

## VILLAGE OF BEVERLY HILLS

### 2023 CONSUMERS ANNUAL REPORT ON WATER QUALITY

#### **ATTENTION: THIS IS AN IMPORTANT REPORT ON WATER QUALITY AND SAFETY**

The Village of Beverly Hills, 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 2023 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 Village of Beverly Hills purchases water from the Southeastern Oakland County Water Authority (SOCWA) at two 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. GLWA's water treatment plants Northeast and Springwells that draw water from the Detroit River has historically provided satisfactory treatment and meets drinking water standards.

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.

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 an updated Surface Water Intake Protection plan for the Lake Huron water 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).

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. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

## Key to the Detected Contaminants Table

Symbol	Abbreviation	Definition/Explanation
AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
°C	Celsius	A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions.
>	Greater than	
HAA5	Haloacetic Acids	HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, 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

## 2023 Springwells Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

2023 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	04-11-2023	ppm	4	4	0.86	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	04-11-2023	ppm	10	10	0.63	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

2023 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	2023	ppm	4	4	0.74	0.67-0.81	no	Water additive used to control microbes

2023 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

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

2023 Special Monitoring						
Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Source of Contaminant
Sodium	04-11-2023	ppm	n/a	n/a	7.0	Erosion of natural deposits

*These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2023 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.*

## 2023 Springwells Tap Water Mineral Analysis

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.	Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Turbidity	NTU	1.08	0.03	0.14	Phosphorus	ppm	0.61	0.37	0.49
Total Solids	ppm	153	115	138	Free Carbon Dioxide	ppm	11.6	4.4	8.4
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	156	102	129	Total Hardness	ppm	146	90	116
Aluminum	ppm	0.077	0.018	0.038	Total Alkalinity	ppm	94	70	77
Iron	ppm	0.4	0.2	0.3	Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	ND	ND	ND
Copper	ppm	0.003	ND	0.001	Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	94	70	77
Magnesium	ppm	8.4	7.2	7.9	Non-Carbonate Hardness	ppm	66	10	39
Calcium	ppm	28.5	25.3	26.9	Chemical Oxygen Demand	ppm	11.1	ND	4.5
Sodium	ppm	7.0	4.6	5.3	Dissolved Oxygen	ppm	20.0	7.2	11.4
Potassium	ppm	1.3	1.0	1.0	Nitrite Nitrogen	ppm	ND	ND	0.0
Manganese	ppm	0.001	ND	ND	Nitrate Nitrogen	ppm	0.63	0.32	0.38
Lead	ppm	ND	ND	ND	Fluoride	ppm	0.86	0.10	0.59
Zinc	ppm	0.003	ND	0.001	pH		7.52	7.09	7.28
Silica	ppm	2.9	1.1	2.1	Specific Conductance @ 25 °C	µmhos	219	180	191
Sulfate	ppm	32.3	22.5	25.0	Temperature	°C	23.4	3.4	13.2
Chloride	ppm	11.5	9.5	10.4					

## 2023 Northeast Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

2023 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	04-11-2023	ppm	4	4	0.65	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	04-11-2023	ppm	10	10	0.64	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

2023 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	2023	ppm	4	4	0.69	0.55-0.76	no	Water additive used to control microbes

2023 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
0.11 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				

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

2023 Special Monitoring						
Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Source of Contaminant
Sodium	04-11-2023	ppm	n/a	n/a	7.3	Erosion of natural deposits

*These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2023 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.*

## 2023 Northeast Tap Water Mineral Analysis

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.	Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Turbidity	NTU	3.00	0.03	0.30	Phosphorus	ppm	0.66	0.36	0.47
Total Solids	ppm	157	113	133	Free Carbon Dioxide	ppm	16.4	6.7	10.0
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	159	101	129	Total Hardness	ppm	138	98	113
Aluminum	ppm	0.071	0.018	0.038	Total Alkalinity	ppm	94	68	81
Iron	ppm	0.4	0.2	0.3	Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	ND	ND	ND
Copper	ppm	0.003	0.001	0.001	Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity	ppm	94	68	80
Magnesium	ppm	8.3	6.7	7.7	Non-Carbonate Hardness	ppm	48	8	32
Calcium	ppm	28.6	24.9	26.6	Chemical Oxygen Demand	ppm	9.2	ND	4.6
Sodium	ppm	7.3	4.6	5.4	Dissolved Oxygen	ppm	13.5	7.3	10.2
Potassium	ppm	1.3	0.9	1.0	Nitrite Nitrogen	ppm	ND	ND	0.0
Manganese	ppm	ND	ND	ND	Nitrate Nitrogen	ppm	0.64	0.30	0.38
Lead	ppm	ND	ND	ND	Fluoride	ppm	0.86	0.50	0.63
Zinc	ppm	0.003	ND	ND	pH		7.35	7.03	7.21
Silica	ppm	2.8	1.6	2.1	Specific Conductance @ 25 °C.	µmhos	262	177	213
Sulfate	ppm	34.9	22.3	25.8	Temperature	°C	23.2	6.7	15.0
Chloride	ppm	14.0	7.5	10.4					

## 2023 Lake Huron Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

2023 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	04-11-2023	ppm	4	4	0.70	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	04-11-2023	ppm	10	10	0.38	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

2023 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	2023	ppm	4	4	0.76	0.68 – 0.84	no	Water additive used to control microbes

2023 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
0.14 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.				

