

Shorewood Hills Property Owners Association



2025 Consumer Confidence Report SHPOA Water System - Water Quality Report

v1.0
May 10, 2026

Attention: This is an important report on water quality and safety

2025 Water Quality Report for SHPOA Water System

Water Supply Serial Number: 06070

This report covers the drinking water quality for SHPOA Water System for the 2025 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2025. 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 water comes from 2 groundwater wells, each over 130 feet deep. The State performed an assessment of our source water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very-low" to "very-high" based on geologic sensitivity, well construction, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source is "moderately low". Well construction, including the age of our well, was a major factor determining our rating as "moderately low" rather than "low" or "very low".

There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply.

The water contains sediment and has high levels of rust and mineral content (hardness). Rust, mineral content, and sediment do not present health risk but can result in discolored water that stains laundry, surfaces, and water fixtures. Rust and sediment can also reduce the flow of water through pipes. To reduce the impact of rust and sediment, the water mains are flushed and the holding tank in the pump house is cleaned periodically. Additionally, a service is offered every year to flush the service lines from the water mains to individual residences.

If you would like to know more about this report or would like a paper copy, please contact SHPOA Water System, Steve Hauk, at 248-935-7724.

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 2025 calendar year. 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, 2025. 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.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- N/A: Not applicable
- ND: not detectable at testing limit
- ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter
- ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
- pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water supply to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Monitoring Data for Regulated Contaminants

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	0.15	N/A	2024	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.43	0.32 – 0.43	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium ¹ (ppm)	N/A	N/A	36	31 – 36	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	0.55	N/A	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.78	N/A	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform	TT	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli in the distribution system (positive samples)	See E. coli note ²	0	0	N/A	2025	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicator – E. coli at the source (positive samples)	TT	N/A	0	N/A	2025	No	Human and animal fecal waste

¹ Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.

² *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*.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)							
Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (ppt)	370	N/A	ND	N/A	2025	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	420	N/A	ND	N/A	2025	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	51	N/A	ND	N/A	2025	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	400,000	N/A	ND	N/A	2025	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	6	N/A	ND	N/A	2025	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	16	N/A	ND	N/A	2025	No	Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	8	N/A	ND	N/A	2025	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments

Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels (AL)	Action Level	MCLG	Your Water ³	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Jan 1 – June 30, 2025							
Lead (ppb)	12	0	16	0 – 27	2025	2	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	2.0	0.2 – 3.4	2025	3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
July 1 – Dec 31, 2025							
Lead (ppb)	12	0	5	0 – 9	2025	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	2.1	0.3 – 2.3	2025	3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

³ Ninety (90) percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

Information about 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. SHPOA Water System 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 SHPOA Water System, Steve Hauk, 248-935-7724 for available resources. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.*

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

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.

The SHPOA Water System has no lead service lines and 8 service lines of unknown material out of a total of 71 service lines. 62 service lines have been confirmed to be copper and 1 Polybutylene. If you would like to know more about this, please contact: Steve Hauk, 248-935-7724

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 met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2025.

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 website <https://shorewoodhillspoa.org/water>.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The next SHPOA Annual Meeting will take place in October 2026 (location, data & time are yet to be announced).

For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Steve Hauk, 248-935-7724 or visit the website <https://shorewoodhillspoa.org/water>. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

SHOREWOOD HILLS SUBDIVISION HAS EXCEEDED THE ACTION LEVEL FOR LEAD. Lead can cause serious health and development problems, especially for pregnant people and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

Sampling shows elevated lead levels in some homes in Shorewood Hills Subdivision. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant persons and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

This notice is brought to you by **Shorewood Hills Subdivision**.

Water Supply Serial Number: **06070**

Distribution Date: **July 2, 2025**

Health Effects of Lead

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health and development 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. Although other sources of lead exposure exist, such as lead paint, and lead contaminated dust, Shorewood Hills Subdivision is contacting you to reduce your risk of exposure to lead in drinking water. If you have questions about other sources of lead exposure, please contact Tony Drautz, Oakland County Health Division, at 248-858-1320.

