The City of Grandville

Contact Jaime Petrovich, at (616)261-3572 or petrovichj@wyomingmi.gov for technical questions about this report, or with any water quality questions. Copies are available at City Hall, and the Grandville Public Library. Grandville's City Commission meets the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 7:00 p.m. at Grandville's City Hall. To learn more about the Utilities Department, visit us on the web at www.cityofgrandville.com

Esta publicación contiene información importante sobre el agua que usted bebe diariamente. Si no lo entiende, busque a alguien que se lo traduzca o le explique su contenido. Para mas información, llame al (616)530-7389 o visite página electrónica. www.epa.gov/espanol/

Only Tap Water **Delivers**

American Water Works Association

**City of Grandville**
3195 Wilson Avenue, SW
Grandville, MI 49418

# City of Grandville

## 2014 Water Quality Report

**We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets, and often is better than, all state and federal guidelines for safe drinking water.**

Included in the details of this water quality report is important information about where your water comes from, what's in it, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. However, the presence of contaminants in drinking water does not necessarily indicate that the drinking water poses a health risk.

Our source for drinking water is Lake Michigan. Rain, groundwater, rivers, and streams feed into Lake Michigan, dissolving naturally occurring minerals and sometimes picking up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Some of the substances that can make their way into Lake Michigan are: viruses and bacteria from animal, agricultural, and human activities, salts, metals, pesticides and herbicides, as well as by-products of industrial processes. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) that limit the amount of certain contaminants in your drinking water. Our water source has a moderately high susceptibility to contaminants. For a copy of the most current Source Water Assessment of the water system, please call our office at 616-399-6511.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Michigan require all community water system suppliers to put the annual water quality report into the hands of their consumers. Rule 63 FR 44511, effective August,19, 1998 requires that all water suppliers shall mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of their consumer confidence report to each billing customer.

## Definition Key

**AL** Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement, which a water system must follow.

**MCL** Maximum Contaminant Level: the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water; MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health; MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

**MRDL** Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

**MRDLG** Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 to the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**NA** Not applicable

**ND** Not Detected

**NTU** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: measurements of minute suspended particles, used to judge water clarity.

**ppb** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

**ppm** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

**TT** Treatment Technique: a required process, intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

# Water Quality Report

**Each day, our staff works to ensure** the water delivered to your home meets all regulatory requirements and your expectations for safety, reliability and quality. For your protection, your drinking water is tested for many parameters. The table below shows only the substances detected in your water during the calendar year. We are proud to report there were no violations during that time.

# 2014

### REGULATED MONITORING AT THE TREATMENT PLANT

| SUBSTANCE | UNITS | Range of Detection | Average Level Found | MCL | MCLG | Samples Exceeding MCL | POSSIBLE SOURCES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fluoride | ppm | .11- .65 | .52 | 4 | 4 | 0 | Additive which promotes strong teeth |

| SUBSTANCE | UNITS | Level Found | MCL | MCLG | Samples Exceeding MCL | POSSIBLE SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turbidity | NTU | .05 | TT = 1 NTU | NA | 0 | Soil runoff and natural sediment |

100% of Turbidity sample levels were found to be < 0.3 NTU.

### REGULATED CHEMICAL MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

| SUBSTANCE | UNITS | Range | Highest Running Annual Average | MCL | MCLG | Samples Exceeding MCL | POSSIBLE SOURCES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine Residual | ppm | .3 - 1.4 | 1.03 | 4 | MRDLG=4 | 0 | Used to disinfect drinking water |
| Haloacetic Acids | ppb | 11 - 28 | 21 | 60 | NA | 0 | Formed when chlorine is added to water with naturally occurring organic material |
| Trihalomethanes | ppb | 21 - 44 | 38 | 80 | NA | 0 | |

### REGULATED MONITORING AT CUSTOMER'S TAP

Compliance is determined using the 90th percentile, where nine out of ten samples must be below the Action Level. Testing was conducted in 2013.

| SUBSTANCE | UNITS | 90th Percentile | AL | MCLG | Samples Exceeding AL | POSSIBLE SOURCES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | ppb | 109 | 1300 | 1300 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits, micronutrients |
| Lead | ppb | 3.1 | 15 | 0 | 0 | |

### REGULATED BACTERIOLOGICAL MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

| SUBSTANCE | Highest Level Found | MCL | MCLG | DATE | Violation? | POSSIBLE SOURCES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform | 0.8% of all samples collected in the month of December | 5% of samples collected in a month | 0 | 12/15/14 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. Coli* bacteria | 0% of all samples collected | | 0 | NONE | No | Human or animal fecal waste |

### UNREGULATED MONITORING

| SUBSTANCE | UNITS | Range of Detection | Average Level Found | SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hardness | ppm | 132 - 154 | 141 | Naturally present due to dissolved calcium and magnesium salt |
| pH | pH units | 7.1 - 7.9 | 7.5 | pH is an important measurement of the acidity or alkalinity of water |
| Chloride | ppm | 14 -22 | 16 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Sodium | ppm | 7 - 11 | 10 | Naturally present in the environment |

### SPECIAL MONITORING

| SUBSTANCE | UNITS | Range of Detection | Average Level Found | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorate | ppb | 89 - 160 | 150 | Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain substances occur and whether it needs to regulate those substances. Results of monitoring are available upon request. |
| Chromium | ppb | .2 - .3 | .3 | |
| Chromium-6 | ppb | .17 - .23 | .19 | |
| Molybdenum | ppb | ND - 1.1 | 1.05 | |
| Strontium | ppb | 110 - 140 | 125 | |
| Vanadium | ppb | .22 - .38 | .26 | |

Results were gathered from tests performed by the City of Wyoming's certified lab, as well as the State of Michigan's Department of Environmental Quality laboratory and other certified private laboratories. As authorized by the EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

**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. We are 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 at 800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Testing is also performed to detect the presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia, which are protozoan parasites that occur in natural surface waters such as lakes, rivers and streams. Wyoming's water treatment process provides multiple barriers, including clarification, filtration, and disinfection, to lower the risk of these contaminants in finished tap water. Monitoring of treated water samples yielded a 100% removal rate, highlighting the effectiveness of the treatment system in microscopic particle removal. For information on microbiological testing, contact the Wyoming laboratory at 616-261-3572.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4971 or visit www.epa.gov/safewater/dwhealth