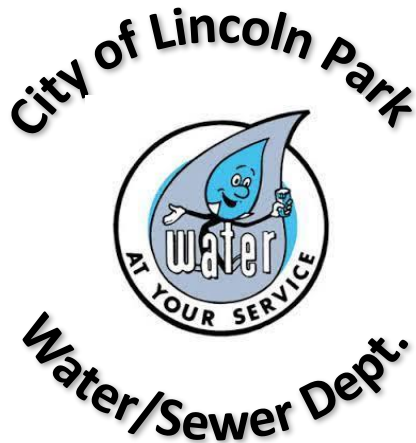




Department of Public Services  
& Engineering  
500 Southfield Rd.  
Lincoln Park, MI 48146  
(313) 386-9000



**Department of  
Public Services  
Newsletter and  
Water Quality  
Report**

## The Department of Public Services

The City of Lincoln Park, Department of Public Services, is under the direction of John Kozuh, Director of Public Services, Frank Schrettner, Field Supervisor and Jacob Rail, Field Supervisor. The DPS oversees the following: water distribution, the sanitary and storm sewer systems, road maintenance and road projects, city parks, city buildings and the city's entire vehicle fleet.

The Department of Public Services building 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 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The phone number for the DPS is 313-386-9000. If an emergency arises after hours, please contact the Police Department at 313-381-1800. An example of an emergency is any of the following: water main break, sewer back up, road flooding, or a tree or large branch from a city tree that has fallen and is causing a hazard.

## Water Department

The Water Department is responsible for the repair and maintenance of the 128 miles of water mains that are within the city limits. A large role of the Water Department is water main repair. When a water main break occurs, the DPS understands that it is an inconvenience to residents and businesses. The Water Department will work as quickly as possible to repair the Water Main. Once the repair has been made and water service is restored, there may be a slight discoloration to the water. This is normal and is to be expected. It is important not to wash clothes during this time, until you have run the faucets in your home and the water is clear. If you believe you have spotted a water main break, please contact the DPS during operating hours and after hours contact the non-emergency number for the Police Department. An indicator of a water main break is water bubbling up from the ground. Currently, the City of Lincoln Park is exploring ways to notify residents of a water main repair. **Currently, there is not a feasible way to do this.** If a program becomes available, it will be posted on the City of Lincoln Park website.

The Water Department is also responsible for 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. If a fire hydrant is opened, it is normal for homes in the area to have a slight discoloration of their water. If this occurs, it is temporary and recommended to flush your home's tap water until it runs clear. Please do not do laundry until your homes tap water is running clear. If you believe there is an issue with a fire hydrant, please call the DPS to report it during operating hours. If the hydrant problem is an emergency, please call the Police Department to report it.

An example of an emergency would be a hydrant leaking or opened, a vehicle striking a hydrant or someone tampering with a fire hydrant. The City of Lincoln Park does not allow residents to use fire hydrants for any purpose. This includes painting or decorating them. If a fire hydrant is located in front of your property, it is important to keep the area clean and barrier free.

The water billing office is located within the City Hall Building. If you have questions regarding your water bill or to schedule an appointment for a meter issue or water turn-off, please contact 313-386-1800 ext. 1252 or 1253.

## Sewer Department

The Sewer Department oversees the maintenance of the City's Sanitary Sewer System. The Sanitary Sewer System moves wastewater from your home to the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Sanitary Sewer System is separate from the Storm Sewer System that drains the roadway. These two systems were separated in the late 1980's as a governmental mandate.

Every homeowner is responsible for the maintenance of the sanitary sewer lead that come from their home to where the connection taps into the City Sanitary Sewer System. If a blockage or break occurs in the home's sanitary sewer lead, it can cause the basement at the residence or neighbor's basements to backup with sewage. If you are experiencing a sewage backup in your basement, please call the DPS during operating hours or the non-emergency police department phone number after hours. The Sewer Department will respond to check the backup and determine if the blockage is in the City's sanitary sewer system or the private sewer lead. If the blockage is in the private sewer lead, it is the responsibility of the homeowner to contact a licensed plumber to remedy the situation.

Homeowners can reduce the likelihood of a basement backup by taking the following precautions:

- Only flushing biodegradable toilet paper. Items like "moist wipes" do not break down in the sanitary sewer system and they can clog the sanitary service lead to your home. They may indicate on the package that they are safe to flush but, they are not.
- Sanitary products including tampons should never be flushed down the toilet.
- Diapers or any other items other than toilet paper should never be flushed.
- Having your private sanitary sewer lead inspected and televised at least every five years. If you have trees located on your property, this should be done more often.

