAA	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2/20	ppb	n/a	30	20	13.6 - 24	no	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Halocetic Acids (HAA5)	2/20	ppb	n/a	60	18	11 - 18	no	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper Monitoring at the Customer's Tap (sampling period January 1 through June 30, 2020)									
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90th Percentile Value*	Number of Individual Samples Over AL	Range of Individual Samples Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2020	ppb	0	15	8	11	0-57	no	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2020	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.3	0	0-0.7	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

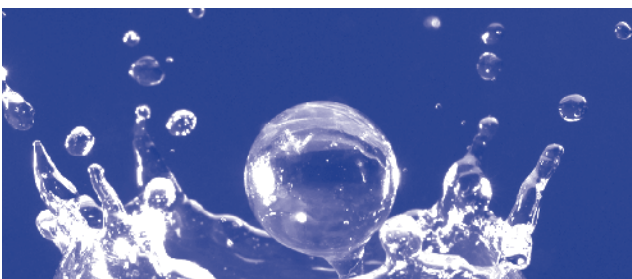
* The 90th percentile value means 90 percent of the homes tested have lead and copper levels below the given 90th percentile value. If the 90th percentile value is above the AL, additional requirements must be met.

Lead and Copper Monitoring at the Customer's Tap (sampling period July 1 through December 31, 2020)									
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90th Percentile Value*	Number of Individual Samples Over AL	Range of Individual Samples Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2020	ppb	0	15	8	8	0-63	no	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2020	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	0-0.7	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.

Number of Water Service Connections by Service Line Material		
Number of Lead Service Lines	Number of Service Lines of Unknown Material	Total Number of Service Lines
574	0	7979

Correction Statement: The number of lead service lines, number of service lines of unknown material, and the total number of service lines was not included in the 2019 Consumer Confidence Report.



The UCMR program provides the EPA and other interested parties with nationally representative data on the occurrence of particular contaminants in drinking water, the number of people potentially being exposed and an estimate of the levels of that exposure. In accordance with SDWA, EPA will consider the occurrence data from UCMR4 and other sources, along with the peer reviewed health effects assessments, to support a regulatory determination on whether to initiate the process to develop a national primary drinking water regulation.

The table lists the minimum reporting level, level detected, average and range of each contaminant detected.

Detection levels are in micro grams per Liter (1µg/L = 1ppb)

Contaminant	Minimum Reporting Level µg/L	AVG	Range
Manganese	0.4	0.67	0.46- 0.80
HAA5	NA	12.00	10.77 - 13.04
HAA6Br	NA	5.95	5.57 - 6.53
HAA9	NA	17.50	16.45 - 18.24

Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Birmingham is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. If you have a lead service line it is recommended that you run your water for 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-462-4791 or at 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.

People with Special Health Concerns

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 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 at (800) 426-4791.