

Call Myron Erickson, at (616)261-3562 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, or by calling 616-261-3552. To learn more about the Utilities Department, visit us on the web at www.ci.wyoming.mi.us.

2007 City of Wyoming's Water Quality Report



Help protect our Source for Drinking Water

You can participate in public hearings related to the protection of our source water by contacting the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) on the web at www.deq.state.mi.us. You may also call (800)662-9278 for a listing of public hearings regarding various environmental issues in your area.

MDEQ conducted a Source Water Assessment of the City of Wyoming's water system, in partnership with Wyoming's Wholesale Water Customers, in 2003. This report found that our water supply has a moderately high susceptibility to contaminants. This report is intended to encourage protection of water sources, provide information for watershed assessment and planning, direct additional water studies and improve land use planning. For a copy of this report, please call our office at 616-399-6511.

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

City of Wyoming's WATER Quality Report

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 más información, llame al (616) 261-3552 o visite página electrónica www.epa.gov/espanol/

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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 2007 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. We update this report annually and will keep you informed if any problems occur throughout the year.

Our source for drinking water is Lake Michigan. Rain, ground water, 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 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.

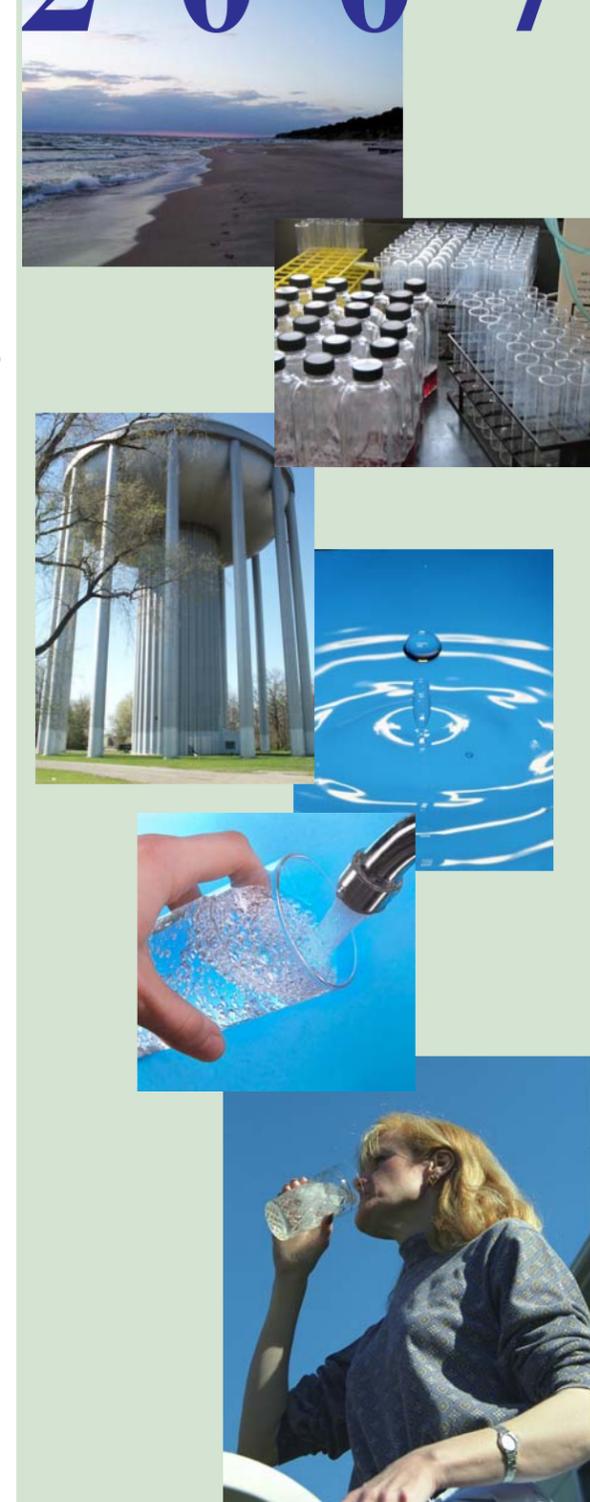
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) which limit the amount of certain contaminants in your drinking water.

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.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791.

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 persons and infants - can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791.



Water Quality Report 2007

REGULATED MONITORING AT THE TREATMENT PLANT

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	Level Found	MCL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	POSSIBLE SOURCES
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Fluoride	ppm	1.2	4	4	0	Additive which promotes strong teeth
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REGULATED MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	Level Found	MCL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	POSSIBLE SOURCE
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Turbidity	NTU	0.15	TT = 1 NTU	NA	0	Soil runoff and natural sediment
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100% of Turbidity sample levels were found to be < 0.3 NTU.

REGULATED MONITORING AT CUSTOMER'S TAP

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	Range	Highest Running Annual Average	MCL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	POSSIBLE SOURCES
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Chlorine Residual	ppm	0.23 - 1.31	0.77	4	MRDLG=4	0	Used to disinfect drinking water
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Haloacetic Acids	ppb	12.8 - 31.0	21.6	60	NA	0	Formed when chlorine is added to water with naturally occurring organic material
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Trihalomethanes	ppb	17.5 - 44.1	30.6	80	NA	0	
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UNREGULATED MONITORING

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	REPORTED LEVEL	SOURCE
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Hardness	ppm	126	Naturally present due to dissolved calcium and magnesium salt
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pH	pH units	7.49	pH is an important measurement of the acidity or alkalinity of water
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Chloride	ppm	10	Naturally present in the environment
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Sodium	ppm	9.0	Naturally present in the environment
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Results were gathered from tests performed by the City of Wyoming's certified lab, as well as the State of Michigan's Department of Environmental Quality laboratory.

Take a Tour of the Drinking Water Treatment Plant.

Call 616-669-5780.

Compliance is determined using the 90th percentile, where nine out of ten samples must be below the Action Level. These results are from testing conducted in 2007.

90th Percentile

AL MCLG Exceeding AL POSSIBLE SOURCES

Copper ppb 100 1300 1300 0 Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits, micronutrients

Lead ppb 3 15 0 0

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.

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. 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)

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

We sample for coliform and e-coli numerous times, every month of the year. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. In November of 2007, we had one positive sample for coliform. All of the repeat samples came back negative. The MCL for coliform is less than 5% of the highest number of samples in any given month. This one positive sample was not a violation.



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 tables at left show only the substances detected in your water during calendar year. We are proud to report there were no violations during that time.

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, proving the effectiveness of the treatment system in microscopic particle removal. For information on microbiological testing, contact our laboratory at 616-261-3562.

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. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.