City of Lincoln Park
Department of Public Services
& Engineering
500 Southfield Rd.
Lincoln Park, MI 48146
(313) 386-9000

Department of Public Service Newsletter and Water Quality Report

The Department of Public Services

The Department of Public Services is under the direction of John Kozuh, Director of Public Services and David Logan, Field Supervisor. The DPS is responsible to maintain the following; water and sewers, roads, city buildings, parks and the city's entire vehicle fleet. The DPS relies on the cooperation of the citizens of Lincoln Park to assist by reporting issues as they arise and maintaining the city's infrastructure.

The Department of Public Services is located at 500 Southfield Road and the hours of operation are Monday through Friday 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., calls are answered Monday through Friday 9 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The phone number for the DPS is 313-386-9000. When an emergency arises after hours, please contact the Police Department at 313-381-1800.

Water Department

The Water Department is responsible for the maintenance of the 128 miles of watermain within the City limits. This includes the repair of watermain breaks. When a watermain break occurs, we realize the inconvenience it causes to residents. The DPS will work as quickly as possible to make the needed repair and restore water services to the affected homes. Once water service is restored, there may be a slight discoloration in the water. This is normal and is to be expected. It is recommended to run your homes taps until the water runs clear. Do not wash clothes until your homes tap water is running clear as this may discolor your garments. If you believe you have a possible watermain break, contact the DPS during operating hours and after hours contact the Police Department non-emergency number. An indicator of a watermain break is water bubbling up from the ground.

Another function of the Water Department is the functionality, repair and replacement of fire hydrants. There may be times during a water main or hydrant repair that the hydrant will need to be opened and flushed out. During these times your tap water may also have a slight discoloration. This is temporary and it is recommended as with a watermain repair to simply run your tap water until the water runs clear. If you believe there is an issue with a fire hydrant, please call the DPS to report it. The City does not allow residents to utilize fire hydrants for any purpose. If you witness someone tampering with a fire hydrant please call the Police Department to report it immediately. Tampering with fire hydrants may cause damage and could affect the Fire Department if an emergency were to occur. It is important that fire hydrants are kept barrier free. If you have a fire hydrant located on your property, please keep the area free and accessible. Fire hydrants are not decorative and we do not allow them to be painted by homeowners.

The water billing office is located within the City Hall Building. If you have questions concerning your water bill, please contact 313-386-1800 ext. 1252 or 1253. If you are in need of scheduling a Water Department employee to respond to your residence for a water or meter issue, or to have your water shutoff for a repair, please contact the water billing office to make this appointment.

Sewer Department

The Sewer Department is responsible for the maintenance of the City's Sanitary Sewer System. This system is responsible for moving wastewater from your home to Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Sanitary Sewer System is separated from the Storm Water System that drains the roadways. These 2 systems were separated in the 1980's as a governmental mandate.

Every homeowner is responsible for the maintenance of their Sanitary Sewer Lead coming from the home to where their connection taps into the City Sanitary Sewer System. If there is a blockage in the home's sewer lead it could cause a basement backup. If you are experiencing a basement backup please contact the DPS during operating hours or the Police Department after hours and a DPS employee will be sent to your home to determine where the blockage is coming from. If the blockage is located in the private home's Sanitary Sewer Lead, the homeowner will need to contact a licensed plumber to remedy the situation.

There are several things homeowners can do to reduce blockages in not only their personal Sanitary Sewer Lead but also in the City's Sanitary Sewer System. It is important that nothing other than biodegradable toilet paper is flushed down the toilet. Products like "moist wipes" do not break down the same as toilet paper and can cause blockages in not only a home's private sewer lead as well as clogging pumps and causing blockages in the City's Sanitary Sewer System. Other products that can cause blockages include, sanitary products, diapers and anything other than biodegradable

toilet paper. Another cause of blockages in Private Sanitary Sewer Leads and the City's Sanitary Sewer System are tree roots. A private licensed plumber can inspect personal Sanitary Sewer Leads as well as clean and televise them for blockages. It is recommended to have a licensed plumber perform the inspection, cleaning and televising of your private Sanitary Sewer Lead at least every five years. If you have trees located on your property, this may need to be done more often.

