



City of Roosevelt Park

Annual Water Quality Report

2025

System Overview

The Muskegon Water Filtration Plant is a conventional drinking water treatment plant with a treatment capacity of 40 million gallons per day. Our customers include the City of Muskegon, Fruitport Township, Muskegon County Northside, Muskegon Township, the City of North Muskegon, the City of Norton Shores, and the City of Roosevelt Park.

Our water source is surface water from Lake Michigan. The state performed an assessment of our source water in 2003 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a six-tiered scale from very low to high based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry, and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our source water is moderately high.

Water from Lake Michigan enters the Water Filtration Plant through a 60" diameter pipeline that extends over 1 mile into Lake Michigan, pulling in water from a depth of over 30 feet.

Water Quality Exceeds Mark!

We are pleased to report that the water we treat has never had a violation of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard.

This report contains a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during 2025 and details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The personnel of the Muskegon Water Filtration Plant are committed to providing you with a safe and reliable water supply. Informed customers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

Our state-certified laboratory runs over 8,000 tests a year, including collecting water samples at various stages of the treatment process as well as throughout the distribution system. These samples are analyzed for many different chemical and microbiological parameters.

Our sophisticated laboratory equipment can detect substances at very minute levels. 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 our water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



Get Involved!

CUSTOMER VIEWS WELCOME!

Meetings that deal with decisions about our source water are conducted through the Muskegon Conservation District at (231) 773-0008.

Consult our website at www.Rooseveltpark.org or contact Ben VanHoeven, Roosevelt Park DPW Superintendent 1-231-755-3721

For further information, see U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) water information at www.epa.gov/safewater

Vulnerability of Sub-populations

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 (1-800-426-4791).

DID YOU KNOW

The Water Filtration Plant's treatment capacity is 40 million gallons per day?

Roosevelt Park Treated Water Quality Charts

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in 2025. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2025. The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration 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 at the Treatment Plant

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Year	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.02	N/A	2023	No	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) ¹	4.0	4.0	0.61	0.52-0.70	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.42	0.29-0.42	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
PFOS (ppt) ¹	16	N/A	1.3	ND-2.6	2025	No	Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial waste
PFOA (ppt)	8	N/A	0.5	ND-2.1	2025	No	Firefighting foam; Discharge from electroplating facilities; Discharge and waste from industrial waste
Turbidity (ntu) ²	1 (TT)	N/A	0.18	N/A	2025	No	Soil runoff

¹The level detected for this substance is reported as the maximum running annual average (RAA) in 2024.

²Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity must also be ≤0.3 ntu for 95% or more of the measurements each month. 100% of the samples were ≤0.3 ntu each month.

Regulated at the Distribution System

Substance	MRDI or MCL	MRDLG or MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Year	Violation	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm) ³	4.0	4.0	1.03	0.55-1.68	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (ppb) ³	80	N/A	52	25-59	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (ppb) ³	60	N/A	26.9	15.2-45.9	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

³The level detected for this substance is reported as the maximum running annual average (RAA) in 2024.

Regulated at the Customer's Tap

Substance	AL	MCLG	Level Detected ⁴	Range	Year	Samples Above AL	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	12	0	2	0-2	2024	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	2024	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

⁴ None of the 20 sites tested exceeded the action level (AL) for lead. None of the 20 sites tested exceeded the action level (AL) for copper. Tested in June 2024. Our water supply has 195 lead service lines and 90 service lines of unknown material out of a total of 1,412 service lines.

Microbiological Contaminants

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Year	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform	TT	N/A	0 positive samples	N/A	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i>	See note ⁵	0	0 positive samples	N/A	2025	No	Human or animal fecal waste

⁵ *E. coli* MCL violation occurs if: (1) routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive, or (2) the supply fails to take all required repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample, or (3) the supply fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Additional Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps the U.S. EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether regulation of those contaminants is needed.

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Year	Violation	Typical Source
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	11	11-11	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter

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

ntu: nephelometric turbidity units

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. The City of Roosevelt Park 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 the 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 the 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 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 the City of Roosevelt Park at 231-755-3721 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/safewaterlead>.

Drinking Water Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water:

- 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, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or 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 which limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.