Sources of Lead

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. Drinking water is one possible source of lead exposure due to the widespread use of lead in plumbing materials. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person's potential exposure to lead. Infants who consume mostly mixed formula can receive 40 percent to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water.

The "Action Level" is a measure of corrosion control effectiveness; it is not a health-based standard. The goal for lead in drinking water is 0 ppb; there is no safe level of lead in the blood. An "Action Level exceedance" (ALE) means that more than 10 percent of the homes tested have results over 12 ppb. The exceedance triggers additional actions including educational outreach to customers, ongoing sampling every six months, and replacing the pipe that connects your home to the water main, known as a service line.

The following table summarizes the lead and copper data collected during the most recent monitoring period:

Most Recent Sampling Information

Action Levels	90 th Percentile Value	Range of results (minimum-maximum)	# of samples used for 90 th Percentile
Lead 12 parts per billion (ppb)	16 ppb	0 - 27 ppb	17
Copper 1.3 parts per million (ppm)	2.0 ppm	0.2 – 3.4 ppm	17

Lead can enter drinking water when pipes, solder, home/building interior plumbing, fittings and fixtures that contain lead corrode. Corrosion is the dissolving, or wearing away, of metal caused by a chemical reaction between water and your plumbing. Several factors affect the amount of lead that enters the water, including the water quality characteristics (acidity and alkalinity), the amount of lead in the pipes, plumbing and/or fixtures, and the frequency of water use in the home.

Some plumbing products such as service lines, pipes and fixtures may contain lead. The infographic below demonstrates where sources of lead in drinking water could be in your home. Older homes may have more lead unless the service line and/or plumbing has been replaced. Homes built...

- **Before the 1960s** are more likely to have lead service lines, lead pipes, fixtures, and/or solder that contain lead.
- **Before 1988** are likely to have fixtures and/or solder that contains lead.
- **Between 1996 and 2014** are likely to have fixtures that contain up to eight percent lead but were labelled “lead-free.”
- **In 2014 or later** still have potential lead exposure. “Lead free” was redefined to reduce lead content to a maximum of 0.25 percent lead in fixtures and fittings. Fixtures that are certified to meet NSF Standard 61 meet this more restrictive definition of “lead free.”

Leaded solder and leaded fittings and fixtures are still available in stores to use for non-drinking water applications. Be careful to select the appropriate products for repairing or replacing drinking water plumbing in your home.

Galvanized plumbing can be a potential source of lead. Galvanized plumbing can absorb lead from upstream sources like a lead service line. Even after the lead service line has been removed, galvanized plumbing can continue to release lead into drinking water over time. Homes that are served by a lead service line should consider replacing galvanized plumbing inside the home.

Drinking water is only one source of lead exposure. Other common sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint, and lead-contaminated dust or soil. Because lead can be carried on hands, clothing, and/or shoes, sources of exposure to lead can include the workplace and certain hobbies. Wash your children’s hands and toys often as they can come in contact with dirt and dust containing lead. In addition, lead can be found in

certain types of pottery, pewter, food, and cosmetics. If you have questions about other sources of lead exposure, please contact *Tony Drautz, Oakland County Health Division, at 248-858-1320.*

Particulate Lead

Lead results can vary between tests. A single test result is not a reliable indicator of drinking water safety. Two different types of lead can be present in drinking water, soluble lead and particulate lead. Soluble lead is lead that dissolves because of a chemical reaction between water and plumbing that contains lead. Particulate lead is dislodged scale and sediment released into the water from the sides of the plumbing and can vary greatly between samples. Disturbances, such as replacing a water meter, construction and excavation activities, or home plumbing repairs can cause particulates to shake free from inside pipes and plumbing. Particulate lead is a concern because the lead content can be very high. Lead particulate could be present in a single glass of water, but not present in water sampled just before or after. During construction, monthly aerator cleaning and using a filter certified to reduce lead are recommended to reduce particulate lead exposure.

Check whether your home has a lead service line.

