City of Wyoming Michigan

Contact Jaime Fleming, at (616) 261-3572 or flemingj@wyomingmi.gov for technical questions about this report, or with any water quality questions. Copies are available at City Hall, the Wyoming Public Library, the Drinking Water Treatment Plant, and the Clean Water Plant. Regular meetings of the Wyoming City Council are held in the City Council Chambers located in City Hall at 1155 - 28th Street, on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of the month, beginning at 7:00 p.m. To learn more about the Utilities Department, visit us on the web at www.wyomingmi.gov

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) 530-7389 o visite página electrónica. www.epa.gov/espanol/

City of Wyoming
Utilities Department
PO Box 905
Wyoming, MI 49509-0905

PRSRT STD
US POSTAGE
PAID
GRAND RAPIDS MI
PERMIT #17

City of Wyoming
2019 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.

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.

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 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, please call our office at 616-399-6511.

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.

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 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)

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.

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).

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.

2019

REGULATED MONITORING AT THE TREATMENT PLANT

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	Range of Detection	Average Level Found	MCL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	POSSIBLE SOURCES
Fluoride	ppm	0.6 - 1.1	0.7	4	4	0	Additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	0.3 - 0.5	0.4	10	10	0	Runoff from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	Highest Level Found	MCL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Turbidity	NTU	0.12	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	0.3 - 1.5	0.8	4	MRDLG=4	0	Used to disinfect drinking water
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	8 - 31	21	60	NA	0	Formed when chlorine is added to water with naturally occurring organic material
Trihalomethanes	ppb	16 - 41	35	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 2019.

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	90th Percentile	AL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding AL	POSSIBLE SOURCES
Copper	ppb	100	1300	1300	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits, micronutrients
Lead	ppb	2	15	0	0	

REGULATED BACTERIOLOGICAL MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

SUBSTANCE	Highest Level Found	MCL	MCLG	Violation?	POSSIBLE SOURCES
Total Coliform	0.25% of all samples collected (3 of 1200 samples)	TT	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli bacteria	0% of all samples collected (0 of 1200 samples)	Presence of Total Coliform or E. coli in repeat samples; or repeat samples were not collected	0	No	Human or animal fecal waste

ADDITIONAL MONITORING

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	Range of Detection	Average Level Found	SOURCE
Hardness	ppm	131 - 172	145	Naturally present due to dissolved calcium and magnesium salt
Sodium	ppm	10 - 13	11	Naturally present in the environment
Calcium	ppm	35 - 52	41	Naturally present in the environment
Magnesium	ppm	2 - 15	11	Naturally present in the environment
Sulfate	ppm	28 - 34	30	Naturally present in the environment

ADDITIONAL MONITORING - PFAS

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	Average Found	Proposed MCL	SOURCE
PFNA	ppt	<1.4	6	Chemical used in industrial processes, not naturally present in the environment
PFOA	ppt	<1.9	8	Chemical used in industrial processes, not naturally present in the environment
PFHxA	ppt	<1.9	400,000	Chemical used in industrial processes, not naturally present in the environment
PFOS	ppt	<2.3	16	Chemical used in industrial processes, not naturally present in the environment
PFHxS	ppt	<1.5	51	Chemical used in industrial processes, not naturally present in the environment
PFBS	ppt	<1.4	420	Chemical used in industrial processes, not naturally present in the environment
Gen X	ppt	<0.45	370	Chemical used in industrial processes, not naturally present in the environment

Results were gathered from tests performed by the City of Wyoming's certified lab, as well as 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.

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.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead 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.

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.

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.