## **Streets Department**

The Streets Department maintains the 138 road miles located within the City of Lincoln Park. Their duties include street sweeping, tree removal, sign replacement, snow plowing/salting and the storm sewer system that drains the roadway.

The Streets Department relies heavily on residents in order to perform their assigned tasks. It is important that the posted "No Parking" signs be adhered to. This will allow for street sweepers to work thoroughly and sweep from curb to curb. Having no vehicles on the roadway also allows the crews filling potholes to fill them without obstruction and allows the tree trimming/removal to be done in a timelier fashion.

It is also important that trash cans are placed on the back of the curb in the easement area located in front of your home. This will allow street sweepers to make clear passes in the curb lanes without obstruction and needing to swerve around them.

Catch basins that are in the roadways are also maintained by the Streets Department. It is important that homeowners, who have a catch basin located in front of their home, assist in maintaining them. If your catch basin is covered with debris, we ask that you clear it off with a broom or rake. If you are unable to do this, please call the DPS at 313-386-9000 to report it. Keeping the catch basins clean and free of debris will allow rainwater to flow down in the storm sewer system. It is also important that grass clippings, leaves or any other items are not blown into the street.

Potholes in the roadway are filled by the street crews. The crews respond to potholes that have been called in by a resident or reported on the city website [www.citylp.com](http://www.citylp.com) via "report a pothole." When reporting a pothole, please provide the intersection or the address of where the pothole is in front of. Please be as specific as possible. The City of Lincoln Park does not maintain the following roads: Fort Street, Southfield Road or Outer Drive. Any potholes, traffic signal malfunctions or hazards on those roads should be reported to Wayne County Roads Department at 888-762-3273. All streetlights in the City of Lincoln Park are maintained by DTE. If a streetlight is out or malfunctioning, please call DTE at 800-477-4747 or visiting the DTE website, [www.dteenergy.com](http://www.dteenergy.com). Please have as much information available as possible such as pole number, metal or wood pole and exact location.

## **Trash, Yard Waste and Recycling**

Trash, Yard Waste and Recycling services are contracted through GFL Environmental, Inc. Each home within the City of Lincoln Park was provided with one 96-gallon trash container. Trash must be put in a trash liner before placing

it in the trash can. If you have additional trash, it should be placed next to your trash container. Each household is allowed to put out one bulk item (ex. dresser, couch, mattress set, etc.) or up to three additional trash bags per week. 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 Environmental, Inc. Each home in Lincoln Park was also provided with one 64-gallon recycling container. This container may only be used for recyclable materials. Recycling cans will not be picked up if they contain trash. This includes putting a sign on it indicating that it contains 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 on the can or a paper yard waste bag that can be purchased at home improvement stores. Compost stickers can be obtained at the DPS Building, City Hall, Lincoln Park Community Credit Union and 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 50 pounds. Tree stumps and logs are not considered yard waste and will not be picked up. Please place trash, recycling and yard waste containers 3 feet apart at the back of your curb in the easement area, not in the roadway.

If your trash is missed by GFL, you can call DPS at 313-386-9000 or report it on the GFL website.

The City of Lincoln Park does allow dumping at the DPS building located at 500 Southfield Road, Lincoln Park, MI 48146. The cost associated with this is \$20.00 per cubic yard which is approximately a pickup truck bed full. The DPS does not accept hazardous materials, logs, shingles, brush, yard waste, cement or concrete, or any appliances that contain freon. The person dumping must show proof of residency and cash is accepted. An example of residency would be driver's license or photo id with a Lincoln Park address and/or a utility bill.

## 2020 Water Quality Report

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, Field Supervisor, and Jacob Rail, Field Supervisor. Currently the City of Lincoln Park has 14 full-time employees dedicated to the water & sewer field operations. The Water office is located at City Hall, 1350 Southfield Road Lincoln Park, MI 48146, handles all water billing matters. They can be reached by calling 313-386-1800, ext. 1252 or 1253.

The Department of Public Services strives to deliver the highest quality of drinking water to our residents, while minimizing any disruption in service. Some disruptions in service are **unavoidable**, this includes water main breaks. **Currently, it is not possible to inform residents of a water shutoff due to a water main break.** The Water Department will work as quickly as possible to make this repair and return your service as quickly as possible. If you have any questions concerning this report or any other water related items, please 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 based on a seven-tiered scale, and ranges from very low to very high; determined primarily using geologic sensitivity, water chemistry, and potential contaminant 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, Great Lakes and Energy approved GLWA's Surface Water Intake Protection Plan for the Belle Isle intake. The plan has seven elements that include: 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, sighting of new water sources, public participation and public education activities. GLWA is in the process of updating the plan which should be completed by September 2021. If you would like to know more information about the Source Water Assessment report, please contact GLWA at 313-926-8102.

