



## FEEL THE ZEEL. FILL FROM YOUR COMMUNITY TAP.

### Water Quality Report

We appreciate your careful review of the 2019 Water Quality Report. It is our pleasure to provide complete information about the water we deliver to our customers. We are particularly proud of how the quality compares with the stringent standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy. If you would like to discuss any portion of this report, please call Mike Levandoski, Water Operations Manager at **616-772-6212**.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations established limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791**.

### Water Source

Our water source is Lake Michigan, a surface water supply. The water is treated and filtered at the Holland Board of Public Works (HBPW) Water Treatment Plant. After treatment, filtration and disinfection, the water is pumped to the Zeeland BPW distribution system, and our staff is responsible from that point on.

### Water Testing

Each month, the HBPW voluntarily tests the water coming into the treatment plant for the presence of Cryptosporidium. This testing is not required by the 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. Those who are infected with this parasite may

experience gastrointestinal illness. In the year 2019 the HBPW did not detect any Cryptosporidium in the water supply.

### Only Tap Water Delivers Public Health

In the operation of a municipal water system, public health has the highest priority. The water delivered to our customers is tested more than 50,000 times a year at the Holland Board of Public Works filtration plant. In addition, Zeeland BPW personnel conduct numerous tests of the water in the mains of our distribution system and at individual customers' taps.

### Required Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Statement Addressing Lead in 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. Zeeland BPW 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 thirty seconds to two 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 U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791** or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Management Oversight

The Board of Commissioners for the Zeeland BPW is appointed by the City Council. The Board of Commissioners oversee the management of and set policy for our water system. Board meetings are open to the public and are normally held the third Tuesday of each month at 3:30p.m. in the conference room of the BPW offices located at 350 E. Washington Avenue.

### Source Water Assessment

The State of Michigan performed a Source Water Assessment of the HBPW's water source in 2003 to determine the susceptibility or relative potential for contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a six-tiered scale from "very-low" to "high" based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contamination sources. The State rated the HBPW's intake as "moderately sensitive" and the source of water as having a "moderately high" susceptibility to contamination. The State identified 364 potential sources of contamination within the total watershed of 175 square miles that could impact our water source.

The report further states:

*"...historically the Holland Board of Public Works' Water Treatment Plant has effectively treated this water source to meet drinking water standards. There have been no detection of synthetic or volatile contaminants in the system's raw water."*

A copy of the full report can be obtained by contacting **Mike Levandoski**, Water Operations Manager at the Zeeland Board of Public Works, phone **616-772-6212**.

### Contaminants that may be in the untreated water

The sources of drinking water—both tap and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land and 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 might be expected to be in source water-untreated 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 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.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### Immuno-compromised persons

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant, 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 from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline **800-426-4791**.

### The BPW Board of Commissioners

- Linda Boerman, Chairperson
- Mark Cooney, Vice Chairperson
- Ann Query
- Brian Dykstra
- Jonathan Walters

### Water Department Staff

- Andrew Boatright, General Manager
- Mike Levandoski, Water Operations Manager
- Lloyd VanSlooten, Lead Technician
- Greg Sheldon, Technician
- Ryan Drenten, Meter Reader
- Laurie McGuire, Administrative Service Supervisor
- Kim Zuverink, Customer Service Representative
- Kerri Vlietstra, Customer Service Representative
- Steve Collins, Accountant

# 2019 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS



THE STATE OF MICHIGAN AND THE U.S. EPA REQUIRE US TO TEST OUR WATER ON A REGULAR BASIS TO ENSURE SAFETY. ZEELAND BPW HAS MET ALL THE MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2019.

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2019 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2019. 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.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MDRL	MCLG or MRDLG	Highest Level Detected	Level Detected Range	Year Sampled	Violation? Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.65	0.30–0.65	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.80	0.11–0.80	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	N/A	N/A	11.90 <sup>1</sup>	10.40-11.90	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>							
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	43.00	33.00-51.00 <sup>2</sup>	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	29.00	20.00-39.00 <sup>2</sup>	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine <sup>2</sup> (ppm)	4	4	0.98 <sup>3</sup>	0.40-1.29	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform (total number or % of positive samples/month)	TT	N/A	N/A	N/A	2019	No	Naturally present in the environment.

Inorganic Contaminant Subject to AL	AL	MCGL	Your Water	Year Sampled	90th Percentile Range	Does System Exceed AL? Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead <sup>4</sup> (ppb)	15	0	0 <sup>4</sup>	2019	0ppb-0ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper <sup>4</sup> (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0 <sup>4</sup>	2019	0ppm-0ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

<sup>1</sup> Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.

<sup>2</sup> Local Annual Running Average – TTHM & HAA5

<sup>3</sup> The chlorine "Level Detected" was calculated using a running annual average.

<sup>4</sup> 90th percentile of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

## Estimated Number of Service Connections by Service Line Material

A service line includes any section of pipe from the water main to the building plumbing at the first shut-off valve inside the building, or 18 inches inside the building, whichever is shorter.

Any Portion Contains Lead	Contains Galvanized Previously Connected to Lead*	Unknown			Contains neither Lead nor Galvanized Previously Connected to Lead	Total**
		Likely Contains Lead	Likely Does NOT Contains Lead	Material(s) Unknown		
39	126	843	94	0	1277	2379

\*If a galvanized line is still connected to lead, it is a lead service line and must be counted in the first column.

\*\*The total number should equal the total number of potable water service lines in your water supply (residential, commercial, industrial, other).

## Definitions of Terms and Symbols used in the Tables

### Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

### Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

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.

### ppm

Parts per million is equal to one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. The average home swimming pool holds 20,000 gallons. One part per million is about 2.75 ounces in a pool.

### ppb

Parts per billion is equal to one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. That's a lot of water!

### ND

Not detected

### <

Less than the number following

### >

More than the number following

### Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

### Turbidity

A measure of the cloudiness of water. The HBPW staff monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

### Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)

A measure of particles in the water.

### Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

### MRDL

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level. The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

### MRDLG

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal. The level of drinking water disinfection 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.



**ZEELAND**

Board of Public Works

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