Homes with lead service lines have an increased risk of having high lead levels in drinking water. Please contact Shorewood Hills Subdivision for more information about your home's service line.

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Your Exposure to Lead in Your Water

1. ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** The more time water has been sitting in your home's pipes, the more lead it may contain. Therefore, if your water has not been used for several hours, run the water before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.

- If you **do not** have a lead service line, run the water for 30 seconds to two minutes, or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature.
- If you **do** have a lead service line, run the water for at least five minutes to flush water from both the interior building plumbing and the lead service line.

Additional flushing may be required for homes that have been vacant or have a longer service line. Your water utility can help you determine if longer flushing times are needed.

2. ***Everyone can consider using a filter to reduce lead in drinking water.*** MDHHS recommends that residents use a certified lead-reducing drinking water filter if their home has or if they are uncertain if it has one of the following:

- Lead or galvanized plumbing.
- A lead service line carrying water from the street to their residence.
- Copper plumbing with lead solder before 1988 (EGLE recommendation).
- Old faucets and fittings that were sold before 2014.

Use the filter until you are able to remove sources of household lead plumbing, such as:

- Replace pre-2014 faucets.
- Get a lead inspection and replace needed plumbing.

Look for filters that are tested and certified to NSF/ANSI Standard 53 for lead reduction and NSF/ANSI Standard



System Tested and Certified by
NSF International against NSF/
ANSI Standard 53 for the
reduction of Lead.

42 for particulate reduction (Class I). Some filter options include a pour-through pitcher or faucet-mount systems. If the label does not specifically mention lead reduction, check the Performance Data Sheet included with the device. Be sure to

maintain and replace the filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality.

3. **Use cold water for drinking and cooking.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water.
4. **Use cold water for preparing baby formula.** Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula. MDHHS recommends using bottled water or a filter certified to reduce lead to prepare baby formula.
5. **Boiling water does not remove lead from water.** Filter cold water, then boil the filtered water as necessary.
6. **Consider purchasing bottled water.** The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates bottled water. The bottled water standard for lead is 5 ppb.
7. **Get your child tested.** Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about exposure. *Tony Drautz, Oakland County Health Division, at 248-858-1320.*
8. **Identify older plumbing fixtures that likely contain lead.** Older faucets, fittings, and valves sold before 2014 may contain higher levels of lead, even if marked "lead-free." Faucets, fittings, and valves sold after January 2014 are required to meet a more restrictive "lead-free" definition but may still contain up to 0.25 percent lead. When purchasing new plumbing materials, it is important to look for materials that are certified to meet NSF standard 61. The EPA prepared a brochure that explains the various markings that can indicate that materials meet the new "lead free" definition: <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockkey=P100LVYK.txt>.
9. **Clean your aerator.** The aerator on the end of your faucet is a screen that will catch debris. This debris could include particulate lead. The aerator should be removed at least every six months to rinse out any debris.
10. **Test your water for lead.** Call me at 248-935-7724 to find out how to get your water tested for lead.
11. **Learn about construction in your neighborhood.** Contact Steve Hauk at 248-935-7724 or shauk01@netscape.net to find out about any construction or maintenance work that could disturb your service line. Construction may cause more lead to be released from a lead service line if present.

What Happened? What is Being Done?

Shorewood Hills Subdivision conducts testing of tap water in homes for lead and copper. We recently collected samples from 17 homes. The Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) evaluates compliance with the Action Level based on the 90th percentile of lead and copper results collected in each round of sampling. The lead 90th percentile for Shorewood Hills Subdivision is 16 parts per billion (ppb), which exceeds the Action Level of 12 ppb.

Shorewood Hills Subdivision does not have lead in its water mains or service lines. However, lead can enter drinking water when it is in contact with pipes, solder, home/building interior plumbing, fittings and fixtures that contain lead. Shorewood Hills Subdivision does not employ corrosion control treatment to reduce lead leaching.

