Water Quality Report for 2023

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 extension 7333

TOWNSHIP

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).

2023 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 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 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[1] (as Cl_2) (ppm)	4	4	0.87	0.24	1.30	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	24.4	19	30.8	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	41.5	34	49	2023	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	0.65	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	12	NA	NA	2023	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	2023	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	0.1	0.0	0.4	2023	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead – (ppb)	0	15	0	0	370	2023	1	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	2023	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS] (ppt)	420	NA	ND	NA	NA	2023	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	51	NA	ND	NA	NA	2023	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorohexanoic acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	400,000	NA	ND	NA	NA	2023	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorononanoic acid [PFNA] (ppt)	6	NA	ND	NA	NA	2023	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	16	NA	2.4	2.1	2.8	2023	No	Firefighting foam: Discharge from electroplating facilities; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities.
Perfluoroctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	8	NA	ND	NA	NA	2023	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments.

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

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

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or	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	2023	NR	Contaminated rivers and lakes
Giardia lamblia	0	TT	ND	NA	NA	2023	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 2023; 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 (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.

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, Ada, MI 49301
616-676-9191

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.

Special Notice:

On November 21, 2023, Ada Township received a violation notice for treatment technique violation for failure to maintain corrosion control treatment within required ranges. Following this consumer confidence report is the violation notice as required by EGLE to include in this consumer confidence report. If you have any further questions about this violation please call our office. We take water quality seriously. Your water meets all standard state requirements.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY
LANSING

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

PHILLIP D. ROOS
DIRECTOR

November 21, 2023

VIA EMAIL AND U.S. MAIL

Julius Suchy, Township Manager
Ada Township
P.O. Box 370
Ada, Michigan 49301

WSSN: 00012
County: Kent
Supply: Ada Township

Dear Julius Suchy:

SUBJECT: **VIOLATION NOTICE** – Treatment Technique Violation for Failure to Maintain Corrosion Control Treatment within Required Ranges

The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE), Drinking Water and Environmental Health Division (DWEHD), records show that Ada Township (township) is in violation of the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended (Act 399), under Rule 604f, *Treatment techniques for lead and copper*, of the 1979 Administrative Code.

In accordance with the rule cited above, a water system shall continue to operate and maintain corrosion control treatment, including maintaining water quality parameters (WQPs) at or above minimum values or within ranges designated by EGLE. The township was informed of these ranges in the WQP designation letter dated December 28, 2021. A supply is out of compliance if it has more than nine excursion days during a six-month period for a specified WQP. An excursion occurs when the daily value for one or more of the WQPs measured at a sampling location is outside the designated range. During the July 1 to December 31, 2023, monitoring period, the township had more than nine excursion days in the six-month period.

The EGLE investigation consisted of a review of the township's WQP data. EGLE's investigation is considered complete. The excursion began on September 12, 2023, when a phosphate sample result in the distribution system was less than the minimum required value of 0.8 mg/L as orthophosphate. The excursion days continued to accrue as no follow-up orthophosphate sample was collected.

The township was out of compliance on September 21, 2023, which was the tenth excursion day, for the July 1 to December 31, 2023, monitoring period. To return to compliance, the township must complete a six-month round of WQP monitoring and have nine or less excursion days.

Additionally, lead and copper monitoring and WQP monitoring will be changed to standard monitoring for two consecutive six-month monitoring periods as a result of the treatment

technique violation. The 2024 Monitoring schedule will detail the changes to the lead and copper sampling and WQP sampling.

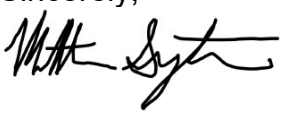
Administrative Rule 403, *Tier 2 public notice; form, manner, and frequency of notice*, of Act 399, requires that, not later than **30 days** after learning of the violation, suppliers provide public notice by mail or direct delivery and by any other means reasonably calculated to reach other persons regularly served by the system. Enclosed is a sample public notice. **Please notify your consumers no later than December 21, 2023, and send EGLE the signed and dated Public Notice Certification of Distribution form, along with a copy of the issued notice within ten days of distribution.** This violation **must** be included in your 2023 Consumer Confidence Report, which is due by July 1, 2024.

