



2017 Water Quality Report



Included in the details of this water quality report is important information about where your water comes from, what's in it, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. However, the presence of contaminants in drinking water does not necessarily indicate that the drinking water poses a health risk.

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 may 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).

We purchase water from the Holland BPW Water Treatment Plant. Rain, groundwater, rivers, and streams feed into Lake Michigan, dissolving naturally occurring minerals and sometimes picking up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Some of the substances that can make their way into Lake Michigan are: viruses and bacteria from animal, agricultural, and human activities, salts, metals, pesticides and herbicides, as well as by-products of industrial processes. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) that limit the amount of certain contaminants in your drinking water. Our water source has a moderately high susceptibility to contaminants. For a copy of the most current Source Water Assessment of the water system, call Holland's Water Treatment Plant at 616-355-1589.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Michigan require all community water system suppliers to put the annual water quality report into the hands of their consumers. Rule 63 FR 44511, effective August, 19, 1998 requires that all water suppliers shall mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of their consumer confidence report to each billing customer.

Park Township
52 S. 152nd Avenue
Holland, MI 49424



2017 Water Quality Report



Contact Holland BPW Water Treatment Plant at 616-355-1589 for technical questions about this report, or with any water quality questions.

Park Township Board meets the 2nd Thursday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Park Township Offices, located at 52 S. 152nd Avenue, Holland, MI 49424.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Definition Key

AL	Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement, which a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant level: the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water; MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health; MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not Detected
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: measurements of minute suspended particles, used to judge water clarity.
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
TT	Treatment Technique: a required process, intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Park Township Water Quality Report Data for 2017

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	EPA'S MCL	EPA'S MCLG	VIOLATIONS	RANGE OF DETECTION	POSSIBLE SOURCES
Regulated at the Water Treatment Plant						
Fluoride (ppm)	0.97	4.0	4.0	None	0.06-0.9	Additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	0.60	10	10	None	0.0-0.60	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

TT Violation	Explanation of TT Violation	Length of Violation	Steps Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effect Language
Failure to remove required amount of total organic carbon (TOC) (DBPP)	TOC removal is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. Our TOC removal ratio during the fourth quarter of 2017 was 0.96, slightly less than the standard Safe Drinking Water Act requirement of 1.00.	1 Quarter	We are investigating the reason for the increased TOC in our source water and steps we can take to increase the removal efficiency of our treatment process. We are also working with the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality to determine how best to resolve this issue. This will include bench tests to determine the effects of any changes we make. We will resolve the issue as soon as possible.	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. These by-products include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5s). Drinking water containing these by-products in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer. All drinking water standards for disinfection by-products in the water delivered to our customers have been met.

Regulated at Customer's Tap

Compliance is determined using the 90th percentile, where nine out of ten samples must be below the Action level.

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	90th Percentile	AL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	Range of Detection
Copper (ppb) - Distribution Testing was conducted in 2016	49	1300	1300	None	<10-95 ppb
Lead (ppb) - Distribution Testing was conducted in 2016	5	15	0	1	<3-62 ppb

Regulated in the Distribution System

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	Highest Running Annual Average	MCL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	Range of Detection
Chlorine Residual [cl2] (ppm)	1.13	4.0 MRDL	4.0 MRDLG	None	0.60-1.65
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	41.6	80.00	NA	None	24.6-45.9
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	32.3	60.00	NA	None	15.3-32.0
SUBSTANCE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	MCL	MCLG	VIOLATIONS	Range of Detection
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	<5%	0%	None	0

Unregulated Contaminants: These are contaminants for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of the unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether further regulation is warranted.

Sodium (ppm)	13	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	None	9.0-13.0	Naturally present in the environment
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The Holland BPW performed additional testing for other unregulated contaminants. Results of these 2017 tests are available by contacting the Water Treatment Plant at 616-355-1589.

Special Monitoring Testing Was Conducted in 2015

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	Range	Average Level Found	Comments
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	.15-.19	0.175	Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain substances occur and whether it needs to regulate those substances. Results of monitoring are available upon request.
Chlorate	ppb	150-200	177.5	
Chromium	ppb	.23-.29	0.32125	
Molybdenum	ppb	1.0-1.1	0.775	
Strontium	ppb	120-130	121.25	
Vanadium	ppb	.22-.31	0.26125	

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. We are 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 800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/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.*

Holland Board of Public Works sends samples of incoming water to an outside lab each month to test for the presence of cryptosporidium. This testing is not required by state or federal authorities, but is done to ensure that our drinking water is the highest quality possible. Cryptosporidium is a protozoan parasite that is too small to be seen without a microscope. It is sometimes found in surface waters, especially during periods of storm water runoff. Holland BPW has not detected any cryptosporidium in the water supply.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791 or visit www.epa.gov/safewater/dwhealth.

Visit Park Township's website at: www.parktownship.org

*Please note that this lead health effects language was required in our 2016 CCR, which was omitted. We apologize for not including the information.