We are working to:

- determine a corrosion control treatment strategy
- conduct additional lead and/or water quality monitoring
- increase our lead monitoring

If you are a Shorewood Hills Subdivision water customer and would like to learn about testing your water for lead, contact the Shorewood Hills Subdivision at 248-935-7724 or shauk01@netscape.net or visit Michigan.gov/EGLELab for a list of certified labs.

We will be collecting 10 samples every six months and reviewing the results to determine if corrective actions are necessary to reduce corrosion in household plumbing. Our ALE will be resolved when we have successfully completed two consecutive six-month rounds of monitoring and the lead and copper 90th percentile values are below the action levels.

Additional information regarding lead can be found at EGLE and MDHHS websites:

Michigan.gov/EGLELeadPublicAdvisory, Michigan.gov/MiLeadSafe, and Michigan.gov/GetAheadOfLead.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (e.g., 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.

For More Information

Call us at 248-935-7724. Additional information is available at Michigan.gov/MiLeadSafe or Michigan.gov/EGLEleadpublicadvisory. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at Epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your healthcare provider.



GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY
DRINKING WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION



PHILLIP D. ROOS
DIRECTOR

December 23, 2025

VIA EMAIL AND U.S. MAIL

Steve Hauk, Water System Manager
Shorewood Hills Subdivision
2258 Shore Hill Drive
West Bloomfield, Michigan 48322

PWSID: MI0006070
County: Oakland
System: Shorewood Hills
Subdivision

Dear Steve Hauk:

SUBJECT: Lead and Copper Monitoring - Action Level (AL) Exceedance

The Shorewood Hills Subdivision's (Shorewood Hills) community water supply's 90th percentile value exceeded the AL for copper during the most recent round of lead and copper monitoring of drinking water taps from July 1 through December 31, 2025, as summarized below.

Contaminant	AL	MCLG*	90 th Percentile Value	Number of Samples Above AL	Range of Sample Results	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	12 parts per billion (ppb)	0	5	0	0 - 9 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Service lines that may contain lead; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3 parts per million (ppm)	1.3	2.1	3	0.3 – 2.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

*MCLG: Maximum contaminant level goal means 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.

An AL exceedance is not a violation, but it triggers other requirements under the administrative rules promulgated under the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended (Act 399). Requirements include water quality parameter (WQP) monitoring, source water monitoring, corrosion control treatment, and public education. Please refer to the "Timetable of Upcoming Requirements" for your specific deadlines for each of the following requirements.

Deliver Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results

Thank you for completing the requirement timely.

Conduct WQP Monitoring

You must continue collecting one quarterly set of WQP samples from your entry point to the distribution system, CH001 (Plant Tap), and from one site in the distribution system. The WQP samples shall be analyzed for pH, alkalinity, calcium, conductivity, chloride, sulfate, and temperature. Temperature and pH are field tests and should be completed at the time of the sample collection. This sampling is detailed on Shorewood Hills' 2025 Monitoring Schedule.

If you use the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy's (EGLE) laboratory, order bottles by calling 517-335-8184 or by downloading the form EQP 2301 *Bottle Order Form* from Michigan.gov/EGLELab. Click on Drinking Water. The tests are analyzed from one sample bottle per location. Request the analyses using the following test codes:

Test Code	Cost	Bottle Number	Test Description
CORR	\$51.00	32, 36ME	Conductivity, Alkalinity, Phosphate, and Calcium
R	\$18.00	32, 36ME	Chloride, Sulfate

Minimize Corrosion

This is Shorewood Hills' third AL exceedance. Shorewood Hills submitted a corrosion control plan to EGLE on March 26, 2025. Since then, EGLE has been working with Shorewood Hills to determine the best options for corrosion control treatment. Shorewood Hills had a community meeting on November 13, 2025, to discuss the two primary options and potentially select a path forward. Please continue to work with EGLE to designate the ideal treatment option. If treatment or an interconnection with a neighboring system is found to be necessary, the selected option must be completed, and samples must be collected to ensure the lead and copper ALs are consistently met. EGLE will work with Shorewood Hills to complete these corrosion control steps to optimize your corrosion control treatment.

