DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE

City of Hamtramck
3401 Evaline
Hamtramck, MI 48212

September 29, 2016

TO: City of Hamtramck Residents and Businesses

RE: REVISED Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for Community Water Supply

Dear customers,

We are providing you with a REVISED Hamtramck 2016 annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your information. The original report was mailed to residents in June 2016.

There are two main revisions to this report:

1. There was (1) monitoring violation in 2015, and was reported to all residents in 2015. This is a repeat of that information, see pages 5-6 for a detailed report.
2. The Lead and Copper test results originally reported were taken from the Great Lakes Water Authority report. The results should have been taken from the DEQ report. The corrected values have been inserted in this revised CCR. The corrected results are well below the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), see table on page 4 for the results.

Our water is supplied by the Great Lakes Water Authority, GLWA. The GLWA operates the City of Detroit's water system, formerly DWSD. The GLWA water quality is considered one of the best in the world. This report has been mailed to all customers. The report is also available at City Hall.

The City of Hamtramck's 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.

GLWA has initiated source-water protection activities that include chemical containment, spill response, and a mercury reduction program. GLWA participates in a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit discharge program and has an emergency response management plan. In 2015, DWSD received a grant from The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality to develop a source water

protection program for the Detroit River intakes. The program includes seven elements that include the following: roles and duties of government units and water supply agencies, delineation of a source water protection area, identification of potential of source water protection area, management approaches for protection, contingency plans, siting of new sources and public participation. If you would like to know more information about the Source Water Assessment report or a complete copy of this report please, contact Mary Lynn Semegen (GLWA) at 313-926-8102 (mary.semegen@glwater.org) or Patrick Williford (GLWA) at 313-926-8127 (patrick.williford@glwater.org)

"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.

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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)."

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is 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 Hamtramck 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.

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Lead Testing Results for Year 2015

The City of Hamtramck conducted Lead and Copper testing at random locations in August 2015, as required by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ). The collected water samples were tested by an approved State of Michigan Lab.

The results of the tests are shown in the table below.

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Hamtramck Results
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that the water system must follow.	Lead (ppb)	15	0	5.2
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	Copper (ppb)	1300	1300	108
Ppb: parts per billion				

Hamtramck's water samples test results are well below the (MCLG).

To reduce exposure to lead in drinking water:

- *Run your water to flush out lead.* Run the water until it becomes cold.
- *Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.* Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- *Do not boil water to remove lead.* Boiling water will not reduce lead levels.
- *Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.* New faucets, fittings, and valves, may contain up to 0.25 percent lead including those advertised or labeled as "lead-free" and may contribute lead to drinking water. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

Although the primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from drinking water.

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For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit the U.S. EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Monitoring Violations Reported in 2015

- There was 1 reported monitoring violation in the year 2015, see report below.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Hamtramck

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 April 2015, 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. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for [this/these] contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date we ['collected' or 'will collect'] follow-up samples.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	Date additional samples were (or will be) taken
TTHM[1]	1 sample per quarter (Jan, April, July, Oct)	0	04/01/2015 to 04/30/2015	05/20/2015 to 05/20/2015
HAA5[2]	1 sample per quarter (Jan, April, July, Oct)	0	04/01/2015 to 04/30/2015	05/20/2015 to 05/20/2015

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What happened? What is being done? Last year in April 2015, our water sampling contractor (HydroCorp) inadvertently missed collecting the required water sampling. HydroCorp misunderstood which company was assigned to collecting water samples for DDBP's, and thought all water sampling for the City of Hamtramck was awarded to another firm (North Star Water Management LLC). North Star was only approved for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required special testing, and not the DDBP's. This misunderstanding led to no samples being collected in April 2015. We cleared up this issue with HydroCorp and they started collecting water samplings again in May 2015. Samples taken since then show that all results met acceptable limits.

For more information, please contact Mr. Mark Ragsdale at 313-876-7700 or the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality at 586-753-3755.

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 Mr. Mark Ragsdale.

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[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: 2970

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: Mark Ragsdale Title: Director of Public Services

Date Distributed: 9/30/16

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City of Hamtramck Contact Information:

Mark Ragsdale

Director of Public Services

Phone # 313 876-7700 Ext 312

Rodney Johnson

Water Operator

Phone # 876-7700 Ext 302

Public Information Participation

The City of Hamtramck holds regular council meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month.

The 2016 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) can also be found on the City of Hamtramck's website @ www.Hamtramck.us.

The 2015 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables are attached below.

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Water Works Park Water Treatment Plant
2015 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

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
Inorganic Chemicals – Monitoring at Plant Finished Water Tap								
Fluoride	05/11/2015	ppm	4	4	0.48	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	05/11/2015	ppm	10	10	0.27	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
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)	2015	ppb	n/a	80	28 ug/L	Your community's number	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	ppb	n/a	60	15 ug/L	Your community's number	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Regulated Contaminant	**Test Date**	**Unit**	**Health Goal MCLG**	**Allowed Level MCL**	**Highest RAA**	**Range of Detection**	**Violation yes/no**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Bromate	2015	ppb	0	10	0.8	ND-1.4	no	By-product of drinking water ozone disinfection
Disinfectant Residuals - Monitoring in Distribution System								
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	2015	ppm	4	4	0.92	0.76-0.97	no	Water additive used to control microbes

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2015 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**
0.17 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.			

2015 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**	**0**	**no**	Naturally present in the environment.
***E. coli* Bacteria**	**0**	**A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or *E. coli* positive.**	**0**	**no**	Human waste and animal fecal waste.

2014 Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customers' Tap								
Regulated Contaminant	**Test Date**	**Unit**	**Health Goal MCLG**	**Action Level AL**	**90th Percentile Value***	**Number of Samples Over AL**	**Violation yes/no**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Lead	**2015**	**ppb**	**0**	**15**	**5.2**	**0**	**no**	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	**2015**	**ppb**	**1300**	**1300**	**108**	**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.								

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

2015 Special Monitoring

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	**n/a**	**n/a**	**4.50**	Erosion of natural deposits

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

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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, dichoroacetic, 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. MRLDG'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, dibromoochloromethane and bromoform. Compliance is based on total.**