### What's 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 can dissolve 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 number 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 human 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 of 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 have a lead service line it is recommended that you run your water for 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line. 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 1-800-462-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### **City of Lincoln Park's Water System**

**4,011 - Number of Lead Service Lines**

**11,789 - Number of Service Lines of Unknown Material**

**15,800 - Total Number of Service Lines**

**In our 2019 Water Quality Report, we did not list the lead and copper 90<sup>th</sup> percentile values. The report should have listed the lead value as 8 ppb and the copper value as 0.1 ppm. We apologize for this omission. If you would like a copy of the 2019 Water Quality Report, please contact Department of Public Services at 313-386-9000.**

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

Symbol	Abbreviation	Definition/Explanation
AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
°C	Celsius	A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions.
>	Greater than	
HAA5	Haloacetic Acids	HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, di-bromoacetic, 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 our system.
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. MCLGs allow a margin of safety.
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. MRDLG'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 all analytical results for all samples during the previous four quarters.
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level	
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	Microohms	Measure of electrical conductance of water

## 2020 Southwest Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

2020 Inorganic Chemicals - Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Tap								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal <b>MCLG</b>	Allowed Level <b>MCL</b>	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride	3-10-2020	ppm	4	4	0.71	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	3-10-2020	ppm	10	10	0.61	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.

2020 Disinfection Residual - Monitoring in the Distribution System								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal <b>MRDLG</b>	Allowed Level <b>MRDL</b>	Highest Level RAA	Range of Quarterly Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	2020	ppm	4	4	0.62	0.49-0.72	no	Water additive used to control microbes

2020 Disinfection By-Products - Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Monitoring in the Distribution System								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal <b>MCLG</b>	Allowed Level <b>MCL</b>	Highest Level LRAA	Range of Quarterly Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
(TTHM) Total Trihalomethanes	2020	ppb	n/a	80	19.75	11-25	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(HAA5) Haloacetic Acids	2020	ppb	n/a	60	15.25	8.5-22	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2020 Turbidity - Monitored Every 4 Hours at the 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	Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.13 NTU	100%		no	Soil Runoff
<p>Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.</p>				

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

### Radionuclides - Monitored at the Plant Finished Tap in 2014

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Combined Radium Radium 226 and 228	5-13-14	pCi/L	0	5	0.65 ± 0.54	no	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Monitoring at the Customer's Tap in 2020									
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value*	Number of Samples Over AL	Range of Individual Samples Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2020	ppb	0	15	9ppb	2	0ppb-48ppb	no	Lead services lines, corrosion of household, plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits"
Copper	2020	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1ppm	0	0.0ppm – 0.2ppm	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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

2020 Special Monitoring						
Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Source of Contaminant
Sodium	3-10-2020	ppm	n/a	n/a	6.81	Erosion of natural deposits

*These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2020 or the most recent testing done within the last five calendar years. GLWA conducts tests throughout the year only tests that show the presence of a substance or require special monitoring are presented in these tables. 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 of the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.*

## About Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where these contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

### Example UCMR table IF NEEDED

Unregulated Contaminant	Test date	Unit	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Manganese	2020	ug/L	0.76	0.62 – 0.90	Erosion of natural deposits, mining, industrial discharges and landfill leaching
HAA9	2020	ug/L	20.0	12.5 – 26.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA6BR	2020	ug/L	7.225	5.0 – 8.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	2020	ug/L	13.6	7.9 – 18.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination



## 2020 Springwells Regulated Detected Contaminants Table

2020 Inorganic Chemicals - Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Tap								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal <b>MCLG</b>	Allowed Level <b>MCL</b>	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride	3-10-2020	ppm	4	4	0.63	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	3-10-2020	ppm	10	10	0.37	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.

