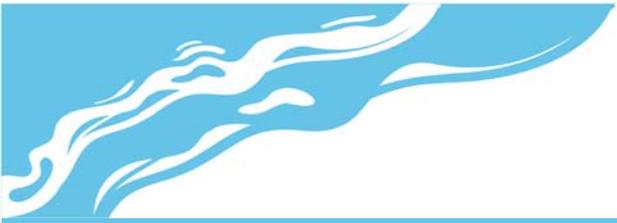


# 2024

## WATER QUALITY REPORT

Department of Public Works





This report covers the drinking water quality for Georgetown Township (WSSN 02620) for the 2024 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2024. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State of Michigan set regulations limiting the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Additionally, the Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has established regulations limiting contaminants

in bottled water, providing the same protection for public health. The State of Michigan and the USEPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. Georgetown Township's drinking water met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2024.

We update this report annually. We will also keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year as they happen. For more information about your water or the contents of this report, or to request a printed copy, contact Department of Public Works Director Joel Hanenburg at 616-457-2340. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the USEPA at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>

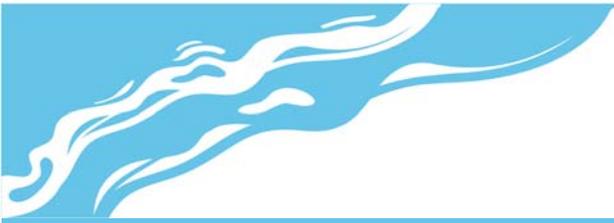


Grand Haven State Park. Photo credit: Michigan.org

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The Georgetown Township Board meets on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 7:00pm at the Township office. The Utility Committee meets immediately after the Township Board meeting adjourns on the second Monday of each month.

Esta publicación contiene información importante sobre el agua que bebe diariamente. Si no lo entiende, busque a alguien que se lo traduzca o le explique su contenido. Para más información, llame al (616)-457-2340 o visite sitio web: [www.epa.gov/espanol](http://www.epa.gov/espanol).

이 출판물은 여러분이 매일 마시는 물에 대한 중요한 정보를 담고 있습니다. 만약 여러분이 그것을 이해하지 못한다면, 번역가나 그 정보를 설명해 줄 수 있는 사람을 찾으세요. 더 많은 정보를 원하시면, 616-457-2340로 전화하거나 [www.epa.gov/korean](http://www.epa.gov/korean) 를 방문하세요.



Our source for drinking water is Lake Michigan. 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 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, and byproducts of industrial processes. Lake Michigan has a moderately high susceptibility to these substances.

**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.

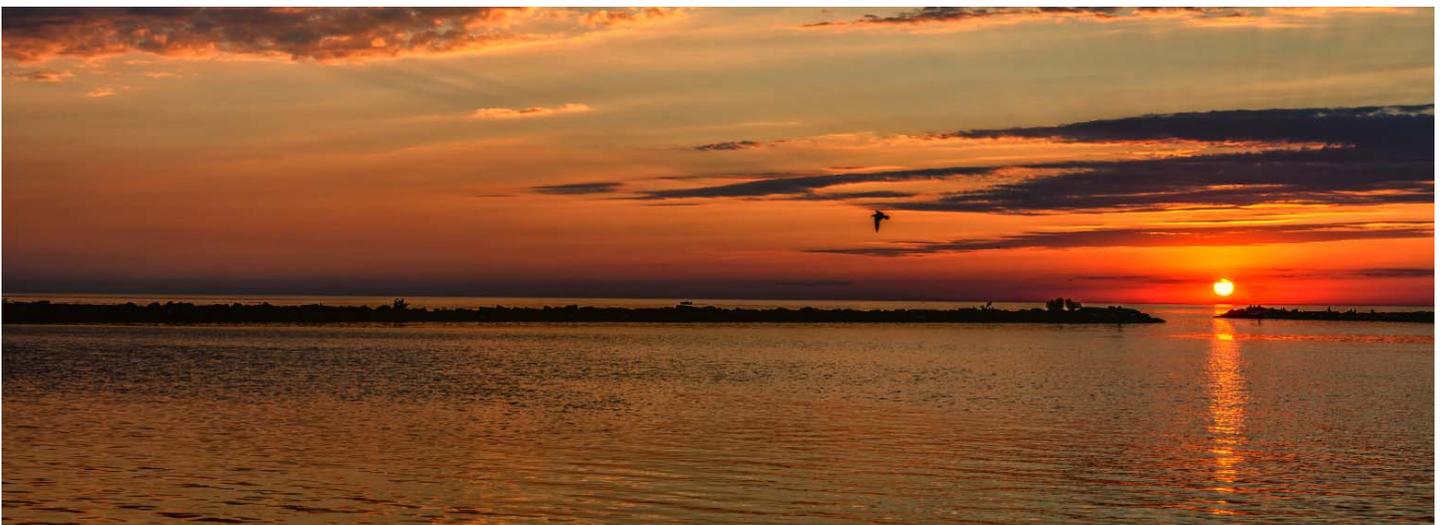
**Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater

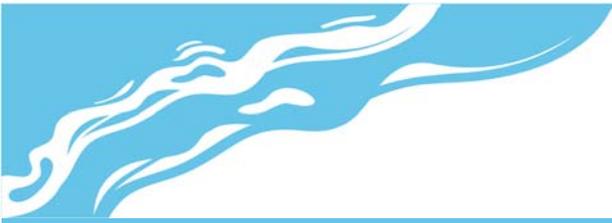
runoff, and septic systems.