Lead and Copper Monitoring

To show the ALs can be met, collect a lead and copper sample from 10 sites between January 1 and June 30, 2026, and again between July 1 and December 31, 2026. These

sites should be selected from your Lead and Copper Sampling Plan. Document any changes on your Lead and Copper Sample Site Plan and submit it to the Michigan Environmental Health and Drinking Water Information System (MIEHDWIS) account, or via email to your EGLE district office email address.

Within 30 days of learning results, provide individual lead and copper tap results to people who receive water from sites that were sampled. Even if lead or copper was not detected, all monitoring, reporting, consumer notification, and EGLE certification requirements remain in effect.

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Include this AL exceedance in your CCR, which is due to EGLE, your customers, and the local health department by July 1, 2026. You may use the table format from the first page of this letter.

Also, because one or more individual samples were above the copper AL, include the following health effects language:

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.

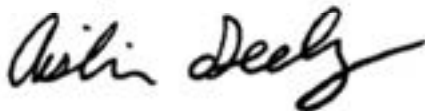
Timetable of Upcoming Requirements

Complete By	Requirement	Comments
Continue	Collect WQP samples.	Collect one set of WQP samples from the entry point to the distribution system, CH001, Plant Tap, and from one location in the distribution system quarterly . Analyze the samples for pH, alkalinity, calcium, conductivity, chloride, sulfate, and temperature.
Between January 1 and June 30, 2026	Collect samples from 10 sites from the distribution system and have them analyzed for lead and copper.	Report the results to EGLE and deliver the consumer notice of individual lead and copper results using the downloadable <i>Lead and Copper Report and Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results Certificate</i> . Report due July 10, 2026.
Between January 1 and June 30, 2026	Collect WQP samples.	Collect from one site in the distribution system quarterly. Analyze the samples for pH, alkalinity, calcium, conductivity, chloride, orthophosphate, sulfate, and temperature.
July 1, 2026	Report the 2025 AL exceedance in the CCR.	Specific lead health effects language must be included.
Between July 1 and December 31, 2026	Collect samples from 10 sites from the distribution system and have them analyzed for lead and copper.	Report the results to EGLE and deliver the consumer notice of individual lead and copper results using the downloadable <i>Lead and Copper Report and Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results Certificate</i> . Report due January 10, 2026.
Between July 1 and December 31, 2026	Collect WQP samples.	Collect one set of WQP samples from the entry point to the distribution system, CH001, Plant Tap, and from one location in the distribution system quarterly . Analyze the samples for pH, alkalinity, calcium, conductivity, chloride, sulfate, and temperature.

Complete By	Requirement	Comments
September 30, 2026	For the January through June 2026 monitoring, send EGLE certification of Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper results compliance along with a sample copy of the notice delivered.	Download <i>Lead and Copper Report and Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results Certificate</i> from http://michigan.gov/LCR .
March 31, 2027	For the July through December 2026 monitoring, send EGLE certification of Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper results compliance along with a sample copy of the notice delivered.	Download <i>Lead and Copper Report and Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results Certificate</i> in from Michigan.gov/LCR.

EGLE recognizes that the Lead and Copper Rule is complex and may be confusing. EGLE will continue to offer assistance in implementing these regulations. If you have any questions, please contact us at DeelyA@michigan.gov; or SylvesterM1@michigan.gov; or at the phone numbers provided below.

Sincerely,



Aislinn Deely
Lead and Copper Rule Specialist
Lead and Copper Unit
Community Water Supply Section
Drinking Water and Environmental
Health Division
517-388-1816

Sincerely,



Matthew Sylvester, PE
Corrosion Control Specialist
Lead and Copper Unit
Community Water Supply Section
Drinking Water and Environmental
Health Division
989-395-8567

Enclosures

cc/enc: Rodney Fresh, Shorewood Hills Subdivision
Tony Drautz, Oakland County Health Department
Ken Bowen, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
Vicki Garon, EGLE
Doug Loper, EGLE
Sabrina Fouche, EGLE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

SHPOA Water System Failed to Obtain a Certified Operator

February 17, 2026

Our water system recently violated a Safe Drinking Water Act requirement. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires us to maintain a certified operator who has the skills, knowledge and experience to operate and oversee our water system effectively. We have not had a properly certified operator since October 16, 2025, and therefore cannot be sure that our water system is operated correctly.

