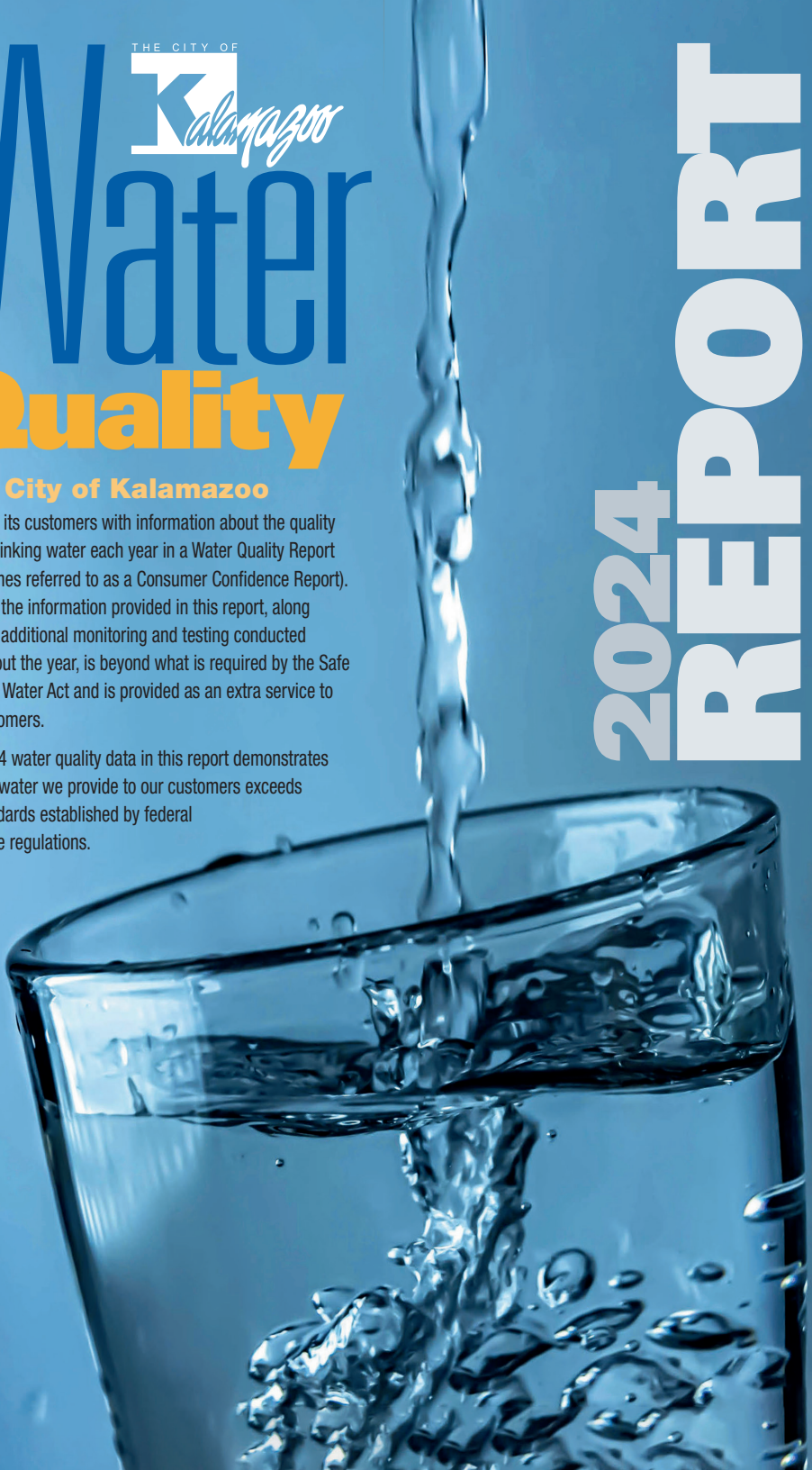
THE CITY OF Kalamazoo

Water Quality

2024 REPORT

The City of Kalamazoo provides its customers with information about the quality of our drinking water each year in a Water Quality Report (sometimes referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report). Much of the information provided in this report, along with the additional monitoring and testing conducted throughout the year, is beyond what is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act and is provided as an extra service to our customers.