For a copy of the most current source water assessment, please call the City of Wyoming at 616-399-6511.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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. U.S. EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are also available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).





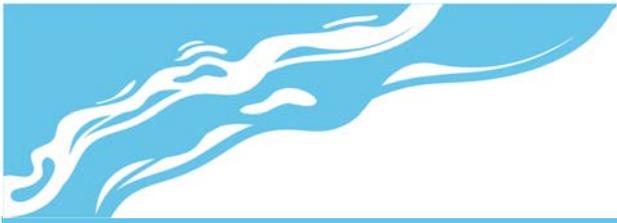
The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the date presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2024. The State of Michigan 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 the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

### Regulated Monitoring at the Treatment Plant

Substance	Units	Range of Detection	Average Level Found	MCL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	Year Sample	Violation?	Possible Sources
Fluoride	ppm	0.49 — 0.82	0.70	4	4	0	2024	No	Additive which promotes strong
Nitrate	ppm	0.30 — 0.40	0.36	10	10	0	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm	N/A	0.023	2		0	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes or metal refineries

Substance	Units	Range of Detection	Highest Level Found	MCL	Samples Exceeding	Year Sample	Violation?	Possible Sources
Turbidity	NTU	0.02 — 0.27	0.04	TT = 1 NTU	0	2024	No	Soil runoff and natural sedi-

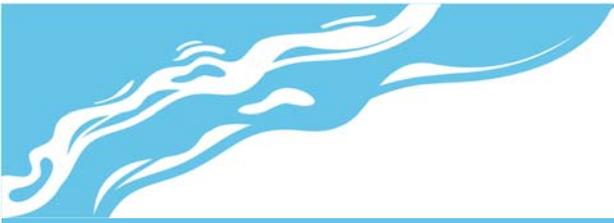


## Regulated Monitoring in the Distribution System

Substance	Units	Range of Detection	Highest Running Annual	MRDL	MRDLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	Year Sample	Violation?	Possible Sources
Chlorine Residual	ppm	0.52—1.38	1.09	4	4	0	2024	No	Additive used to control microbes

Substance	Units	Range of Detection	Highest Running Annual	MCL	Samples Exceeding MCL	Year Sample	Violation?	Possible Sources
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	16— 17	21.0	60	0	2024	No	Formed when chlorine is added to water with naturally occurring organic material
Trihalomethanes	ppb	32— 33	38.1	80	0	2024	No	

Substance	Detection	MCL	MCLG	Year Sample	Violation?	Possible Sources
Total Coliform	0	TT	0	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli	0	Presence of Total Coliform or E.Coli in repeat samples; or repeat samples not collected	0	2024	No	Human or animal fecal waste



## Regulated Monitoring at the Customer's Tap

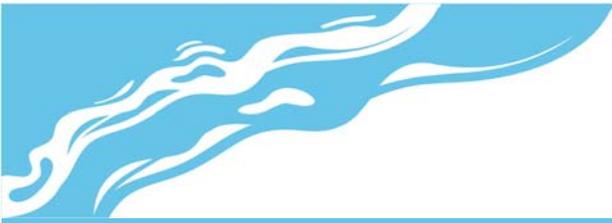
Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels	AL	MCLG	Your Water	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Possible Sources
Lead (ppb)	12	0	2.0	0 — 7	2022	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0 — 0.3	2022	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Compliance is determined using the 90th Percentile where 9 out of 10 samples were below the reported level. Testing was conducted in 2022.

Georgetown Township has 15,513 service lines. Georgetown has no known lead service lines. If a lead service line is identified, it is immediately replaced at no cost to the customer.

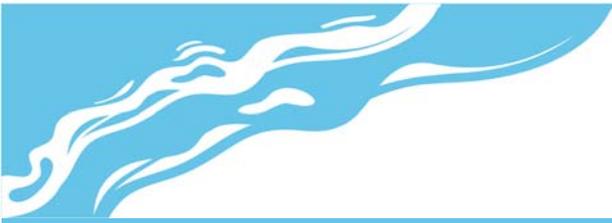
**Information about lead:** Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Georgetown Township 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 Georgetown Township at 616-457-2340 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>.





## Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (ppt)	370	N/A	ND	2024	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	420	N/A	ND	2024	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	51	N/A	ND	2024	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	400,000	N/A	ND	2024	No	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	6	N/A	ND	2024	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	16	N/A	ND	2024	No	Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	8	N/A	ND	2024	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments



## Additional Monitoring

Substance	Units	Range of Detection	Average Level Found	Possible Sources
Sodium	ppm	10 — 14	12	Naturally present in the environment
Hardness	ppm	90 — 100	95.57	Naturally present dissolved calcium and magnesium salts
Chloride	ppm	15 — 25	17.8	Naturally present in the environment
Alkalinity	ppm	102—123	109	

## Terms and Abbreviations

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **N/A:** Not applicable
- **ND:** Not detectable at testing limit
- **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: measurements of minute suspended particles used to judge water clarity.
- **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.