What happened?

On October 15, 2025, Water System Manager, Steve Hauk became aware through an email from EGLE that the Shorewood Hills Subdivision failed to have a certified operator from October 26, 2025, to the present day. Shorewood Hills Subdivision is required to always have a certified operator, but we failed to do so.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. Monitoring indicates no contaminants are in the water at levels above a state drinking water standard; however, we cannot be sure that our water system is operated correctly. If you have specific health concerns, please consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours.

What is being done?

We are actively working to ensure that a certified operator is employed at the facility at all times. We have hired an interim certified operator effective Feb 17, 2026.

For more information, please contact Steve Hauk at 248-935-7724 or shauk01@netscape.net.

**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.*

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Reporting Requirements Not Met for SHPOA Water System

We are required to deliver notification to customers with lead service lines, galvanized service lines previously connected to lead, or service lines of unknown lead status, and certify to the State that these notifications were sent.

Our system failed to notify customers by the required deadline. Although the failure to comply with the reporting deadline does not create a risk to public health, we are required to inform you of this violation and provide additional information including what we did to correct the situation.

It is important for consumers to know if the water they are receiving has been delivered through a lead, galvanized previously connected to lead, or lead status unknown service line so they can make decisions on whether and what actions to take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.

What is being done?

All homes with unknown service lines have now been notified that their service line is of unknown material and risk exposure to lead if some or all the line is made of lead.

While we did not deliver notices as quickly as we should have, we provided the required notifications on June 23, 2025, as well as the required certification to the EGLE on June 23, 2025. We are no longer in violation.

For more information, please contact Steve Hauk at 248-935-7724 or shauk01@netscape.net.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA's websites at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water> and <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. Additional resources can also be found <https://www.michigan.gov/mileadsafe/get-ahead-of-lead>.

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.

2025 Profit/Loss Statement

Income

Resident Fees Received	\$46,625.00
Fees Yet to be Received	\$0.00
Total Income	\$46,625.00

Expenses

Routine Maintenance

Generator	\$726.17
Grounds	\$0.00
Home Line Flushing	\$5,400.00
Main Line Flushing	\$3,290.00
Monthly Service	\$3,081.00
Water Quality Testing	\$6,433.65
Other	\$0.00
Total Maintenance	\$18,930.82

Repairs

Generator	\$0.00
Compressor	\$7,928.31
Mains	\$3,450.00
Vavles and Hydrants	\$0.00
Curb Stops	\$0.00
Pump House	\$1,950.00
Grounds	\$0.00
Total Repairs	\$13,328.31

Utilities	\$4,225.68
Insurance	\$1,668.00
Regulatory Fees (EGLE)	\$855.15
Regulatory Compliance	\$0.00
Property Taxes	\$791.89
Office and Miscellaneous	\$36.95
Total Expenses	\$(39,836.80)

Profit/(Loss)	\$6,788.20
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2025 Cash Flow Statement

Opening Balance

Bank of America	\$104,632.71
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Income

Resident Fees Received	\$46,625.00
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Expenses

Expenses Paid	\$(39,836.80)
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Cash Increase/(Decrease)	\$6,788.20
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Closing Balance

Bank of America	\$111,420.91
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In 2025, costs for repairs and maintenance were below average. As a result, the reserves at the end of the year were \$111,420.91, which is above the target of \$103,004.00.

The costs of repairs and maintenance are unpredictable and having adequate reserves is important. The SHPOA Board will maintain the \$650.00 per property water fee for 2026. Residents should expect sharp increases in 2027 fees due to EGLE required capital improvement planning, system enhancements and increased operating costs.