Water Quality Report for 2022

Proudly Serving Residential and Commercial Customers in:

Ada Township

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 7333

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).

Is my water safe?

Absolutely, yes. The City of Grand Rapids as provider of water to the Ada Township Water System meets or exceeds all of 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.

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 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).

2022 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 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 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— Ada								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.94*	0.35	1.26	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppm)	NA	0.0600	0.0239	0.0199	0.0262	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppm)	NA	0.0800	0.0378	0.0312	0.044	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants—Grand Rapids								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.019	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.67	NA	NA	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	2022	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	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.								
Inorganic Contaminants — Ada *these samples came from 20 homes*								
Contaminants	**MGLG**	**AL**	**90th Percentile**	**Range Low**	**Range High**	**Sample Date**	**# Samples Exceeding AL**	**Typical Source**
Copper – (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	2022	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead – (ppb)	0	15	0	0	0	2022	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	2022	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS] (ppt)	420	NA	ND	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	51	NA	ND	NA	NA	2022	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorohexanoic acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	400,000	NA	ND	NA	NA	2022	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorononanoic acid [PFNA] (ppt)	6	NA	ND	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	16	NA	2.4	2.2	2.6	2022	No	Firefighting foam: Discharge from electroplating facilities; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities.
Perfluoroctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	8	NA	ND	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments.

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

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)	0	10	ND	NA	NA	2022	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	2022	NR	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial contaminant
Cryptosporidium	0	TT	ND	NA	NA	2022	NR	Contaminated rivers and lakes
Giardia lamblia	0	TT	ND	NA	NA	2022	NR	Contaminated rivers and lakes
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	NA	NA	2022	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)	0	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 2022; 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:

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. 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 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 1 800 426 4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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.

TOWNSHIP

Ada Township Water System
P.O. Box 370
7330 Thornapple River Drive
Ada, MI 49301
616-676-9191, Extension 7333

More Information:

If you have any questions regarding your bill, leaks or other water service related issues, please call customer service at 616-676-9191, extension 33.

Take a Lake Michigan Filtration Plant Tour! We encourage you to tour the Grand Rapids Water System treatment plant located on Lake Michigan Drive between Holland and Grand Haven. Guests will take a walking tour of the facility to learn more about the people and processes that diligently safeguard your water supply. For a reservation, please call 311 or (616) 456-3000.