Roads

The City of Lincoln Park has 138 road miles. The Roads Department is responsible for street sweeping, tree removal, signs, pot hole repair, snow plowing/salting, and the storm sewer system.

There are several things homeowners can do to assist the City with not only road maintenance but the maintenance of the Storm System as well. Residents should obey the posted "No Parking" times listed on the street signs for their block. These times are so the DPS can perform road repairs, street sweeping, storm sewer repairs, tree trimming or any other services that are required, free of obstructions from parked cars. Homeowners need to place their trash cans on the back of the curb, off of the street. This will allow street sweepers to make clear passes of the curb lanes and clean the streets more effectively. We also ask homeowners who have a catch basin located in front of their home to assist in keeping them clean and free of debris. Sweeping them off will assist in allowing the water to flow freely into the Storm Sewer System. It is important that homeowners do not blow or place grass clippings, leaves or any other debris in the roadway. If you notice debris in the Catch Basin please contact the DPS to report this.

The trees located in the easement area (the area between the sidewalk and the street), fall under the responsibility of the DPS. The DPS will only remove a tree that is dead or diseased. A tree that is deemed healthy will not be removed. If you have a tree located in the easement that is dead, diseased or in need of trimming, this can be reported by calling the DPS or visiting the City website at www.Citylp.com under the "report a concern" option. The tree will be evaluated and the appropriate steps will be taken.

Potholes in the roadway are filled by the Roads Crew. If you need to report a pothole on a City of Lincoln Park roadway you may do so by calling the DPS at 313-386-9000 or on the City Website www.citylp.com under the "report a pothole" option. The City does not maintain Fort Street, Dix-Toledo, or Outer Drive. Any potholes or issues on those roads should be reported to Wayne County. To report a hazard to Wayne County please call 1-888-762-3273, this also includes the outage or malfunctioning of traffic signals.
Street lights are maintained by DTE. If there is a street light out you may report this by calling 800-477-4747 or visiting their website www.dteenergy.com.

The DPS also performs the snow plowing/salting of City maintained roads. When there is a snow fall, and plowing or salting of the roads is necessary, it is helpful for residents to move their vehicles off of the roadway, even when a snow emergency has not been declared. It will allow plow trucks to access the roads freely and without obstruction. When a snow emergency is declared, per ordinance, homeowners must move their vehicles off the roadway. The City has public parking lots which may be utilized by residents who do not have a driveway. Failure to remove your vehicle off of the street during a declared snow emergency may result in a ticket.

Trash and Yard Waste

Trash and Yard Waste are picked up weekly by GFL Environmental Inc. Each home was provided with one 96 gallon trash container. Bagged trash is to be placed into the container and the container must be placed on the back of the curb in the easement area. Trash containers are not to be placed in the roadway. Each home is allowed one bulk item placed out with their regular trash weekly. Yard Waste is picked up weekly from the first full week in April through early December depending on weather conditions. Yard Waste must be placed into biodegradable bags or containers of 35 gallons or less that are marked "yard waste" (50 pound limit). Brush and limbs greater than 2 inches in diameter must be put in bundles no longer than 4 foot in length, and not exceeding a total of 18 inches in diameter, or more than 50 pounds. Compost stickers are available for pickup at City Hall or the DPS Building.

2018 Water Quality Report

Dear Lincoln Park Water Customer:
Drinking water quality is important to our community and the region. The City of Lincoln Park and the Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) are committed to meeting state and federal water quality standards including the Lead and Copper Rule. With the Great Lakes as our water source and proven treatment technologies, the GLWA consistently delivers safe drinking water to our community. The City of Lincoln Park operates the system of water mains that carry this water to your home's service line. This year's Water Quality Report highlights the performance of GLWA and The City of Lincoln Park's water professionals in delivering some of the nation's best drinking water. Together, we remain committed to protecting public health and maintaining open communication with the public about our drinking water.