2020 Disinfection Residual - Monitoring in the Distribution System								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal <b>MRDLG</b>	Allowed Level <b>MRDL</b>	Highest Level <b>RAA</b>	Range of Quarterly Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	2020	ppm	4	4	0.70	0.60-0.79	no	Water additive used to control microbes

2020 Disinfection By-Products - Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Monitoring in the Distribution System								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal <b>MCLG</b>	Allowed Level <b>MCL</b>	Highest Level <b>LRAA</b>	Range of Quarterly Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
(TTHM) Total Trihalomethanes	2020	ppb	n/a	80	19.75	11- 25	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(HAA5) Haloacetic Acids	2020	ppb	n/a	60	15.25	8.5 - 22	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2020 Turbidity - Monitored Every 4 Hours at the 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	Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.21 NTU	100%		no	Soil Runoff
<p>Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.</p>				

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

Lead and Copper Monitoring at the Customer's Tap in 2020									
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value*	Number of Samples Over AL	Range of Individual Samples Results	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2020	ppb	0	15	9ppb	2	0ppb – 48ppb	no	Lead services lines, corrosion of household, plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits"
Copper	2020	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1ppm	0	0.0ppm – 0.2ppm	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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

2020 Special Monitoring						
Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Source of Contaminant
Sodium	3-10-2020	ppm	n/a	n/a	5.37	Erosion of natural deposits

*These tables are based on tests conducted by GLWA in the year 2020 or the most recent testing done within the last five calendar years. GLWA conducts tests throughout the year only tests that show the presence of a substance or require special monitoring are presented in these tables. 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 of the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.*

## About Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where these contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

### Example UCMR table IF NEEDED

Unregulated Contaminant	Test date	Unit	Average	Range of Detection	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Manganese	2020	ug/L	0.76	0.62 – 0.90	Erosion of natural deposits, mining, industrial discharges and landfill leaching
HAA9	2020	ug/L	20.0	12.5 – 26.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA6BR	2020	ug/L	7.225	5.0 – 8.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	2020	ug/L	13.6	7.9 – 18.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination

## 2020 GLWA Cryptosporidium – Giardia Statement:

GLWA voluntarily monitors our source water for the presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia In 2020. The presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia were detected in the source water at the Belle Isle Detroit River Intake serving Water Works Park, Springwells and the Northeast treatment plants. Cryptosporidium was detected once in March and Giardia once in April. All other samples monitored in 2020 were absent for the presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if these organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life threatening illness. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested for it to cause disease and may be passed through other means than drinking water. Surface water treatment systems like GLWA must provide treatment so that 99.9% Giardia is removed or inactivated.

## 2020 Springwells Mineral Analysis

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
<b>Turbidity</b>	NTU	0.19	0.03	<b>0.08</b>
<b>Total Solids</b>	ppm	165	76	<b>136</b>
<b>Total Dissolved Solids</b>	ppm	140	98	<b>121</b>
<b>Aluminum</b>	ppm	0.106	0.014	<b>0.045</b>
<b>Iron</b>	ppm	0.177	ND	<b>0.110</b>
<b>Copper</b>	ppm	0.008	ND	<b>0.001</b>
<b>Magnesium</b>	ppm	7.82	5.93	<b>7.32</b>
<b>Calcium</b>	ppm	31.2	23.5	<b>27.3</b>
<b>Sodium</b>	ppm	5.94	4.51	<b>5.01</b>
<b>Potassium</b>	ppm	1.06	0.89	<b>0.98</b>
<b>Manganese</b>	ppm	ND	ND	<b>ND</b>
<b>Lead</b>	ppm	ND	ND	<b>ND</b>
<b>Zinc</b>	ppm	ND	ND	<b>ND</b>
<b>Silica</b>	ppm	2.4	ND	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Sulfate</b>	ppm	31.8	21.9	<b>25.9</b>

Parameter	Units	Max.	Min.	Avg.
<b>Chloride</b>	ppm	11.6	8.5	<b>9.8</b>
<b>Phosphorus</b>	ppm	1.17	0.16	<b>0.53</b>
<b>Free Carbon Dioxide</b>	ppm	10.4	5.7	<b>7.4</b>
<b>Total Hardness</b>	ppm	108	98	<b>102</b>
<b>Total Alkalinity</b>	ppm	74	66	<b>70</b>
<b>Carbonate Alkalinity</b>	ppm	ND	ND	<b>ND</b>
<b>Bi-Carbonate Alkalinity</b>	ppm	74	66	<b>70</b>
<b>Non-Carbonate Hardness</b>	ppm	39	26	<b>32</b>
<b>Chemical Oxygen Demand</b>	ppm	13.5	ND	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Dissolved Oxygen</b>	ppm	13.8	8.8	<b>11.1</b>
<b>Nitrite Nitrogen</b>	ppm	ND	ND	<b>ND</b>
<b>Fluoride</b>	ppm	0.77	0.49	<b>0.62</b>
<b>pH</b>		7.41	7.12	<b>7.29</b>
<b>Specific Conductance @ 25 °C.</b>	µohms	243	213	<b>224</b>
<b>Temperature</b>	°C	24.6	3.5	<b>13.4</b>

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