

The Grand Valley Estates Water System

Water Quality Report for 2020

Proudly Serving Residential and Commercial Customers in:

Grand Valley Estates

Attention: This report will not be mailed to you. If you want a paper copy, please call the Utilities Department at 616-676-9191 Extension 33



The Grand Valley Estates 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).

Is my water safe?

Absolutely, yes. The Grand Valley Estates Water System meets or exceeds all of the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. We are excited 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.

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water is a ground water source. Two wells alternate pumping to supply water to your system. The wells are in the Grand Valley Estates neighborhood.

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 should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available by calling the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

2020 Water Quality Data

In order 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 all of the 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 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. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be 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 or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detected In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	Low	High						
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	0.4075	0.2	1.3	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	4.2	NA	NA	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	14.2	NA	NA	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	<0.100	NA	NA	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitro- gen) (ppm)	10	10	1.38	NA	NA	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	17.6	NA	NA	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	NA	16	<2.00	<2.00	<2.00	2020	No	Firefighting foam; discharge from electro- plating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities.
Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	NA	8	<2.00	<2.00	<2.00	2020	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Inorganic Contaminants 90th Percentile								
Copper – action level at risk con- sumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	2019	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead – action level at risk consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	0	2	2019	01	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

“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.”

Unit Description

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) system.
NA	Not applicable.
ND	Not detected.
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definition

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

Variances and Exemptions Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Note: The data table contains the highest annual test results for all required and voluntary monitoring of regulated substances. The Grand Valley Water System monitors many regulated substances more frequently than required, and as a consequence, these results are included in the table above. In addition to the test results listed in the table, we analyzed the water for different contaminants/chemicals in 2017; 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 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 include all of the following: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 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; and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 and Ada Township 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 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.water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level 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 Ada Township Water System partners and works closely with local entities to address concerns about lead levels in homes. If you have any questions, you may want to consult with the Kent County Health Department (KCHD) at (616) 632-7063 or and Healthy Homes Coalition at (616)241-3300. KCHD also provides water testing for residents. For more information, call (616) 632-7063 or visit their webpage at <https://accesskent.com/Health/laboratory.htm>.

To obtain a copy of this report call 616-676-9191 extension 33

Reporting Violation and Compliance Communication:

The 2019 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) must be directly delivered to customers by July 1st annually. Ada Township failed to deliver the 2019 CCR by July 1st. The notices were delivered and Ada Township returned to compliance on August 19, 2020. No further violation exists.

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