

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION



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 Dearborn 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>.

Cryptosporidium - Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Cryptosporidium was detected once during a twelve-month period at our Detroit River intake plants. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause Cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

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.

مدينة ديربورن تريد إعلامك بان مياه الشرب فيها آمنة وصالحه للشرب وهي على الأقل إن لم تضاهي كافة المقاييس التي تضعها الولاية أو الحكومة الفدرالية من حيث الجودة والنوعية لمياه الشرب. هذا التقرير يتضمن معلومات هامة عن نوعية وجوده المياه في منطقتنا. الرجاء الاتصال على الأرقام التالية للحصول على قائمه أشخاص بإمكانهم ترجمه هذا التقرير لك. أداره المياه ت ٩٤٣-٢٣٠٨ او مكتب رئيس البلدية ت ٩٤٣-٢٣٠٠.

CITY OF DEARBORN WATER & SEWERAGE DIVISION 2010 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.

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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

Contaminants	Test Date	Units	Number of Samples Collected	Number of Samples Exceeded AL	Action Level AL	90th Percentile Value	Violation YES / NO	Major Source in Drinking Water
Lead	2009	ppb	18	0	15.0	3	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2009	ppm	18	0	1.3	.071	NO	

* THE 90TH PERCENTILE VALUE MEANS 90% 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.

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, 2009, 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 2,900 fire hydrants throughout the City.



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.

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.

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SOUTHWEST Water Treatment Plant

2010 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	9/2010	ppm	4	4	1.11	0.63-1.11	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	8/23/2010	ppm	10	10	0.26	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.
Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection By-Products – Monitoring in Distribution System								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Feb-Nov 2010	ppb	n/a	80	22.6	8.0-33.4	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Feb-Nov 2010	ppb	n/a	60	9.9	3.7-18.4	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Disinfectant (Total Chlorine Residual)	Jan-Dec 2010	ppm	MRDGL 4	MRDL 4	0.63	0.49-0.79	no	Water additive used to control microbes.
2010 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		
0.26 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.								
2010 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)	The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. The TOC was measured each month and because the level was low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.				Erosion of natural deposits			
2010 Special Monitoring								
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Source of Contamination				
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	4.80	Erosion of natural deposits				

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 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 the 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 more information or a complete copy of 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. 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.

SPRINGWELLS Water Treatment Plant

2010 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	11/2010	ppm	4	4	1.19	0.72-1.19	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	8/23/2010	ppm	10	10	0.25	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	n/a	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection By-Products – Monitoring in Distribution System								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Feb-Nov 2010	ppb	n/a	80	21.0	9.3-40.1	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Feb-Nov 2010	ppb	n/a	60	11.2	4.4-19.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Disinfectant Chlorine residual	Jan-Dec 2010	ppm	MRDGL 4	MRDL 4	0.71	0.63-0.77	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
2010 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.								
2010 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)	The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. The TOC was measured each month and because the level was low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.				Erosion of natural deposits			
2010 Special Monitoring								
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Source of Contamination				
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	4.75	Erosion of natural deposits				

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.

pCi/l Picocuries per liter – A measure of radioactivity.

Symbol Abbreviation for

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units – Measures the cloudiness of water.

ND Not Detected

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