The City of Hazel Park Water Department is proud to present this year’s Consumers Confidence Report. The State of Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (M.D.E.Q.) and the Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.) requires us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2013. We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Copies of this report are available at the Water Department in City Hall. We continue to strive for excellence through customer service, trained state-certified personnel and efficient operational procedures. Please contact the Hazel Park Water Department with any questions or concerns.

The City of Hazel Park purchases its drinking water from the City of Detroit Water and Sewer Department (DWSD). Our water supply comes from surface water supplied from Belle Isle intake and is processed at the Northeast Treatment Plant on Eight Mile Road near Hoover Road. Hazel Park also receives water from Lake Huron that is processed at our Lake Huron Plant located in Fort Gratiot, Michigan.

The treatment plant process begins with disinfecting the source water with chlorine to kill the microorganisms that can cause illness. Next, a chemical called Alum is added to the water to cause the fine particles, that make the water cloudy, clump together and settle to the bottom of the basin. This is called coagulation and sedimentation. Fluoride is added to protect our teeth from cavities and decay. Then the filtration process begins where the water flows through fine sand filters. These filters remove more particles and microorganisms that are resistant to chlorine. Next, a small amount of phosphoric acid is added to control the lead that may dissolve from your household plumbing systems. Finally, chlorine is added before it leaves the treatment plant to keep the water disinfected as it travels through the water mains to reach your homes. The water is tested for various substances before the treatment process, during different stages of treatment, and throughout the distribution system. The Detroit Water and Sewerage Department tests hundreds of samples each week in their certified laboratories. Detroit water meets all safety and health standards and also ranks among the top ten in the United States for quality and value.
KEY DEFINITIONS

Detected Contaminants - Listed are a number of contaminants detected at each of the City of Detroit Water Treatment Plant or the City of Hazel Park distribution systems, in the year 1998 and within the last five calendar years. All contaminants detected are below allowed levels. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that the highest level of a contaminant detected be provided in this report. MCLG - (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. 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. MRDL - (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of certain microbial contaminants. MRDLG - (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL - (Action Level) The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. HAAS - (Halocarbons and Acrylamides) HAAS is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.

LRAA - (Location Running Annual Average) TTHM - (Total Trihalomethanes) Compounds formed during the disinfection of drinking water. Reporting is based on running annual average.

PPB - (Parts per Billion) One part per billion; The ppb is equivalent to micrograms per liter. A microgram = 1/1000 milligram.

NTU - (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) Measures the cloudiness of water.

ND - Not Detected

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

pCi/L - (Picoactivities per Liter) A measure of radioactivity.

N/A - NOT APPLICABLE

> Greater than.

SPECIAL INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in water than the general population. Immuno-

ocompromised 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.

If 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. Hazel Park Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing connections.

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 water for drinking or cooking purposes. 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect your drinking water quality. City Council meetings are regularly scheduled on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of the month, at 7:00 P.M.

For more information about safe drinking water visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at: www.epa.gov/safewater/.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

Detected Contaminants | Test Date | Units | MCLG (Health Goal) | MCL (Allowed Level) | Highest Detected Level | Range of Detection | Major Sources in Drinking Water | Value | Therapy or Treatment

Fluoride | May 13, 2013 | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.63 | n/a | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories. | No |

Nitrate | May 13, 2012 | ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.42 | n/a | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. | No |

Barium | June 09, 2008 | ppm | 50 | 50 | 1.0 | n/a | Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. | No |

Selenium | June 09, 2008 | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.73 | 10 | Water Additive Used to Control Mics. | No |

DISINFECTION-BY-PRODUCTS - MONITORING IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM STAGE 2

Highest Single Measurement Cannot exceed 1.5 NTU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Highest Number Detected</th>
<th>Major Sources in Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Presence of Coliform bacteria</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| E. coli or fecal coliform | bacteria | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample are both E. coli positive, and one is also fecal or E. coli positive | | 0 | | |

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.

TOC Removal

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. The TOC was measured each month and because the level was low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.

City of Hazel Park Lead & Copper Results

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and from human activity.

Inorganic contaminants are also naturally occurring and result from urban or agricultural 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.

Communicable diseases, which can be caused by pathogens and can result in illness or death.

Additional Information

In order to ensure that tap water is safe, the Environmental Protection Agency (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.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and from human activity.

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 at (800) 426-4791.

Chemicals 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.
- Radiological contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining.

Opportunities for Public Discussion

We invite public participation in decisions that affect your drinking water quality. City Council meetings are regularly scheduled on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of the month, at 7:00 P.M.

For more information about safe drinking water, or the contents of this report, contact the City of Hazel Park Water Department at (248) 546-4076.