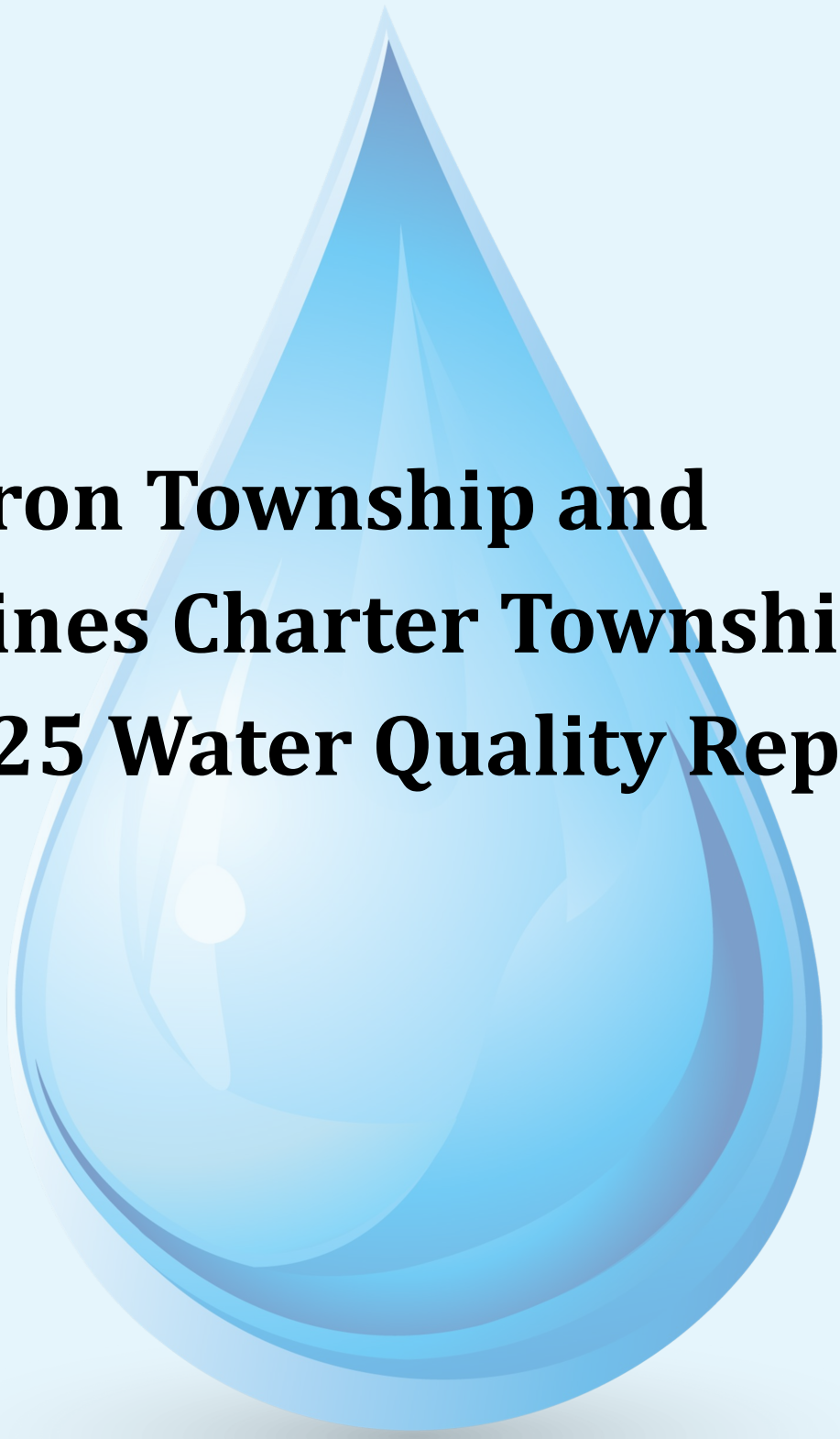

# Byron Township and Gaines Charter Township 2025 Water Quality Report

## We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets and often is better than all state and federal guidelines for safe drinking water.

This report covers the drinking water quality for Byron Township and Gaines Charter Township (WSSN 1023) for the 2025 calendar year.

This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2025. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and state standards.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State of Michigan prescribe regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health. The State of Michigan and the U.S. EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. Our drinking water met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2025.

We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Peter Minnich at 616.261.3593. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at http://www.epa.gov/safewater. This report will not be sent to you. To request a printed copy, contact Byron-Gaines Utility Authority at 616.971.0002

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and from wells.

Our source for drinking water is Lake Michigan. Rain, groundwater, rivers, and streams that feed into Lake Michigan, dissolving naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material.

Some of the substances that can make their way into Lake Michigan are: Viruses and bacteria from animal, agricultural, and human activities, salts, metals, pesticides and herbicides and byproducts of industrial processes.

