



CITY OF COOPERSVILLE
289 DANFORTH STREET
COOPERSVILLE MI 49404

PRESORTED STANDARD
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
COOPERSVILLE MI
PERMIT NO. 47

2015 Water Quality



Current Resident
Coopersville MI 49404

- **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.
 - **Nitrate.** Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome. As a precaution, we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.
 - **Fluoride.** Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
 - **Copper.** Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water-containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their family physician.
 - **Lead.** Infants and children who drink water containing in excess of the action level 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 problems or high blood pressure. Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LEAD - 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. The City of Coopersville 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 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 and testing methods is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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. The costs of these improvements are reflected in the water rate structure. Current water and sewer rates --

Water Rate Per 100 cubic foot = \$2.96/With Service Fee per Billing = \$12.00
Sewer Rate Per 100 cubic foot = \$2.704/With Service Fee per Billing = \$12.00

Utility bills are mailed every two months. Due dates are February 10, April 10, June 10, August 10, October 10, and December 10. A complete water billing schedule is listed under the "Water Department" on the city's website - www.cityofcoopersville.com. If you would like to sign up for Automatic Payments, the form can be found on the city's website under "Forms" - "City Treasurer Forms" - "ACH Payment Application".

CITY OF COOPERSVILLE

Consumer Confidence
Report (CCR)
for the year

2015



For technical questions about this report, call the Water Superintendent, John Barthels at 616-997-9731

City Council meets the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 7:00 P.M.
City of Coopersville
289 Danforth Street
Coopersville MI 49404

Office Hours: 8:00 A.M. to 5:30 P. M.
Monday - Thursday
8:00 A.M. to 12 P.M Friday

TEL: 616-997-9731
FAX: 616-997-6679
www.cityofcoopersville.com
Steven R. Patrick, City Manager

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to report that your drinking water meets, and often is better than, all state and federal guidelines for safe drinking water. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water and this report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water we deliver to you every day. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and update this report annually. Additional copies of this report are available by calling the Water Department at 616-997-9731 or visiting the city's web site at www.cityofcoopersville.com.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The City of Coopersville purchases water from the City of Grand Rapids whose source for drinking water is Lake Michigan. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and sometimes picks 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visit their website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwhealth.html>.

Lake Michigan is the sole source of water treated for the Grand Rapids Water System. The State performed an assessment of our source water in 2003 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential contamination. The potential risk of contamination is based on several factors including geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. Risk assessment is critical in protecting the source water from future contamination. Environmental contamination is not likely to occur when potential contaminants are used and managed properly.

The Source Water Assessment for surface waters uses a 7-tiered rating scale ranging from "moderately low" to "very high." The susceptibility of our source water to potential contamination was given a rating of moderately high. This rating is typical for surface water sources in the region. The geographic area in this assessment covers 708 square miles and includes several watersheds from Holland to Muskegon. The current or historical industrial, residential or agricultural use, production, storage, transport or disposal of any potential contaminants within this entire area requires a moderately susceptibility ranking.

Grand Rapids Water Treatment Plant routinely and continuously monitors the water for a variety of chemicals to assure safe drinking water. Industrial chemicals have not been detected in our source or treated water. The Grand Rapids Water System continues to be involved and supports watershed protection efforts.

If you want to know more about the 2003 Source Water Assessment, you may contact the City of Grand Rapids Customer Service at (616)456-3000 or email: water@grcity.us.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), which limit the amount of certain contaminants in your drinking water. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria which may have come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
 - **Turbidity.** Turbidity measures clarity (or cloudiness) of the water and has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provides a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- **Volatile 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.
 - **TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes).** Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.
- **Radioactive contaminants** can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Unregulated Monitoring -**
 - **Sodium.** Federal and State standards have yet to be established and all are well within limits accepted by most public health officials.

Water Saving Tips

- ✓ Check faucets, toilets and pipes for leaks.
- ✓ Run only full loads in your dishwasher. Dishwashers use between 10-14 gallons of water.
- ✓ Select proper water level for laundry; wash full loads. Washers can use 40-50 gallons per load.
- ✓ Take a quick shower; baths use 70 gallons to fill up while 10-25 gallons are used for a 5 minute shower.
- ✓ Turning off water while brushing teeth or shaving can save up to 8 gallons of water.
- ✓ Water your lawn early in the day.

(Contaminants Continued On Last Page of This Report) →

CITY OF COOPERSVILLE'S 2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT

MONITORING RESULTS FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 - 2015

2015

TABLE KEY AND DEFINITIONS

AL - Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: the level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health; MCLGs 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits to the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

n.a. - Not Applicable.

n.d. - Not Detected.

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

PCI/l - picocuries per liter.

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.

Regulated Monitoring at Treatment Plant

Substance	Units	Range of Detections	Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violations	Possible Sources of Contaminant
Barium (tested in 2014) ¹	ppm	0.021	0.021	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride ²	ppm	0.13	0.13	4	4	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	0.7	0.7	10	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity ³	NTU	0.018 - 0.088	0.088	TT	n/a	No	Soil runoff

¹ Barium and Chromium were tested in 2014. Chromium was not detected in 2014. Barium and Chromium are required to be tested every 9 years.

² Fluoride analysis result of 0.13 ppm was performed by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, a certified laboratory, at a time when the water plants fluoride feed system was being repaired. Our in-house fluoride analysis range of detections was 0.10 - 0.75 ppm with the highest level detected 0.75 ppm.

³ Our treatment for turbidity was 100% in compliance of the regulatory limit. A minimum of 95% compliance is acceptable.

Regulated Monitoring in the Distribution System

Substance	Units	Range of Detections	Maximum Running Annual Average	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violations	Possible Sources of Contaminant
Chlorine Residual	ppm	0.00. - 1.99	1.0	4	4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliforms	Positives	0	0	5	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	13 - 27	19.4	60	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	2.7 - 52	44.7	80	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Monitoring at the Customers Tap

Substance	Units	Range of Detections	90th Percentile	AL	MCLG	# of Samples exceeding AL	Possible Sources of Contaminant
Copper (Tested in 2015)	ppb	14 - 161	121	1300	1300	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead (Tested in 2015)	ppb	n.d.	0	15	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system

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. [NAME OF UTILITY] 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 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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.

Unregulated Monitoring

Substance	Units	Range of Detection	Average	Possible Sources of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	9	11	Mineral and nutrient

Cryptosporidium or Giardia --

Cryptosporidium and Giardia are microscopic organisms that are commonly found in surface water throughout the U.S. Historical sampling of the Lake Michigan Filtration Plant source water indicates it is a low risk for contamination from these organisms. The current test methods are not capable of determining if detected organisms are alive and capable of causing illness or death.

Source Water - There were no Cryptosporidium or Giardia detected in our source water.

Treated Tap Water - There were no Cryptosporidium or Giardia detected in any treated tap water samples.

Note: The data table contains the highest annual test results for all required and voluntary monitoring of regulated substances. The water system monitors many regulated substances more frequently than required, and as a consequence, these results are included in the table above.