Allendale Charter Township Water System

2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Additional Information about 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 Grand Rapids 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 have a lead service line it is recommended that you run your water 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 drinking 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 800.426.4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Infants and children who drink water containing lead could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

The Allendale Charter Township Water System has a total of 3,557 service lines. There are zero known lead or presumed lead service lines.

Allendale Charter Township
P.O. Box 539
Allendale, MI 49401

Is my water safe?

Yes. The Allendale Water system meets or exceeds all of the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). We are pleased to present the 2022 Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the SDWA. This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because we care about you and want you to be informed about the water you drink.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 may seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/Center for Disease Control (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.

Where does my drinking water come from?

Lake Michigan, a surface water source, is the sole source of water treated for the Grand Rapids Water System.

Why are there contaminants in my 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. 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 all of the following:

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 organic chemicals, 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water supplies. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the United States EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800.426.4791.

How can I get involved

Call Customer Service

616.895.6295

Leaks May Cost More Than You Realize

Faucet Leaks: It may look like a small drip, but remember it is dripping 24 hours a day, everyday. You can see how this adds up by collecting the dripping water in a glass for one hour, then multiplying that amount by 24 hours to find out how much water is wasted every day. Fix that leak, save money.

Toilet Leaks: This is possibly the biggest source of water use in your home. A malfunctioning toilet of any magnitude costs you money. Leaks are often not heard until the tank lid is lifted. Even if you do not hear water running you will want to be sure that the water level is one inch below the over-flow tube. Higher water can creep over the edge without anyone noticing. Another problem is having a flapper that seals sometimes and does not seal other times. When it does not seal the water runs continuously until the next flush. Usually these leaks are easily fixed, and the repairs quickly pay for themselves by reducing the amount of your utility bill.

Hidden Leaks: One way to determine if you have a hidden leak is to look at the head of your meter. First, make sure all your faucets are off. Second, on newer all-plastic meters, there will be a plus sign in the circle indicating water is flowing. On older brass meters, the triangle will be spinning indicating that water is flowing.

Call us if you have any questions about finding leaks, your water meter, or your shut-off valve inside the house.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA has regulations that limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report, unless otherwise noted. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. All of the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old. In this table, you may find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detected In Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.								
Chlorine [as Cl2] (ppm)	4	4	1.16	0.78	1.63	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids Group [HAA5] (ppb)	N/A	60	25	12.1	58.7	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	N/A	80	43	18.7	87.5	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.019	N/A	N/A	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.67	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	11	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)								
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	N/A	16	2.4	2.2	2.6	2022	No	Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Radioactive Contaminants								
Combined radium [226 & 228] (pCi/L)	zero	5	0.94	N/A	N/A	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants								
Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.								
Brominated Haloacetic Acids Group [HAA6Br] (ppb)	N/A	MNR	11.60	6.08	17.63	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids Group [HAA9] (ppb)	N/A	MNR	41.47	19.22	77.73	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Manganese (ppb)	N/A	MNR	0.446	ND	0.446	2019	No	Naturally-occurring element; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; essential nutrient
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	0.3	100%	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Soil runoff

100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.118. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper [action level at consumer taps] (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0	0.1	2022	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead [action level at consumer taps] (ppb)	zero	15	0	0	2	2022	0	Lead services lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits

These 2022 sample results are from 50 homes selected as high risk for lead and copper contamination.

Contaminants	MCLG or	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detected In Your	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Additional Monitoring								
Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.								
Arsenic (ppb)	zero	10	ND	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium-6 [hexavalent chromium] (ppb)	NA	MNR	ND	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial contaminant
Cryptosporidium	zero	TT	ND	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Contaminated rivers and lakes
Giardia lamblia	zero	TT	ND	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Contaminated rivers and lakes
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid [HFPO-DA] (ppt)	N/A	370	ND	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS] (ppt)	N/A	420	ND	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	N/A	51	ND	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorohexanoic acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	N/A	400,000	ND	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorononanoic acid [PFNA] (ppt)	N/A	6	ND	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds
Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	N/A	8	ND	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments

Note: The data table contains the highest annual test results for all required and voluntary monitoring of regulated substances. The Grand Rapids Water System monitors many regulated and unregulated substances more frequently than required and, as a consequence, these results are included in the table. In addition to the test results listed in the table, we analyzed the water for 87 different contaminants/chemicals in 2022; none of which were found at detectable levels.

Important Drinking Water Definitions & Units

90th Percentile:
The minimum level of contamination found in the highest 10 percent of samples collected.

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

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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MNR: Monitored Not Regulated

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 or 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfection to control microbial contaminants.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):
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.

N/A: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

ppm (parts per million): Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water (mg/L)

ppb (parts per billion): Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water (µg/L)

ppt (parts per trillion): Number of nanograms of substance in one liter of water (ng/L)

TT (Treatment Technique):
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Source Water Assessment

The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) completed a Source Water Assessment for the City of Grand Rapids water supply in 2003.

This report found that our water supply has a moderately high susceptibility to contaminants. Source water contamination is not likely to occur if potential contaminants are properly used and managed. The Grand Rapids Water Treatment Plant routinely and continuously monitors the water for a variety of chemicals to ensure safe drinking water. The Grand Rapids Water System continues to be involved in and supports watershed protection efforts.

This report is available. For a copy, please call our Customer Service at 311 or 616.456.3000.