

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.



IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

Lead - Since 1992 the City of Dearborn has been testing homes with plumbing systems that may contribute lead to the household water supply. Our latest round of testing shows that none of the homes tested have lead levels above the action level. If your home has a lead service

line, or piping that has lead soldered joints, you can take the following precautions to minimize your exposure to lead that may have leached into your drinking water from your pipes.

Run your water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes. This practice should be followed anytime your water has not been used for more than 6 hours.

Always use cold water for drinking, cooking or making baby formula.

PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than 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).

Opportunities for Public Participation

The Detroit Board of Water Commissioners meets the third Wednesday of each month. There are also hearings and meetings open to the public. To confirm dates and times, or for information on other activities of the department, please contact DWSD Public Relations Department at (313) 964-9571.

The Dearborn City Council meets on the 1st and 3rd Monday of every month. For information please contact the Council Office at (313) 943-2025. We welcome your comments and questions about this report. The water Division may be reached at (313) 943-2290.

Other Monitoring

In addition to testing we are required to perform, DWSD voluntarily tests for hundreds of additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our water is safe and of the highest quality. If you are interested in a more detailed report, contact the DWSD Water Quality Division at (313) 267-3629.

مدینہ دیربورن تریڈ اعلیٰ بان مہا شرب فیہا آمنہ وصالحہ للشرب وہی علی الأقل إن لم تضاهی کافہ المقایس الی تضعها الولاية أو الحكومة الفدرالية من حیث الجودة والنوعیہ لمیاء الشرب. هذا التقرير یتضمن معلومات ہامہ عن نوعیہ وجودہ المیاء فی منطقنا. الرجاء الاتصال علی الأرقام التالیة للحصول علی قائمہ أشخاص بإمكانهم ترجمہ هذا التقرير لك. أدارہ المیاء ت ۲۳۰۸-۹۴۳ او مكتب رئیس البلدية ت ۲۳۰۰-۹۴۳.

CITY OF DEARBORN WATER & SEWERAGE DIVISION 2006 CONSUMER ANNUAL REPORT ON WATER QUALITY

The City of Dearborn handles the distribution of water that is purchased from the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD). We want you to know that your tap water is safe to drink and that it meets or surpasses all federal and state standards for quality and safety.

This Consumer's Annual Report on Water Quality shows the sources of our water, lists the results of testing, and contains important information about water and health.

DWSD provides drinking water for approximately 4.2 million people in 126 southeastern Michigan communities. The City of Dearborn receives water from Detroit's Springwells plant and the Southwest treatment plant in Allen Park. DWSD has supplied us with tables (see inside) and test results that are highlighted in this report. We are pleased to show you that they have surpassed water quality standards as mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ).

The Dearborn Water & Sewerage Division will notify you immediately if there is ever any reason for concern about our water.

How Do We Know The Water Is SAFE TO DRINK?

DWSD treatment facilities operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The treatment process begins with disinfecting the source water with chlorine to kill harmful microorganisms that can cause illness. Next, a chemical called Alum is mixed with the water to remove the fine particles that make the water cloudy or turbid. Alum causes the particles to clump together and settle to the bottom. Fluoride is also added to protect our teeth from cavities and decay.

The water then flows through fine sand filters called beds. These filters remove even more particles and certain microorganisms that are resistant to chlorine. Finally, a small amount of phosphoric acid and chlorine are added to the treated water just before it leaves the treatment plant. The phosphoric acid helps control lead that may dissolve in water from household plumbing systems. The chlorine keeps the water disinfected as it travels through water mains to reach your home or business.

In addition to this carefully controlled and monitored treatment process, the water is tested for a variety of substances before treatment, during the various stages of treatment and throughout the distribution system. Hundreds of samples are tested each week in certified laboratories by highly qualified trained staff. Detroit water not only meets safety and health standards but also ranks among the top 10 in the country for quality and value.

(continued inside)

CITY OF DEARBORN
Public Works Department
Water and Sewerage Division
2951 Greenfield Road
Dearborn, Michigan 48120-1318

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City of Dearborn Lead and Copper Results

Contam-inants	Test Date	Units	Number of Samples Collected	Number of Samples Exceeded AL	Action Level AL	90th Percentile Value	Major Source in Drinking Water
Lead	2005	ppb	17	0	15.0	2.3	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2005	ppm	17	0	1.3	.102	

Symbol Abbreviation for
Ppb Parts per billion
 The ppb is equivalent to microgram per liter. A microgram = 1/1000 milligram.
Ppm Parts per million
 The ppm is equivalent to milligram per liter. A milligram = 1/1000 gram.

ECRWSS

To: Postal Customer

ATTENTION:

**This is an important report on
WATER QUALITY & SAFETY**



ABOUT OUR SYSTEM

The City of Dearborn receives water from the Springwells plant located on Warren Ave. and from the Southwest plant located in Allen Park. We are connected to these plants by large transmission mains that range from 24" to 72" in diameter and assure us of an adequate supply of filtered water throughout the year.

