CITY OF HAZEL PARK

The Friendly City

Clarity Matters.

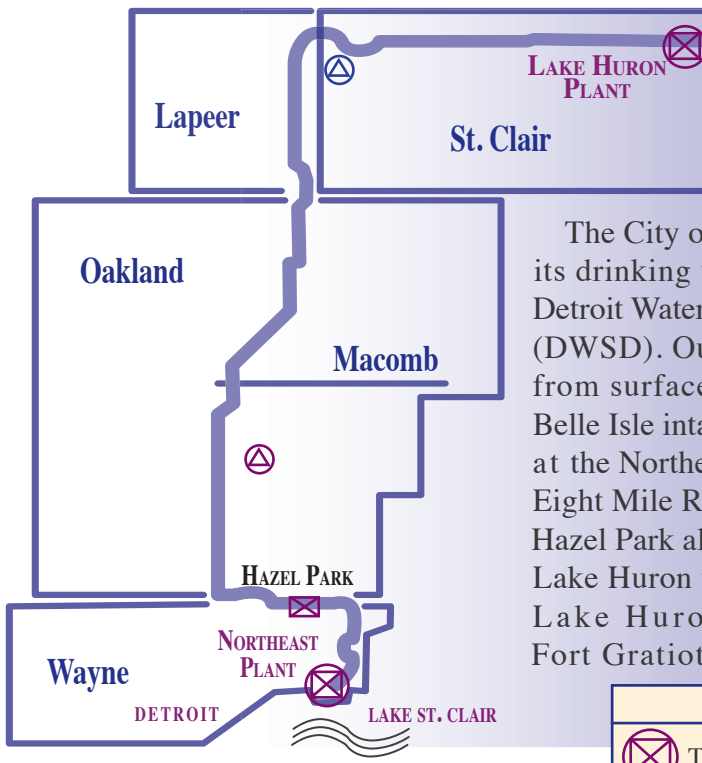
2013 Water Quality Report

OCCUPANT

City of Hazel Park Water Department
111 E. Nine Mile Road
Hazel Park, MI 48030

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.

Where Does Our Water Come From?



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.

How Do We Know Our Water Is Safe?

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 either the City of Detroit Water Treatment Plant or the City of Hazel Park distribution system, 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 value 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 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.

HAA5 - *(Haloacetic Acids)* HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.

LRAA - *(Location Running Annual Average)*

RAA - *(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.

PPM - *(Parts per Million)* One part per million; The ppm is equivalent to milligrams per liter.
A milligram = 1/1000 gram.

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

ND - Not Detected

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

pCi/l - (Picocuries per Liter) A measure of radioactivity.

N/A - NOT APPLICABLE

> - Greater than.

Special Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-comprised 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 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. Hazel Park Water Department 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 water for drinking or cooking. 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/lead***.

Opportunities For Public Discussion

We invite public participation in decisions that affect 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 your water, or the contents of this report, contact ***the City of Hazel Park Water Department at (248) 546-4076***.

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	Violation
REGULATED AT TREATMENT PLANT								
Fluoride	May 13 2013	ppm	4	4	0.63	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer 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	2	2	0.01	n/a	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	No
Selenium	June 09 2008	ppb	50	50	1.0	n/a	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.	No
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS - MONITORING IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM STAGE 2								
					LRAA			
Total Trihalomethanes	2013	ppb	n/a	80	27	12.7-38	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination.	No
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2013	ppb	n/a	60	10	7-12	By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection.	No
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL - MONITORING IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM								
			MRDGL	MRDL	RAA			
Disinfectant (chlorine)	2013	ppm	4	4	0.73	0.56 - 0.85	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes.	No

TURBIDITY - MONITORED EVERY FOUR HOURS AT 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
0.16 NTU	100%	Soil Runoff	No
Turbity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.			

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS - MONTHLY MONITORING IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM					
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Number Detected	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Violation
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria > 5% of monthly samples	In one month 0	Naturally present in the environment.	No
E.coli or fecal coliform bacteria	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or E.coli positive.	Entire Year 0	Human waste and animal fecal waste.	No

SPECIAL MONITORING

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of special monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Contaminant	Units	MCLG	MCL	Average Level Detected	Source of Contamination
Sodium	ppm	n/a	n/a	5.93	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

REGULATED AT CONSUMER'S TAP								
Detected Contaminants	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90TH Percentile Value*	Number of Samples Over AL	Sources of Contaminants	Violation
Lead	2011	ppb	0	15	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.	No
Copper	2011	ppm	1.3	1.3	.389	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	No

*The 90th percentile value means 90 percent of the homes tested have lead and copper levels below the given 90th percentile value.

Additional Information

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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.

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.

Your source water comes from the Detroit River, situated within Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair, Clinton River, Detroit River, Rouge River, Ecorse River, 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 potential contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very low" to "very high" based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry, and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our Detroit River source water intakes were determined to be highly susceptible to potential contamination and Lake Huron source water intake is categorized as having a moderately low susceptibility to potential contaminant sources. However, all four Detroit water treatment plants that use source water from the Detroit River have historically provided satisfactory treatment of this source water to meet drinking water standards.

If you would like to know more about this report, please visit the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department's website at www.dwsd.org or contact Mary Lynn Semegen, (313) 926-8102, semegen@dwsd.org.