



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



Every  
**DRÖP**  
cc(unt)s

# 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, Frank Schrettner and Jacob Rail, Field Supervisors for the Department of Public Services. 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 faucet 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 the 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](http://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](http://www.citylp.com) under the "report a pothole" option. The City does not maintain Fort Street, Dix-Toledo, Southfield 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](http://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, Yard Waste and Recycling**

Trash, Yard Waste and Recycling are picked up weekly by GFL Environmental Inc. Each home was provided with one 96 gallon trash container to utilize for household trash. Trash should be bagged in a trash liner before placing it into the can. If you have additional trash it should be placed next to your trash container. Each household is allowed one bulk item or three additional garbage bags out with their regular weekly trash. If your household consistently generates more trash than your trash can will hold, you may be required to purchase an additional 96 gallon trash can from GFL. Each home was also provided with one 64 gallon recycling can. This recycling can only be used for recyclable materials. Recycling cans will not be picked up if they contain trash. This includes putting a sign on the bin indicating it is trash. For a list of items that can be recycled please go to the City website at [www.citylp.com](http://www.citylp.com) or the GFL website at [www.gflusa.com](http://www.gflusa.com). Yard waste must be placed in an approved container or bundled properly. An approved container would be a standard trash container with a compost sticker or a paper yard waste bag that can be purchased at home improvement stores. Any homeowner can obtain a compost sticker at the DPS building, City Hall, Lincoln Park Community Credit Union or Great Lakes Ace Hardware. Twigs and Sticks need to be bundled with twine in lengths no greater than three feet in diameter and weighing no more than 50lbs. Tree stumps and logs are not considered Yard Waste and will not be picked up. Please place all trash, recycling and yard waste containers 3 feet apart at the back of your curb in the easement area, not in the roadway.

## 2019 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, Frank Schrettner and Jacob Rail, Field Supervisors, and Julie Clochon, Clerk for Public Services. Currently the City has 14 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 Sydenham watersheds in Canada. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department, and the Michigan Public Health Institute performed a source water assessment in 2004 to determine the susceptibility of GLWA'S Detroit River Source water for potential contamination. The susceptibility rating is 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 water 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 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>. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in the drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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.

## Key to the Detected Contaminants Table

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition/Explanation</b>
>	Greater than	
°C	Celsius	A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions.
<b>AL</b>	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
<b>HAA5</b>	Haloacetic Acids	HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, Dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.
<b>Level 1</b>	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.
<b>Level 2</b>	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.
<b>LRAA</b>	Locational Running Annual Average	The average of analytical results for samples at a particular monitoring location during the previous four quarters.
<b>MCL</b>	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.
<b>MCLG</b>	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
<b>MRDL</b>	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.
<b>MRDLG</b>	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.
<b>n/a</b>	not applicable	
<b>ND</b>	Not Detected	
<b>NTU</b>	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	Measures the cloudiness of water.
<b>pCi/L</b>	Picocuries Per Liter	A measure of radioactivity
<b>ppb</b>	Parts Per Billion (one in one billion)	The ppb is equivalent to micrograms per liter. A microgram = 1/1000 milligram.
<b>ppm</b>	Parts Per Million (one in one million)	The ppm is equivalent to milligrams per liter. A milligram = 1/1000 gram.
<b>RAA</b>	Running Annual Average	The average of analytical results for all samples during the previous four quarters.
<b>SMCL</b>	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level	An MCL which involves a biological, chemical or physical characteristic of water that may adversely affect the taste, odor, color or appearance (aesthetics), which may thereby affect public confidence or acceptance of the drinking water.
<b>TT</b>	Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
<b>TTHM</b>	Total Trihalomethanes	Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total.
<b>μohms</b>	Microohms	Measure of electrical conductance of water

**Southwest Water Treatment Plant  
2019 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables**

<b>2019 Inorganic Chemicals – Monitoring at the Plant Finished Water Tap</b>							
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride	6-11-19	ppm	4	4	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	6-11-19	ppm	10	10	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	5-16-17	ppm	2	2	n/a	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

<b>2019 Disinfection By-Products – Monitoring in Distribution System, Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest LR AA	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	ppb	n/a	80	25.75	11-44	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	ppb	n/a	60	13.11	8.9-18	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection

<b>2019 Disinfectant Residuals – Monitoring in Distribution System by Treatment Plant</b>								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDLG	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest RA A	Quarterly Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	Jan-Dec 2019	ppm	4	4	0.60	0.49-0.69	no	Water additive used to control microbes

<b>2019 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water</b>			
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
0.18 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.			

<b>2019 Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customers' Tap</b>							
Regulated Contaminant	Test	Unit	Health	Action Level AL	Nu	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2019	ppb	0	15	2	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2019	ppm	1.3	1.3	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  
2019 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables**

2019 Inorganic Chemicals – Monitoring at the Plant Finished Water Tap							
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride	6-11-19	ppm	4	4	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	6-11-19	ppm	10	10	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	5-16-2017	ppm	2	2	n/a	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

2019 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)	2019	ppb	n/a	80	25.75	11-44	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	ppb	n/a	60	13.11	8.9-18	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection

2019 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 2019	ppm	4	4	0.68	0.57-0.72	no	Water additive used to control microbes

2019 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
0.26 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.

2019 Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customers' Tap							
Regulated Contaminant	Test	Unit	Health	Action Level AL	Nu	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2019	ppb	0	15	2	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2019	ppm	1.3	1.3	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.

500SOUTHFIELD RD  
LINCOLN PARK, MI  
48146



**LINCOLN PARK DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC SERVICES**

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MI PERMIT NO.  
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Residential  
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Lincoln Park, MI 48146