

# WATER QUALITY REPORT

## 2024



*Drinking water quality is important to our community and the region. The City of Hazel 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 Hazel 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 Hazel Park 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 City of Hazel 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 the Hazel Park Water Department with any questions or concerns:  
(248) 546-4076.*

## About Your Source Water:

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. GLWA's Northeast water treatment plants draws water from the Detroit River has historically provided satisfactory treatment and meets 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 Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit discharge program and has an emergency response management plan. The plan has seven elements that include the following: roles and duties of government units and water supply agencies, delineation of a source water protection areas, identification of potential sources of contamination, management approaches for protection, contingency plans, siting of new water sources, public participation and public education activities. If you would like to know more information about the Source Water Assessment report please, contact GLWA at (313) 926-8127.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (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. 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 and 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 discharge, 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 organic chemicals, 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.

**Cryptosporidium and Giardia**, GLWA voluntarily monitors for Cryptosporidium and Giardia in our source water monthly. The untreated water samples collected from our Belle Isle Intake indicated the presence of one Giardia cyst in November 2024. All other samples collected from the Belle Isle Intake in 2024 were absent for the presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia. Systems using surface water like GLWA must provide treatment so that 99.9 percent of Giardia lamblia and Cryptosporidium is removed or inactivated. GLWA's drinking water treatment process is designed to remove and inactivate these protozoans. 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. 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.

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.

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. For 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.



## Lead and Copper Information

Safe drinking water is a shared responsibility. The water that GLWA delivers to our community does not contain lead. Lead can leach into drinking water through home plumbing fixtures, and in some cases, customer service lines. Corrosion control reduces the risk of lead and copper from leaching into your water. Orthophosphates are added during the treatment process as a corrosion control method to create a protective coating in service pipes throughout the system, including in your home or business. The City of Hazel Park performs required lead and copper sampling and testing in our community. Water consumers also have a responsibility to maintain the plumbing in their homes and businesses and can take steps to limit their exposure to lead.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

**Information about lead:** There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems. Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. [The City of Hazel Park is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for at least 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Hazel Park Water Department at 248-546-4076 for available resources. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead/>.

## EGLE

Monitoring and reporting to the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) Requirements:

The State of Michigan and the USEPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2024.

We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year as they happen. Copies are available at the Hazel Park City Hall and City website, [hazelpark.org](http://hazelpark.org)

## Public Discussion:

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality.

City Council meetings are regularly scheduled on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Tuesdays of the month at 6:00 pm.

For more information about your water or the contents of this report contact:  
the City of Hazel Park Water Department at (248) 546-4076.

## 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.
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	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. MRLDG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
n/a	not applicable	
ND	Not Detected	Not Detectable at test limit.
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	The average of analytical results for all samples during the previous four quarters.
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.

# Northeast Water Treatment Plant 2024 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

2024 INORGANIC CHEMICALS – MONITORING AT THE PLANT FINISHED WATER TAP								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride	2-13-2024	ppm	4	4	0.47	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than 9 years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining or pitting of the teeth, or both, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.								
Nitrate	2-13-2024	ppm	10	10	0.32	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Infants below the age of 6 months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.								
2024 DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS – MONITORING IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest LRAA	Range of Detection	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	ppb	n/a	80	33	23-46	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	ppb	n/a	60	15	11-25	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2024 DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS – MONITORING IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM BY TREATMENT PLANT (GLWA)								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDLG	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest RAA	Quarterly Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	2024	ppm	4	4	.77	.68 - .82	no	Water additive used to control microbes
2024 DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS – MONITORING IN HAZEL PARK'S DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM								
Total Chlorine Residual	2024	ppm	4	4	.68	.42 - .68	no	Water additive used to control microbes
2024 TURBIDITY – MONITORED EVERY 4 HOURS AT PLANT FINISHED WATER								
Highest Single Measurement Cannot exceed 1 NTU		Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)				Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
0.28 NTU		100 %				no	Soil Runoff	
<i>Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.</i>								
REGULATED CONTAMINANT	Unit	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 was measured each quarter and because the level was low, there is no TOC removal requirement						Erosion of natural deposits
2024 SPECIAL MONITORING								
Contaminant	Unit	Test Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Source of Contamination		
Sodium	ppm	2-13-2024	n/a	n/a	5.3	Erosion of natural deposits		

2024 LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING AT CUSTOMERS' TAP							
Contaminant	Action Level AL	MCLG	Your Water	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead (ppb)	15	0	9	0-11	2024	0	Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing system, including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0-.1	2024	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
*Your Water value means 90 percent of the homes tested have lead and copper levels below the given 90th percentile value. If your water value is above the AL additional requirements must be met.							

2024 ESTIMATED SERVICE LINE CONNECTION MATERIALS		
# of Known Lead Service Lines	# of Unknown Material	Total # of Service Lines
568	1718	7062