

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Allen Park

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During November, 2013, we did not monitor or test for Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (DDBP's) and, therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during November, 2013, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date we will collect follow-up samples.

Table with 5 columns: Contaminant, Required sampling frequency, Number of samples taken, When all samples should have been taken, Date additional samples were taken. Rows include TTHM1 and HAA52.

What happened? We did not collect samples and have them tested for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids in November, 2013 and received a violation. We did not have the approved sampling containers on hand during this sampling period. We came back into compliance in February, 2014 when we collected the samples. What is being done? We have ordered containers from the laboratory for the next sampling year. Samples taken since then show that all results met acceptable limits.

For more information, please contact Mr. Douglas Morton at 313-928-0550.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Allen Park.

1 TTHM, also known as total trihalomethanes, are tested by collecting one sample and testing that sample for chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform.

2 HAA5, also known as haloacetic acids, are tested by collecting one sample and testing that sample for monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid.

CERTIFICATION: WSSN: 00130

I certify that this water supply has fully complied with the public notification regulations in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, and the administrative rules.

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

Title: DPS Director

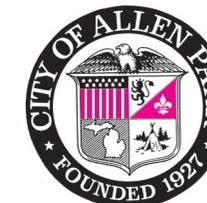
Date Distribute: 5-30-14



City of Allen Park
Department of Public Service
16850 Southfield
Allen Park, MI 48101

POSTAL PATRON
ALLEN PARK, MICHIGAN

2013 Consumer Confidence Report



June 2014

Dear Homeowner,

We are pleased to present this year's Consumer Confidence Report concerning the water quality that the City of Allen Park provides to our citizens. We purchase our water from two of the Detroit Water & Sewer Department's Plants. The Southwest Water Treatment Plant located here in Allen Park and the Springwells Water Treatment Plant located in Southwest Detroit, both respective plant intakes are both located in the Detroit River. The drinking water provided to our citizens is safe and meet or exceeds federal and state requirements.

Please find enclosed the DWSD's 2013 Regulated and Unregulated Detected and Contaminants Tables as reported to the EPA along with definitions, and other information. As stated in prior reports, we have our water monitored on a regular basis at various sites throughout the city, including lead and copper testing. If you have a question, or problem with the water quality or service, please call 313-928-0550 Monday through Friday 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Tuesday meetings at 6:00 p.m. in the City Hall Council Chambers. The Water Department also has staff on call 24/7 to respond to emergency situations such as sewer problems, main breaks, shutoffs, etc. They can be contacted through the non-emergency Police Department's number (313) 386-7800.

Respectfully,

Doug Morton
Director
Allen Park
Department of Public Service

Detroit River Intakes Source Water Assessment Mandatory Language

Your source water comes from the Detroit River, situated within the Lake St. Clair, Clinton River, Detroit River, Rouge River, Ecorse River, in the U.S. and parts of the Thames River, Little River, Turkey Creek and Sydenham watersheds in Canada. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department, and the Michigan Public Health Institute performed a source water assessment in 2004 to determine the susceptibility of potential contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very low" to "very high" based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry, and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our Detroit River source water intakes were determined to be highly susceptible to potential contamination. However, all four Detroit water treatment plants that use source water from Detroit River have historically provided satisfactory treatment of this source water to meet drinking water standards.

DWSD has initiated source-water protection activities that include chemical containment, spill response, and a mercury reduction program. DWSD participates in a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit discharge program and has an emergency response management plan. If you would like to know more information about this report or a complete copy of this report please, contact your water department (313) 928-1666.

"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 water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals 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 come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that 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.” “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).”

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 Allen Park in conjunction with Detroit Water and Sewerage Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Required 2009 Unregulated contaminant monitoring language for all the water plants:

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants. Beginning in July of 2008 – April 2009, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD) began monitoring quarterly for unregulated contaminants under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2.) All the UCMR2 contaminants monitored on List 1 and `List 2 in 2008-2009 were undetected.

