

Call Myron Erickson, at (616)261-3562 for technical questions about this report or with any water quality questions. You are invited to attend township meetings which are held at the respective township offices: Byron Township on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. and Gaines Charter Township on the 2nd Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

2008 Byron Township and Gaines Charter Township's Water Quality Report



Help protect our Source for Drinking Water

You can participate in public hearings related to the protection of our source water by contacting the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) on the web at www.deq.state.mi.us. You may also call (800)662-9278 for a listing of public hearings regarding various environmental issues in your area.

MDEQ conducted a Source Water Assessment of the City of Wyoming's water system, in partnership with Wyoming's Wholesale Water Customers, in 2003. This report found that our water supply has a moderately high susceptibility to contaminants. This report is intended to encourage protection of water sources, provide information for watershed assessment and planning, direct additional water studies and improve land use planning. For a copy of this report, please call our office at 616-399-6511.

Byron Township
8085 Byron Center Ave.
PO Box 264
Byron Center MI 49315



Gaines Charter Township
8555 Kalamazoo Ave.
Caledonia, MI 49316

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Byron Township Gaines Charter Township's WATER Quality Report

Esta publicación contiene información importante sobre el agua que usted bebe diariamente. Si no lo entiende, busque a alguien que se lo traduzca o le explique su contenido. Para mas información, llame al (616) 261-3552 o visite página electrónica www.epa.gov/espanol/

2008

We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets, and often is better than, all state and federal guidelines for safe drinking water.



Included in the details of this 2008 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. We update this report annually and will keep you informed if any problems occur throughout the year.

We purchase water from the City of Wyoming whose source for drinking water is Lake Michigan.

Rain, ground water, 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 which 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, and radioactive contaminants, which occur naturally or may 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, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) which limit the amount of certain contaminants in your drinking water.

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. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791.

City of Wyoming's Donald K. Shine Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project

The 70 million dollar plant expansion and upgrade at the Water Treatment Plant, begun in 2007, will see substantial completion of the new "south treatment plant" this year. The renovation and improvements to the administrative offices and laboratory facilities is under way and construction of a new raw water line and carbon facility will begin this year as well. These projects were designed to expand the water production capabilities from 90 million gallons per day to 120 million gallons per day. Improvements to the treatment plant process include new technologies and more efficient equipment, including use of less hazardous chemicals used in disinfection of drinking water.





Water Quality Report 2008

Each day, our staff works to ensure the water delivered to your home meets all regulatory requirements and your expectations for safety, reliability and quality. For your protection, your drinking water is tested for many parameters. The tables at left show only the substances detected in your water during calendar year. We are proud to report there were no violations during that time.

Testing is also performed to detect the presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia, which are protozoan parasites that occur in natural surface waters such as lakes, rivers and streams. Wyoming's water treatment process provides multiple barriers, including clarification, filtration, and disinfection, to lower the risk of these contaminants in finished tap water. Monitoring of treated water samples yielded a 100% removal rate, proving the effectiveness of the treatment system in microscopic particle removal. For information on microbiological testing, contact our laboratory at 616-261-3562.

REGULATED MONITORING AT THE TREATMENT PLANT						
SUBSTANCE	UNITS	Level Found	MCL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	POSSIBLE SOURCES
Fluoride	ppm	1.4	4	4	0	Additive which promotes strong teeth

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	Level Found	MCL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Turbidity	NTU	0.23	TT = 1 NTU	NA	0	Soil runoff and natural sediment
100% of Turbidity sample levels were found to be < 0.3 NTU.						

REGULATED MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM							
SUBSTANCE	UNITS	Range	Highest Running Annual Average	MCL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	POSSIBLE SOURCES
Chlorine Residual	ppm	0.11 - 1.36	0.82	4	MRDLG=4	0	Used to disinfect drinking water
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	8.0 - 45.8	23.2	60	NA	0	Formed when chlorine is added to water with naturally occurring organic material
Trihalomethanes	ppb	14.9 - 66.5	34.5	80	NA	0	

REGULATED MONITORING AT CUSTOMER'S TAP						
Compliance is determined using the 90th percentile, where nine out of ten samples must be below the Action Level. These results are from testing conducted in 2007.						
SUBSTANCE	UNITS	90th Percentile	AL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding AL	POSSIBLE SOURCES
Copper	ppb	79	1300	1300	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits, micronutrients
Lead	ppb	2	15	0	0	

UNREGULATED MONITORING			
SUBSTANCE	UNITS	REPORTED LEVEL	SOURCE
Hardness	ppm	145	Naturally present due to dissolved calcium and magnesium salt
pH	pH units	7.45	pH is an important measurement of the acidity or alkalinity of water
Chloride	ppm	11.0	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium	ppm	9.0	Naturally present in the environment

Results were gathered from tests performed by the City of Wyoming's certified lab, as well as the State of Michigan's Department of Environmental Quality laboratory.

Definition Key

- AL** Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment 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 a 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 to the use of disinfectants to control microbi 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.



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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

As authorized by the EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.