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

2023 Special Monitoring						
Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Source of Contaminant
Sodium	04-11-2023	ppm	n/a	n/a	4.8	Erosion of natural deposits

*These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2023 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 ye*



## 2023 Lake Huron Tap Water Mineral Analysis

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.	Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
Turbidity	N.T.U.	0.09	0.05	0.07	Phosphorus	mg/L	0.56	0.40	0.45
Total Solids	mg/L	146	61	122	Free Carbon Dioxide	mg/L	8.4	4.4	6.2
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	153	103	123	Total Hardness (3), (4), (5)	mg/L	140	96	113
Aluminum	mg/L	0.071	0.018	0.042	Total Alkalinity (3)	mg/L	92	74	81
Iron	mg/L	0.4	0.2	0.3	Carbonate Alkalinity (3)	mg/L	ND	ND	ND
Copper	mg/L	0.001	ND	ND	Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity (3)	mg/L	92	74	81
Magnesium	mg/L	7.9	7.0	7.7	Non-Carbonate Hardness (3)	mg/L	58	16	31
Calcium	mg/L	27.2	25.0	25.9	Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	12.8	ND	4.7
Sodium	mg/L	5.5	4.5	4.9	Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	13.3	8.5	10.8
Potassium	mg/L	1.1	0.9	1.0	Nitrite Nitrogen	mg/L	ND	ND	ND
Manganese	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/L	0.55	0.33	0.38
Lead	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	Fluoride	mg/L	0.79	0.59	0.73
Zinc	mg/L	0.008	ND	0.002	pH		7.56	7.34	7.43
Silica	mg/L	2.5	2.0	2.2	Specific Conductance @ 25 °C.	µmhos	210	166	197
Sulfate	mg/L	21.0	17.9	19.2	Temperature	°C	23.7	2.7	15.1
Chloride	mg/L	10.0	8.5	9.3					

**VILLAGE OF BEVERLY HILLS**

<b>2023 Microbiological Contaminants – Monthly Monitoring in Distribution System</b>					
<b>Regulated Contaminant</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Highest Number Detected</b>	<b>Violation yes/no</b>	<b>Major Sources in Drinking Water</b>
<b>Total Coliform Bacteria</b>	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria > 5% of monthly samples	0	no	Naturally present in the environment
<b>E. coli Bacteria</b>	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also E.coli positive.	0	no	Sanitary defects

<b>2023 Disinfection By-Products - Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Monitoring in the Distribution System</b>								
<b>Regulated Contaminant</b>	<b>Test Date</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Health Goal MCLG</b>	<b>Allowed Level MCL</b>	<b>Highest Level LRAA</b>	<b>Range of Quarterly Results</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Major Sources in Drinking Water</b>
<b>(TTHM) Total Trihalomethanes</b>	2023	ppb	n/a	80	30	19 - 39	<b>no</b>	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>(HAA5) Haloacetic Acids</b>	2023	ppb	n/a	60	20	11 - 18	<b>no</b>	By-product of drinking water chlorination

<b>Lead and Copper Monitoring at the Customer's Tap in 2023</b>								
<b>Regulated Contaminant</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Year Sampled</b>	<b>Health Goal MCLG</b>	<b>Action Level AL</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Value*</b>	<b>Range of Individual Samples Results</b>	<b>Number of Samples Over AL</b>	<b>Major Sources in Drinking Water</b>
<b>Lead</b>	ppb	2023	0	15	0	0 - 3	0	Lead services lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Copper</b>	ppm	2023	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.0 - 0.1	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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

<b>2023 Number of Water Service Connections by Service Line Material</b>		
<b>Number of Lead Service Lines</b>	<b>Number of Service Lines of Unknown Material</b>	<b>Total Number of Service Lines</b>
1	987	4371

**Communities served by Springwells water treatment plant.**

**Required information on Great Lakes Water Authority's (GLWA) Administrative Compliance Agreement (ACA) with Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy Drinking Water and Environment Health Division (EGLE):**

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Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) is required to notify water users of any unresolved significant deficiencies identified by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, Drinking Water and Environment Health Division (EGLE). Below is the status of significant deficiencies in the GLWA water system identified by EGLE:

Date Identified by EGLE	Description	Compliance Agreement Deadline	Status
05-25-2022	Inoperable rapid mixing equipment at the Springwells 1930's water plant	12-31-2023	Completed in December 2023.
05-25-2022	Inoperable flocculation equipment at the 1958 Springwells water plant	11-11-2027	Phase I - Construction phase in progress and is scheduled to be completed in 2025

**Important Health Information**

**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 Village of Beverly Hills 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 service that is lead, galvanized previously connected to lead, or unknown but likely to be lead, it is recommended that you run your water for at least 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and 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 <http://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.

**Questions:**

Local Distribution: Village of Beverly Hills (248) 646-6404

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

Great Lakes Water Authority – [www.glwater.org](http://www.glwater.org)

Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) - (586) 753-3755 – [www.michigan.gov/egle](http://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 <https://www.epa.gov/wqs-tech>