

2024



Proudly Serving Residential and Commercial Customers in:

Ada Township

WSSN 0000012

Attention: This report will not be mailed to you. If you want a paper copy, please call the Utilities Department at 616-676-9191



The Ada Township Water System is proud to present our Annual Water Quality Report. This report provides important information about your drinking water. We have continued to meet the challenge of providing safe, quality water which meets or exceeds the requirements set forth by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, & Energy (EGLE).

Where does my water come from?

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

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 those 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).

Is my water safe?

Absolutely, yes. The City of Grand Rapids, as provider of water to the Ada Township Water System, meets or exceeds the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. We are proud to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (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 informed customers are our best allies.

2024 Water Quality Data

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA has regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were detected 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 improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The State allows us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. The data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old. In this table you will 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	MCL, or TT, or MRDL	Detected In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	MRDLG			Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products— Ada								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine ¹ (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.83	0.25	1.34	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	20	17	35	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	50	38	64	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants—Grand Rapids								
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.6	NA	NA	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.67	NA	NA	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	15	NA	NA	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants — Grand Rapids								
(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)	NA	MNR	11.6	6.08	17.63	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids Group [HAA9] (ppb)	NA	MNR	41.47	19.22	77.73	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Manganese (ppb)	NA	MNR	0.446	ND	0.446	2019	No	Naturally occurring element; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; essential nutrient
Microbiological Contaminants — Grand Rapids								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	100%	NA	NA	2024	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.								
Inorganic Contaminants — Ada *these samples came from 20 homes*								
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water ²	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Typical Source
Copper – (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.1 .1	0 0	0.3 0.2	Spring 2024 Fall 2024	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead – (ppb)	zero	15	0 0	0 0	1 7	Spring 2024 Fall 2024	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) - Grand Rapids								
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detected In Your Water	Range	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid [HFPO-DA] (ppt)	370	NA	ND	NA	NA	2024	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS] (ppt)	420	NA	ND	NA	NA	2024	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	51	NA	ND	NA	NA	2024	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorohexanoic acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	400,000	NA	ND	NA	NA	2024	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorononanoic acid [PFNA] (ppt)	6	NA	ND	NA	NA	2024	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	16	NA	1.9	ND	2.7	2024	No	Firefighting foam; Discharge from electroplating facilities; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities.
Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	8	NA	ND	NA	NA	2024	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments.

¹The chlorine "Level Detected" was calculated using a running annual average.

²Ninety (90) percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detected In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Voluntary Monitoring — Grand Rapids								
(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	NA	NA	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium-6 [hexavalent chromium] (ppb)	NA	MNR	ND	NA	NA	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial contaminant
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	zero	TT	ND	NA	NA	2024	No	Contaminated rivers and lakes
<i>Giardia lamblia</i>	zero	TT	ND	NA	NA	2024	No	Contaminated rivers and lakes
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	NA	NA	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; run off from cropland
Radioactive Contaminants—Grand Rapids								
Combined radium [226 & 228] (pCi/L)	zero	5	0.94	N/A	N/A	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Description

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
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.
NA	Not applicable.
ND	Not detected.
NR	Monitoring not required but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
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.
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.
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.
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.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
90th Percentile:	The minimum level of contamination found in the highest 10 percent of samples collected.

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, they analyzed the water for 87 different contaminants/chemicals in 2024; none of which were found at detectable levels.

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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:

- 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.

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Additional Information About Lead:

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. Ada Township 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 Ada Township at 616-676-9191 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>.



Ada Township Water System
P.O. Box 370, Ada, MI 49301
616-676-9191

More Information:

If you have any questions regarding your bill, leaks or other water service concerns, please call the utility department at 616-676-9191.

Source Water Assessment and its Availability:

EGLE (Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy) 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. To obtain a copy of this assessment, call customer service at 311 or 616-456-3000.