The Lincoln Park Water and Sewer Department is a division of the Department of Public Services. The responsibility for the water distribution lies with John Kozuh, Director of Public Services, Dave Logan, Field Supervisor, and Julie Ciochon, Clerk for Public Services. Currently the City has 10 full-time employees dedicated to the water & sewer field operations. The Water Office, which is located in City Hall at Southfield Road and Fort Park Street, handles all billing matters.

The Department of Public Services strives to deliver the highest quality of drinking water to our residents while minimizing any disruption in service. If you have any questions concerning this report or any other water related items, please feel free to contact the Department of Public Services at 313-386-9000.

Lincoln Park Water Sources
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 Syndenham 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 on a seven-tiered scale and ranges from very low to very high determined primarily using geologic sensitivity, water chemistry, and potential contaminate sources. The report described GLWA's Detroit River intakes as highly susceptible to potential contamination. However, all four GLWA treatment plants that service the City of Detroit and draw water from the Detroit River have historically provided satisfactory treatment and meet drinking water standards.

GLWA has initiated source-water protection activities that include chemical containment, spill response, and a mercury reduction program. GLWA participates in the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit discharge program and has an emergency response management plan. In 2016, the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality approved the GLWA Surface Water Intake Protection Program plan. The programs include seven elements that include the following: roles and duties of government units and water supply agencies, delineation of a source water protection area, identification of potential of 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 (313-926-8102).

What Is In The 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791).
The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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 discharges, 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 organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also be 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 tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health

Health Information
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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 (800-426-4791).

Lead
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Lincoln Park 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Safe drinking water is a shared responsibility. The water that GLWA delivers to our community does not contain lead. Lead can leach into drinking water through home plumbing fixtures, and in some cases, customer service lines. Corrosion control reduces the risk of lead and copper from leaching into your water. Orthophosphates are added during the treatment process as a corrosion control method to create a protective coating in service pipes throughout the system, including in your home or business. The City of Lincoln Park performs required lead and copper sampling and testing in our community. Water consumers also have a responsibility to maintain the plumbing in their homes and businesses, and can take steps to limit their exposure to lead.

The City of Lincoln Park and the Great Lakes Water Authority are committed to safeguarding our water supply and delivering the highest quality drinking water to protect public health. Please contact us with any questions or concerns about your water.

About The Following Table… The following table provides detailed water quality analyses for the year 2018. Included in the analyses is contaminant testing on water from the Southwest and Springwell Treatment Plants, which supplies water to The City of Lincoln Park. Included are the results of the testing along with the allowable levels and any violations. Sources of contaminants in drinking water are also listed.

Key to the Detected Contaminants Table

Symbol	Abbreviation	Definition/Explanation
>	Greater than	
°C	Celsius	A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions.
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.
Level 1	Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in the water system.
Level 2	Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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	
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.
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.
µohms	Microhms	Measure of electrical conductance of water

Springwells Water Treatment Plant
2018 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

Springwells Water Treatment Plant
2018 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

2018 Inorganic Chemicals – Monitoring at the Plant Finished Water Tap

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride	6-12-2018	ppm	4	4	**0.67**	**n/a**	**no**	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	6-12-2018	ppm	10	10	**0.34**	**n/a**	**no**	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	5-16-2017	ppm	2	2	**0.01**	**n/a**	**no**	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

2018 Disinfection By-Products – Monitoring in Distribution System, Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest LRAA	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	ppb	n/a	80	**39**	**13-61**	**no**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	ppb	n/a	60	**11.18**	**3.5-18**	**no**	By-product of drinking water disinfection

2018 Disinfectant Residuals – Monitoring in Distribution System by Treatment Plant

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDLG	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest RAA	Quarterly Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	Jan-Dec 2018	ppm	4	4	**0.68**	**0.63-0.69**	**no**	Water additive used to control microbes

2018 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water

Highest Single Measurement Cannot exceed 1 NTU	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.25 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.