Our water source has a moderately high susceptibility to these substances. For a copy of the most current source water assessment for the water system, please call the City of Wyoming at 616.399.6511.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. Byron Township meets on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 5:30pm. See their website at byrontwpmi.gov for more information. Gaines Charter Township meetings are the 2nd Monday of each month at 7:00pm. See their website at gainestownship.org for more information.

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 mas información, llame al 616.530.7389 o visite página electrónica. www.epa.gov/espanol

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 that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. 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 systems 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. U.S. EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2025 calendar year. 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 concentrations 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 Monitoring at the Treatment Plant

| Substance | Units | Range of Detection | Average Level Found | MCL | MCLG | Samples Exceeding MCL | Possible Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fluoride | ppm | 0.1-0.8 | 0.7 | 4 | 4 | 0 | Additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate | ppm | 0.2-0.5 | 0.3 | 10 | 10 | 0 | Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium | ppm | .021 | .021 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | ppm | 10-13 | 11 | N/A | N/A | | Naturally present in the environment |

| Substance | Units | Highest Level Found | TT | Samples Exceeding TT | Possible Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turbidity | NTU | 0.13 | 1 NTU | 0 | Soil runoff and natural sediment |

*100% of turbidity samples were found to be <0.3 NTU

## Additional Monitoring

| Substance | Units | Range of Detection | Average Level Found | Possible Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hardness | ppm | 130-201 | 149 | Naturally present dissolved calcium and magnesium salts |

## Regulated Monitoring at the Customer's Tap

Compliance is determined using the 90th percentile, where nine out of ten samples must be below the Action Level. Testing was conducted in 2025.

| Substance | Units | Range of Detection | 90th Percentile | AL | MCLG | Samples Exceeding AL | Possible Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | ppm | 0.0-0.2 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Lead | ppb | 0-2 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

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. Byron-Gaines Utility Authority 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 an 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 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 at least 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 Byron-Gaines Utility Authority at 616-971-0002 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/safewater/lead.

**Residential Cross Connection Control Program**

Residential customers who have a lawn irrigation system may receive a letter requiring to have their backflow protection device tested.

Backflow protection devices for irrigation systems installed on potable water systems are required to be tested at a minimum of every five years. The purpose of the testing is to verify that the backflow protection device is working properly to protect the potable water system from contamination if a backflow event occurs.

If you receive a testing notice from our office, then your backflow protection device must be tested by a licensed plumber that is an ASSE certified tester.

For more information regarding Residential Cross Connection Control Program, please visit:

www.bgua.org/crossconnection

**Byron-Gaines Water System Consists of**

- 238 Miles of Watermain
- 3,106 Fire Hydrants
- 5,903 Watermain Valves
- 12,653 Water Service Lines
- 1 Booster Pump Station
- 2 Water Meter Stations
- 3 Water Storage Tanks for a Combined Total of 4 Million Gallons of Water

## Regulated Monitoring in the Distribution System

| Substance | Units | Range of Detection | Highest Running Annual | MRDL | MRDLG | Samples Exceeding MRDL | Possible Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine Residual | ppm | 0.2-1.7 | 0.9 | 4 | 4 | 0 | Used to disinfect drinking water |

| Substance | Units | Range of Detection | Highest Running Annual Average | MCL | Samples Exceeding MCL | Possible Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Haloacetic Acids | ppb | 11-43 | 24 | 60 | 0 | Formed when chlorine is added to water with naturally occurring organic material |
| Trihalomethanes | ppb | 26-62 | 54 | 80 | 0 | Formed when chlorine is added to water with naturally occurring organic material |

| Substance | Detection | MCL | MCLG | Violation | Possible Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform | 0 of 724 Samples | TT | 0 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| E. *coli* | 0 of 724 Samples | Presence of Total Coliform or E. *coli* in repeat samples; or repeat samples not collected | 0 | No | Human or animal fecal waste |

## Industrial Waste

| Substance | Units | Range of Detection | Average Level Found | MCL | Samples Exceeding MCL | Possible Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PFNA | ppt | <2.0-2.0 | <2.0 | 6 | 0 | Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Breakdown of precursor compounds |
| PFOA | ppt | <2.0-2.6 | <2.2 | 8 | 0 | Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Stain-resistant treatments |
| PFHxA | ppt | <2.0-<2.0 | <2.0 | 400,000 | 0 | Firefighting foam; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities |
| PFOS | ppt | <2.0-<2.0 | <2.0 | 16 | 0 | Firefighting foam; Discharge from electroplating facilities; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities |
| PFHxS | ppt | <2.0-<2.0 | <2.0 | 51 | 0 | Firefighting foam; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities |
| PFBS | ppt | <2.0-2.5 | <2.1 | 420 | 0 | Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Stain-resistant treatments |
| Gen X | ppt | <2.0-<2.0 | <2.0 | 370 | 0 | Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process |

## 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 (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 available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG allow for a margin of safety.
- **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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **N/A:** Not applicable
- **ND:** Not detectable at testing limit
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** Measurements of minute suspended particles, used to judge water clarity
- **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams 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


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