Treated Water Quality Chart

Listed below are the detected water quality parameters for Roosevelt Park's drinking water during the reporting period of 2004. All are below allowed levels. Not listed are the hundreds of other parameters for which we test that were not detected.

Substance	Highest Level Allowed (EPA'S MCL'S)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal (EPA'S MCLG'S)	Source of Contaminant
Regulated at the Treatment Plant				
Arsenic (1999)	*10 PPB	1.1 PPB	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10 PPM	0.4 PPM	10 PPM	Erosion of natural deposits
TOC	TT	**1.56 PPB	N/A	Naturally present
Turbidity	.50 NTU	.09 NTU	No MCLG	Lake sediment
Fluoride	4.0 PPM	0.9 PPM	4.0 PPM	Additive

*Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many year could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. **TOC or total organic carbon is measured quarterly. Because we remove 25% of the TOC from our source water we are in compliance. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbity because it is a good indicator of water quality. Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limits is 100%.

Regulated in the Distribution System				
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	4 PPM	.87 RAA	4 PPM	Disinfectant
Total Trihalomethanes	80 PPB Avg.	22PPB RAA	N/A	Disinfection by-product
Haloacetic Acid	60 PPB	22PPB RAA	N/A	Disinfection by-product

Detection Range: Total Trihalomethanes 16 PPB to 22 PPB, Haloacetic Acid 12 PPB to 22 PPB,MRDL .69 PPM to 1.04 PPM

Unregulated Contaminants				
Sodium	Not Regulated	9PPM	N/A	Naturally occuring mineral

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.

Regulated at Customer's Tap					
Lead	15 PPB (AL)	11.0 PPB	90th Percentile	0	Plumbing
Copper	1300 PPB (AL)	192.0 PPB	90th Percentile	1300 PPB	Plumbing

One of the 10 sites tested exceeded the action level (AL) for Lead. Zero of the 10 sites exceeded the action level (AL) for Copper. Tested 8/5/03. Detection level for lead was 0-208 PPB and copper 19-410 ppb.

Lead: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than that of homes in the community as a result of materials used in your homes plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. To reduce or eliminate lead levels, flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minuets before using the water.

Health Effects: Infants and children who drink water containing lead 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 kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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 allow for a margin of safety.

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

PPB - 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.

MRDLG– The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk.

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 they treat. The organism is present in Lake Michigan and comes from animal waste in the watershed. Cryptosporidium is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including filtration, sedimentation and disinfection. Cryptosporidium was not found in the treated water.

Did You Know?

Three gallons of water cost 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 public. Immune-compromised persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with either 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

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.