The history of filtered water supply for the City of Dearborn began about 1915 when Henry Ford built Dearborn's first filtration plant and sold water to his neighbors. This building is still standing on Michigan Avenue and was known as the George Washington Carver Laboratory, now owned by Oakwood Hospital. The treatment system operated for twelve years until 1927, when it was found to be inadequate. At that time, Mr. Ford contracted with the City of Detroit for the supply of water to his Rouge Plant. He re-pumped a portion of the water and sold it to the people of Dearborn.

In 1929, the City of Dearborn signed an agreement with the City of Detroit to receive all of its water through Detroit's Springwells Pumping station. The water was, and still is,

taken from Lake St. Clair at the head of Belle Isle. It is piped through a tunnel for a distance of about twelve miles, to the Springwells plant where it is filtered, treated and pumped to our residents.

As of June 1, 2006, the total number of metered accounts in Dearborn was 32,900. Our distribution system consists of 370 miles of water mains ranging in size from 4" to 54" in diameter. This network of water mains is controlled by approximately 4,350 shut-off valves placed at intervals of 300 to 500 feet. The system also contains 2,870 fire hydrants throughout the City.

The Water & Sewerage Division staff consists of 47 people, including supervisors, office staff, meter technicians, repair and maintenance technicians and backflow prevention staff.

The office staff is responsible for the preparation, auditing, and mailing of all regular water bills as well as keeping records of customer accounts and answering customers' inquiries.

The backflow prevention staff is responsible for ensuring that the public water supply is protected against potential

contamination from a backflow related incident through an inspection process. This division maintains a database for tracking backflow prevention devices and requires customers to have these devices tested & certified annually.

The meter staff is responsible for all water meters. This section reads each of the 32,900 accounts quarterly. Also included in this operation is the removing, replacing and repairing of any meter in this system. All meter and water service technicians must comply with licensing requirements set by the State of Michigan.

The maintenance and construction staff's obligation consists of taking the necessary precautions against the failure of any part of the underground distribution system. This division makes all water service connections to new homes. They also repair and maintain all the fire hydrants throughout the city. This work takes precedence over any other work to assure that we always maintain the highest level of fire protection and public safety. The City of Dearborn has instituted a safety program to monitor and repair our system in compliance with State and Federal licensing and confined space entry requirements.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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.

(continued on the back)

Southwest Water Treatment Plant 2006 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Chemicals – Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Water Tap								
Fluoride	8/15/2006	ppm	4	4	0.721	n/a	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	8/15/2006	ppm	10	10	0.171	n/a	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection By-Products – Monitoring in Distribution System								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Feb-Nov 2006	ppb	n/a	80	24.9	9.3-45.1	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Feb-Nov 2006	ppb	n/a	60	13.2	6.7-19.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectant (Total Chlorine Residual)	Jan-Dec 2006	ppm	MRDGL 4	MRDL 4	0.68	0.50-0.82	No	Water additive used to control microbes

2006 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 yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.30 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.			

2006 Microbiological Contaminants – Monthly Monitoring in Distribution System					
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	No	Naturally present in the environment.
E.coli or fecal coliform bacteria	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or E.coli positive.	entire year	No	Human waste and animal fecal waste.
Regulated Contaminant	Treatment Technique	Running annual average	Monthly Ratio Range	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)					Erosion of natural deposits

2006 Special Monitoring			
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	5.54
Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits			

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.

DETROIT RIVER INTAKES

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 to determine the susceptibility of potential contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from very low to 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 the Detroit River have historically provided satisfactory treatment of this source water to meet drinking water standards.

If you would like more information about this report please contact Sheila Kreza at (313) 943-2290.

Refer to the key below for the chart symbols.

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

Springwells Water Treatment Plant 2006 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Chemicals – Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Water Tap								
Fluoride	8/15/2006	ppm	4	4	0.951	n/a	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	8/15/2006	ppm	10	10	0.172	n/a	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection By-Products – Monitoring in Distribution System								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Feb-Nov 2006	ppb	n/a	80	22.0	8.9-42.7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Feb-Nov 2006	ppb	n/a	60	13.9	5.5-24.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectant Chlorine	Jan-Dec 2006	ppm	MRDGL 4	MRDL 4	0.67	0.62-0.71	No	Water additive used to control microbes

2006 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 yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.28 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.			

2006 Microbiological Contaminants – Monthly Monitoring in Distribution System					
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	No	Naturally present in the environment.
E.coli or fecal coliform bacteria	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or E.coli positive.	entire year	No	Human waste and animal fecal waste.
Regulated Contaminant	Treatment Technique	Running annual average	Monthly Ratio Range	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)					Erosion of natural deposits

2006 Special Monitoring			
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	4.21
Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits			

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.

Symbol Abbreviation for

MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health.

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Ppb Parts per billion (one in one billion) – The ppb is equivalent to microgram per liter. A microgram = 1/1000 milligram.

Ppm Parts per million (one in one million) – The ppm is equivalent to milligram per liter. A milligram = 1/1000 gram.

Symbol Abbreviation for

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units – Measures the cloudiness of water.

TT Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

TTHM Total Trihalomethanes – Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total.

n/a Not applicable

> Greater than