What happened? We did not collect samples and have them tested for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids in November, 2013 and received a violation. We did not have the approved sampling containers on hand during this sampling period. We came back into compliance in February, 2014 when we collected the samples. **What is being done?** We have ordered containers from the laboratory for the next sampling year. Samples taken since then show that all results met

acceptable limits.

2013 Key to the Detected Contaminant Tables		
Symbol	Abbreviation for	Definition/Explanation
>	Greater than	
AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HAA5	Haloacetic Acids	HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average	
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. 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.
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	
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 total.

**Southwest Water Treatment Plant
2013 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables**

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Chemicals – Monitoring at Plant Finished Water Tap								
Fluoride	5/13/2013	ppm	4	4	0.71	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	5/13/2013	ppm	10	10	0.69	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	6/9/2008	ppm	2	2	0.01	n/a	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products – Monitoring in Distribution System Stage 2								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest LRAA	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2013	ppb	n/a	80	36	10-35	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2013	ppb	n/a	60	13	5-20	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Disinfection – Monitoring in Distribution System								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MRDGL	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest RAA	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Total Chlorine Residual	2013	ppm	4	4	0.85	0.47-0.88	no	Water additive used to control microbes.

2013 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap				
Highest Single Measurement Cannot exceed 1 NTU	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
0.15 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.				

2013 Microbiological Contaminants – Monthly Monitoring in Distribution System					
Regulated Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Number Detected	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria > 5% of monthly samples	in one month 0	no	Naturally present in the environment.
<i>E.coli</i> or Fecal Coliform Bacteria	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or <i>E.coli</i> positive.	entire year 0	no	Human waste and animal fecal waste.

2011 Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customers' Tap								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90 th Percentile Value*	Number of Samples Over AL	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2011	ppb	0	15	2.5	0	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2011	ppm	1.3	1.3	.033	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.								

Contaminant	Treatment Technique	Running annual average	Monthly Ratio Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)					Erosion of natural deposits

2013 Special Monitoring				
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	5.54	Erosion of natural deposits

Collection and sampling result information in the table provided by Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD) Water Quality Division, ML Semegen.

**Springwells Water Treatment Plant
2013 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables**

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Chemicals – Monitoring at Plant Finished Water Tap								
Fluoride	5/13/2013	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	5/13/2013	ppm	10	10	0.42	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	6/9/2008	ppm	2	2	0.01	n/a	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	6/9/2008	ppb	50	50	1.0	n/a	no	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Volatile Organic Contaminants – Monitoring at Plant Finished Water Tap								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Xylene	11/12/2013	ppm	10	10	0.0009	n/a	no	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Disinfection By-Products – Monitoring in Distribution System Stage 2								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level LRAA	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2013	ppb	n/a	80	36	10-35	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2013	ppb	n/a	60	13	5-20	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals – Monitoring in Distribution System								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDGL	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest Level RAA	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Total Chlorine residual	2013	ppm	4	4	0.70	0.59-0.77	no	Water additive used to control microbes

2013 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap				
Highest Single Measurement Cannot exceed 1 NTU	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
0.17 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.				

2013 Microbiological Contaminants – Monthly Monitoring in Distribution System					
Regulated Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Number Detected	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria > 5% of monthly samples	in one month 0	no	Naturally present in the environment.
<i>E.coli</i> or Fecal Coliform Bacteria	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or <i>E.coli</i> positive.	entire year 0	no	Human waste and animal fecal waste.

2011 Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customers' Tap								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90 th Percentile Value*	Number of Samples over AL	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2011	ppb	0	15	2.5	0	no	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2011	ppm	1.3	1.3	.033	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.								

Contaminant	Treatment Technique	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)		Erosion of natural deposits

2013 Special Monitoring				
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	4.62	Erosion of natural deposits

Collection and sampling result information in the table provided by Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD) Water Quality Division ML Semegen