



Roosevelt Park

Annual Water Quality Report

2018



System Overview

Roosevelt Park purchases its water from the City of Muskegon. The Muskegon Water Filtration Plant is a conventional water treatment plant with a capacity of 40 million gallons per day. Its customers include not only Roosevelt Park, but also North Muskegon, Muskegon Township, County Northside, Fruitport and Norton Shores.

Your water comes 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.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Great Lakes comprise 84% of North America's surface fresh water

Water Quality Exceeds Mark!

(A Note From the Muskegon Filtration Plant)

Dear Customers,

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 2018 and details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent.

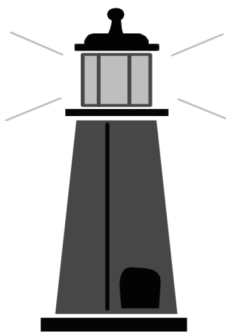
Muskegon Water Filtration Plant Personnel are committed to providing you the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed customers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

Our State certified lab runs over 8,000 tests each year.

This includes 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 lab 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: (800) 426-4791



Muskegon Water Plant treated over 4.0 billion gallons of water in 2018

GET INVOLVED

Customer Views Welcome!

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

Consult our web site at www.rooseveltpark.org
Or contact Steve Biesiada, Roosevelt Park Public Works at (231) 755-3721

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

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can result in diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The Muskegon Water Filtration Plant has tested for Cryptosporidium in both Lake Michigan and in the water we treat. We have never detected it in our treated water. The organism is present in lake Michigan and comes from animal wastes in the watershed. Cryptosporidium is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including filtration, sedimentation and disinfection.

DID YOU KNOW?

Six gallons of water costs less than one penny, delivered to you 24 hours a day, seven days a week!

Water Quality Concerns

Some People may be more vulnerable to contaminants in the 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 system disorders, some elderly persons and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control Guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

Roosevelt Park Treated Water Quality Chart

Listed below are the water quality parameters for the City of Roosevelt Park drinking water during the reporting period of 2018. All parameters shown are BELOW allowed levels. Not listed are hundreds of other contaminants for which we tested that were NOT detected.

Substance	Highest Level Allowed (EPA'S MCL'S)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal (EPA'S MCLG'S) <i>Regulated at the Treatment Plant</i>	Source of Contaminant	Violation Yes/NO
Barium	2.0 PPM	0.02 PPM	2.0 PPM	DISCHARGE FROM DRILLING WASTES	NO
TOC	TT	*2.88 PPM	N/A	NATURALLY PRESENT	NO
Turbidity	TT	**0.08 NTU	N/A	LAKE SEDIMENT	NO
Fluoride	4.0 PPM	0.85 PPM	1.0 PPM	ADDITIVE	NO

*TOC or total organic carbon is measured quarterly. Because Muskegon removes 25% of the TOC from the source water (Lake Michigan) we are in compliance.
**Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Its monitored because it is a good indicator of the water quality.

Regulated in the Distribution System

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	4 PPM	1.13 PMM RAA	N/A	Disinfectant (Chlorine)	NO
Total Trihalomethanes	80 PPB Avg.	37.1 PPB RAA	N/A	Disinfection by-product	NO
Haloacetic Acid	60 PPB	16.8 PPB RAA	N/A	Disinfection by-product	NO

Detection Range: Total Trihalomethanes 26.1 PPB to 46 PPB, Haloacetic Acid 11 PPB to 20 PPB, MRDL 0.40 PPM to 1.50 PPM

Unregulated Contaminants

Sodium	Not Regulated	11PPM	N/A	Naturally occurring mineral	
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Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established standards. The purpose of monitoring these contaminants is to assist the EPA in determining occurrences and whether future regulation is warranted. Other unregulated trace contaminants measured in micrograms per liter. Tap: Chlorates=225, Total Strontium=124, Total Vanadium=0.25, Total Molybdenum=1.1, Distribution Chlorate=222, Hexavalent Chromium=0.15, Chromium=0.35, Molybdenum=1.0, Strontium=124, and Vanadium=0.28

Regulated at Customer's Tap

SUBSTANCE	ACTION LEVEL	90th PERCENTILE	MCLG	SOURCE
Lead	15 PPB (AL)	0.0 PPB	0	Plumbing
Copper	.0013 PPM (AL)	.00009 PPM	1.3 PPM	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

ZERO of the 22 sites tested exceeded the action level (AL) for lead. ZERO of the 22 sites tested exceeded the action level (AL) for copper. Tested July thru August 2018.

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. City of Roosevelt Park is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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>.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 treatment technology available.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known health risk. MCLG's are set by the U.S. EPA and allow for a margin of safety.

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.

PPM (mg/l) - One part per million.

PPB (ug/l) - One part per billion.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Action Levels are reported at the 90th percentile for homes at greatest risk.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

TT - Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant.

RAA - Running Annual Average.

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.

During the past year we were required to conduct one, Level 1 Assessment. One, Level 1 Assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take two corrective actions and we completed two corrective actions.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment to identify problems and to correct the problems that were found during these assessments.

Sources of drinking water: The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. Our water comes from Lake Michigan. As water travels over the surface of the land and through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances from animal or 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 storm water run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- * Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
- * Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring or 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 storm water run-off and septic systems. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.