Ada Township Water System
P.O. Box 370
7330 Thornapple River Dr.
Ada, MI 49301

MORE INFORMATION

If you have questions regarding your bill, leaks or other water quality or service related issues, please call Water Customer Service at 676-9191 during normal business hours Monday through Friday. The Ada Township Board sets policies for the water system. For meeting schedules contact the Township at 676-9191.

Delivering excellent water to our customers that will protect public health, support the economy, protect life and property from the threat of fire and contribute to overall quality of life.

Ada Township Water System 2014 Water Quality Report

Serving Residential and Commercial Customers in:

Ada Township

Ada Township Water System
7330 Thronapple River Dr.
Ada, MI 49301

Contamination from Cross-Connections

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment systems containing chemicals (air conditioning systems, fire sprinkling systems, irrigation systems) or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to main breaks causing contaminants to be siphoned out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

The most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home is outside water taps and garden hoses. Garden hoses create hazards when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could be a source of cross-contamination. Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention assemblies, are installed and maintained. We continually survey all commercial and institutional facilities in our service area to make sure that all potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer.

For more information, you can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or review the Cross-Connection Control Manual at the U.S. EPA's website: **www.epa.gov/safewater/crossconnection.html**.

Water Conservation Tips for Consumers

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference. Try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- *Take short showers. A 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.*
- *Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing you hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.*
- *Use water efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.*
- *Water plants only when necessary.*
- *Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.*
- *Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.*
- *Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!*

Visit **www.epa.gov/watersense** for more information.

2014 Water Quality Data

Regulated at the Treatment Plant

Substance	Units	Range of Detections	Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violations	Likely Sources
Barium	ppm	0.021	0.021	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	n.d.		100	100	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	0.71	0.71	4	4	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	0.5	0.5	10	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity*	NTU	0.013 - 0.800	0.248	TT	n/a	No	Soil runoff

*Our treatment for turbidity was in 100% compliance of the regulatory limit. We are allowed a minimum of 95% compliance.

Regulated in the Distribution System

Substance	Units	Range of Detections	Maximum Running Annual Average	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violations	Likely Sources
Chlorine Residual	ppm	n.d. - 1.00	0.69	4	4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	9.6 - 38	25.4	60	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	27.7 - 48.1	40.0	80	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated at the Customer's Tap

Substance	Units	Range of Detections	90th Percentile	AL	MCLG	# of Samples exceeding AL	Likely Sources
Copper (tested in 2013)	ppm	1.6 - 150	55	1300	1300	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead (tested in 2013)	ppb	n.d. - 12	2.2	15	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system

Unregulated Contaminants

Substance	Units	Range of Detections	Average	Likely Sources
Sodium	ppm	8	8	Mineral and nutrient

Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Cryptosporidium and Giardia are microscopic organisms that are commonly found in surface water throughout the United States. Historical sampling of the Lake Michigan Filtration Plant source water indicates it is a low risk for contamination from these organisms. The current test methods are not capable of determining if detected organisms are alive and capable of causing illness or dead.

Source Water - There were no Cryptosporidium or Giardia detected in our source.

Treated Tap Water – There were no Cryptosporidium or Giardia detected in any treated tap water samples.

Note: The data table contains the highest annual test results for all required and voluntary monitoring of regulated substances. The Grand Rapids Water System and Ada Township Water System monitors many regulated substances more frequently than required, and as a consequence, these results are included in the table above.

ppm = parts per million
ppb = parts per billion
n.d. = not detected
n/a = not applicable
TT = Treatment Technique
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
AL = Action Level
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level

Why Do You Get This Report?

The Environmental Protection Agency {EPA) requires every community water supply throughout the United States to report specific details regarding water quality along with any contaminants which may be found in our tap water and source water. In order to ensure this information reaches all of our customers, the EPA requires this report be mailed to each household and business we supply.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

The EPA sets legal limits and regulates the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water provided by all public water systems. Sources of drinking water worldwide (both tap and bottled) may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Though contaminants are present, it does not necessarily indicate that the water poses any kind of health risk. We treat our water according to EPA regulations.

While EPA's health-based standards for drinking water are generally safe, some people may be more sensitive to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Some infants, children or elderly, individuals who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or persons receiving chemotherapy can be at risk for infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. More information on potential health effects of specific contaminants can be obtained by contacting the EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at 1{800)426-4791or at their website at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwhealth.html.

About Contaminants

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 animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: 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 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 can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

Lead and Drinking Water

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 Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water to the Ada Township Water System, 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://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead.

The City of Grand Rapids implemented a corrosion control program in 1994 to reduce the amount of lead possibly leaching from household plumbing and is monitored following EPA guidelines. Prior to the corrosion program, 37% of the homes tested had lead levels above EPA's lead limit. Since the implementation of this program the lead levels have been significantly reduced, and in our most recent round of testing, none of the 50 homes tested had a lead level above the action limit.

Source Water Assessment

Lake Michigan is the sole source of water treated for the Ada Township Water System. This is considered a surface water source. The MDEQ 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. Environment contamination is not likely to occur when potential contaminants are used and managed properly. The Grand Rapids Water Treatment Plant routinely and continuously monitors the water for a variety of chemicals to assure safe drinking water. Industrial chemicals have not been detected in our source or treated water. The Grand Rapids Water System continues to be involved in and supports watershed protection efforts. If you wish information about the Source Water Assessment or have questions concerning the water quality testing results in this report please contact Filtration Plant Superintendent John Allen at {616) 456-3927.