2017 Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customers' Tap

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90th Percentile Value*	Number of Samples over AL	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2017	ppb	0	15	**4.0**	**0**	**no**	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2017	ppm	1.3	1.3	**0.1**	**0**	**no**	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

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

Springwells Water Treatment Plant
2018 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

Regulated Contaminant	Treatment Technique 2018	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 was measured each quarter and because the level was low, there is no TOC removal requirement	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected 2018	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	**6.00**	Erosion of natural deposits

GLWA voluntarily monitors for Cryptosporidium and Giardia in our untreated source water monthly. The March 2018 untreated water samples collected from the Belle Isle intake indicated the presence of one Giardia cyst. All other samples collected from the Belle Isle intake in the year 2018 were absent for the presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia. Systems using surface water like GLWA must provide treatment so that 99.9 percent of Giardia lamblia is removed or inactivated.

Southwest Water Treatment Plant
2018 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

2018 Inorganic Chemicals – Monitoring at the Plant Finished Water Tap

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride	6-12-2018	ppm	4	4	**0.66**	**n/a**	**no**	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	6-12-2018	ppm	10	10	**0.41**	**n/a**	**no**	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	5-16-2017	ppm	2	2	**0.01**	**n/a**	**no**	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

2018 Disinfection By-Products – Monitoring in Distribution System, Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest LRAA	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	ppb	n/a	80	**39**	**13-61**	**no**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	ppb	n/a	60	**11.18**	**3.5-18**	**no**	By-product of drinking water disinfection

2018 Disinfectant Residuals – Monitoring in Distribution System by Treatment Plant

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDLG	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest RAA	Quarterly Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	Jan-Dec 2018	ppm	4	4	**0.58**	**0.48-0.61**	**no**	Water additive used to control microbes

2018 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water

Highest Single Measurement Cannot exceed 1 NTU	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.19 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.			

2017 Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customers' Tap

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90th Percentile Value*	Number of Samples over AL	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2017	**ppb**	0	15	4.0	0	**no**	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2017	**ppm**	1.3	1.3	0.1	0	**no**	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

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

Southwest Water Treatment Plant
2018 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

Regulated Contaminant	Treatment Technique 2018	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 was measured each quarter and because the level was low, there is no TOC removal requirement	Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides 2014

Regulated contaminant	Test date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level	Level detected	Violation Yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking water
Combined Radium 226 and 228	5-13-14	pCi/L	0	5	**0.65 + or - 0.54**	**no**	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected 2018	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	**6.36**	Erosion of natural deposits

GLWA voluntarily monitors for Cryptosporidium and Giardia in our untreated source water monthly. The untreated water samples collected from our Southwest plant indicated the presence of one Giardia cyst in March. In addition, monitoring indicated the presence of one Giardia cyst and one Cryptosporidium oocyst in the untreated water from the Southwest plant in July. Additional testing was performed on the treated water at the Southwest plant and Cryptosporidium was absent. All other samples collected in the year 2018 were absent for the presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia. Systems using surface water like GLWA must provide treatment so that 99.9 percent of Giardia lamblia is removed or inactivated.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the United States. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration cannot guarantee 100% removal. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if these organisms are dead or alive. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy persons can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people (such as those with AIDS, undergoing chemotherapy or recent organ transplant recipients) are at a greater risk of developing a severe, life-threatening illness. Immuno-compromised persons should contact their doctor to learn about appropriate precautions to prevent infection. Cryptosporidium must be taken in through the mouth to cause disease and it may be passed by other means than drinking water.

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LINCOLN PARK DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICES

Residential
Customer
Lincoln Park, MI 48146