



Holland Charter Township
353 N. 120th Ave.
Holland, MI 49424



Only Tap Water Delivers[®]



Contact Jaime Fleming, at (616) 261-3572 or flemingj@wyomingmi.gov for technical questions about this report, or with any water quality questions. Holland Charter Township Board meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Township Offices located at 353 North 120th. To learn more about Holland Township's Water/Sewer Utility, visit us on the web at www.hct.holland.mi.us

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 más información, llame al (616)530-7389 o visite página electrónica. www.epa.gov/espanol/

Holland Charter Township 2024 Water Quality Report



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 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.

Contaminants and their presence in 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We purchase water from the City of Wyoming. 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. **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 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 and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **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.

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, please call Wyoming's office at 616-399-6511.

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.

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 to the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA Not applicable

ND Not Detectable at testing limits

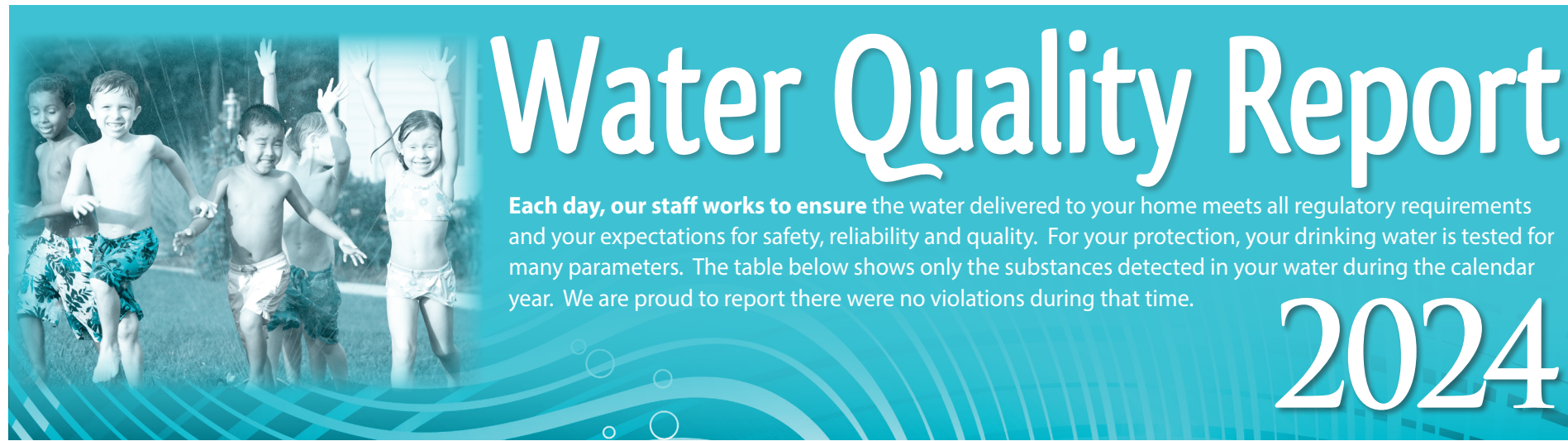
NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: measurements of minute suspended particles, used to judge water clarity.

ppb parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

ppm parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppt parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/l)

TT Treatment Technique: a required process, intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



Water Quality Report

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 table below shows only the substances detected in your water during the calendar year. We are proud to report there were no violations during that time.

2024

REGULATED MONITORING AT THE TREATMENT PLANT

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	Range of Detection	Average Level Found	MCL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	POSSIBLE SOURCES
Fluoride	ppm	0.49 - 0.82	0.70	4	4	0	Additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	0.30 - 0.40	0.36	10	10	0	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm		0.023	2	2	0	Erosion of natural deposit; discharge of drilling wastes or metal refineries
Turbidity	NTU	0.02 - 0.27	0.04	TT = 1 NTU	NA	0	Soil runoff and natural sediment

100% of Turbidity sample levels were found to be < 0.3 NTU.

REGULATED CHEMICAL MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	Range	Highest Running Annual Average	MCL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	POSSIBLE SOURCES
Chlorine Residual	ppm	0.71 - 1.52	1.07	4	MRDLG=4	0	Used to disinfect drinking water
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	10.9 - 28.4	21.175	60	NA	0	Formed when chlorine is added to water with naturally occurring organic material
Trihalomethanes	ppb	22.6 - 41.9	35.325	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. Testing was conducted in 2022.

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	Range of Detection	90th Percentile	AL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding AL	POSSIBLE SOURCES
Copper	ppm	0.0 - 0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits, micronutrients
Lead	ppb	0 - 3	2	15	0	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED MONITORING

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	Range of Detection	Average Level Found	SOURCE
Hardness*	ppm	135 - 182	147	Naturally present due to dissolved calcium and magnesium salt
pH	pH units	7.3 - 8.0	7.7	pH is an important measurement of the acidity or alkalinity of water
Chloride	ppm	15.8 - 22.4	17.9	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium*	ppm	10 - 14	12	Naturally present in the environment

ADDITIONAL MONITORING - UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE #5

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT NAME	UNITS	Average Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Comments
29 PFAS Elements	ppt	ND	NA	2024	Results of Monitoring are available upon request
Lithium	ppt	ND	NA	2024	Results of Monitoring are available upon request

Information about lead: Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Holland Charter Township is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for at least 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Holland Charter Township at 616-396-1891 for available resources. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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).

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, highlighting the effectiveness of the treatment system in microscopic particle removal. For information on microbiological testing, contact the Wyoming laboratory at 616-261-3572.

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

Notes: * hardness and sodium data are from City of Wyoming Water Treatment Plant. ** ND does not mean not present.

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 and other certified private laboratories. 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.