EGLE is authorized under Section 7 of Act 399, MCL 325.1007, to issue fines for public water supply monitoring and reporting violations. Failure to issue a public notice for this violation will result in a fine of at least $400. Additional violations are subject to fines of increasing amounts. If you would like more information on the DWEHD administrative fines policy, contact me at the phone number or e-mail listed below.

If you have any factual information you would like us to consider regarding the violation identified in this violation notice, please provide it in a written response by December 21, 2023.

EGLE anticipates and appreciates your cooperation in resolving this matter. If you have any questions regarding this violation notice, please contact me at SylvesterM1@Michigan.gov; Lead and Copper Unit, Community Water Supply Section, DWEHD, EGLE, P.O. Box 30817, Lansing, Michigan 48909-8311; or at the phone number provided below.

Sincerely,



Matthew Sylvester, PE
Corrosion Control Specialist
Lead and Copper Unit
Community Water Supply Section
Drinking Water and Environmental Health Division
989-395-8567

Enclosures
cc/enc: Stephanie Kozal, F&V Operations
Jeni Bolt, EGLE
Wood Chooi, PE, EGLE
Jeremy Klein, EGLE
Steve Pennington, EGLE

This notice was previously distributed in December 2023.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Ada Township Did Not Meet Treatment Requirements

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this situation does not require that you take immediate action, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We receive our water from the City of Grand Rapids, who treats our water to control corrosion and prevent lead and copper in the pipes from dissolving into the water. To ensure we are maintaining optimal corrosion control, we routinely sample the water in the distribution system for water quality parameters such as pH and orthophosphate. We are required to maintain these parameters within state-designated ranges. We did not maintain these parameters within the set ranges for more than nine days during the July to December 2023 monitoring period.

On September 12, 2023, water quality samples were drawn at three locations in Ada Township. At our entry point to our distribution system, orthophosphate was 1.34 mg/L. At Bronson and East Fulton, the orthophosphate was 1.44 mg/L. The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) requires a minimum of 0.8 mg/L. These locations were well above this requirement.

At the final location at Ada Moorings, our orthophosphate was not detected. We believe this occurred due to the new development just prior to our sample location which absorbed the orthophosphate to coat the new water main.

Further sampling has indicated that the system is back in compliance. Our most recent sample taken indicates that the levels have returned to normal at the location in Ada Moorings. The sample result for orthophosphate was 1.32 mg/L. Well above the 0.8 mg/L minimum required by EGLE.

Additionally, our lead and copper samples taken annually are well within compliance. Those samples indicate that we do not have a corrosion issue in Ada Township.

Moving forward for future sampling if new watermain is installed the Township will flush the main to ensure orthophosphate remains in the system.

We are closely monitoring this situation and take pride in providing quality water. We are providing this notification to comply with EGLE requirements. Your water meets all standard state requirements.

What should I do?

You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

This situation does not require that you take immediate action. If it had, you would have been notified immediately. This is a treatment violation, but it does not mean there is lead or copper in your drinking water. The most recent monitoring indicates that lead and copper levels were below the action levels at least 90 percent of residential drinking water taps sampled. However, it is important that everyone takes measures to control lead and copper levels in the water because ingesting lead or copper can cause serious health consequences.

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.

Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy set ranges for our water quality parameters on December 28, 2021. After these ranges were designated, we collected samples in the distribution system on September 12, 2023, that were below the required minimum value for orthophosphate. Ten excursion days were counted in the distribution system between the dates of September 12th and September 21st, 2023. We are working on following up with all water quality parameter results timely to prevent this from happening again. For more information, please contact Ms. Stephanie Kozal, skozal@fv-operations.com, 616-588-1919, or 7330 Thornapple River Drive, Ada, Michigan 49301.

This notice is being sent to you by Ada Township.