The 2024 water quality data in this report demonstrates that the water we provide to our customers exceeds the standards established by federal and state regulations.



THE Kalamazoo WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

DID YOU KNOW that the Kalamazoo Water Supply System is the Largest Groundwater System in Michigan?

Your Drinking Water Source

The City of Kalamazoo Public Water Supply System is the largest groundwater-based drinking water system and the fifth largest water utility in Michigan. It is also ranked among the lowest for water rates out of the 50 largest systems within the state.

Our system utilizes limited treatment through chlorine, fluoride, and phosphate additives. Two stations are equipped with water purification and iron removal capabilities.

2024 Kalamazoo Water Facts

STORAGE: 10 water storage facilities with 18.95 million gallons of treated water storage capacity

SOURCES:

- 13 active wellfields
- 13 point of entry treatment facilities
- 90 wells
- 20 million gallons per day produced on average
- 32.4 million gallons per day maximum in 2023
- 46 million gallons per day of treatment capacity

DISTRIBUTION:

- Approximately 200,000 customers served
- Service in 11 jurisdictions
- 875 miles of water main
- Approximately 7400 hydrants
- 11 pressure service districts

THIS REPORT

Summarizes our efforts and commitment to provide safe, reliable, and affordable drinking water. Our facilities operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and are monitored continuously both on and off site by qualified, trained and licensed personnel.

Upcoming Improvements for 2025-2026

The City of Kalamazoo has planned a systematic Multi-Year Capital Improvement Program to continue our mission of providing high quality drinking water in compliance with all regulatory requirements. This program will include upgrades to existing pipes, new water main construction, station corrosion control optimization upgrades, new water storage facilities, additional lead service replacements, and new iron and PFAS removal capabilities.

For more information scan the QR codes below.

PROTECTING OUR water continued CROSS-CONNECTIONS

A backflow in the water system can be created in areas that experience a sudden loss of pressure.

As a City of Kalamazoo drinking water supply customer, you can help ensure that the water you are drinking within your home and business remains safe. Prevent cross-connections with the City of Kalamazoo's water supply by ensuring that all backflow prevention devices are installed, inspected and properly maintained by licensed and certified plumbers as required by state and local plumbing codes.

What is a "cross-connection?"

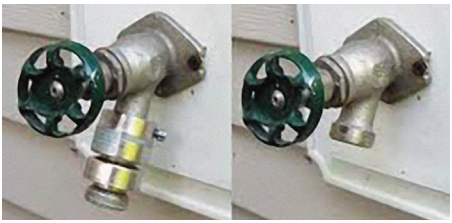
Cross-connections are arrangements of piping or appurtenances through which a backflow of undesirable material could enter the potable (drinking) water system.

What is a "backflow"?

Backflow is water flowing in the opposite direction of its normal flow. Backflow can allow contaminants to enter the drinking water system through cross-connections.

The undesirable material may come from sources connected to your own home or facility's internal or external plumbing. A backflow in the water system can be created in areas that experience a sudden loss of pressure. Pressure changes can occur as a result of water main breaks, fire department usage, or during times of hydrant flushing.

If any of these conditions occur in your area, you should flush your lines before using the water to minimize iron particles and other undesirable impurities that may be present. Flush your taps by starting in your restroom facility or utility sink and working out towards your food service area.



Help prevent cross-connections:

- Do not submerge hoses in buckets, pools, tubs, sinks or process tanks.
- Do not use spray attachments without a back-flow prevention device. The chemicals used on your lawn are toxic and can be fatal if ingested.
- Do buy and install backflow prevention devices (hose bib vacuum breakers) for all threaded faucets around your home or business. They are inexpensive and available at hardware stores and home-improvement centers.
- Never install sprinkler systems, fire suppression systems, or boilers with chemical additives without proper backflow prevention devices.
- Ensure that your softener drain line has an air gap between the drain line and the receiving drain.
- Residential and Commercial establishments connected to the municipal water system must properly abandon all water wells onsite and provide abandonment information to the City of Kalamazoo and the Kalamazoo Environmental Community Health Department.

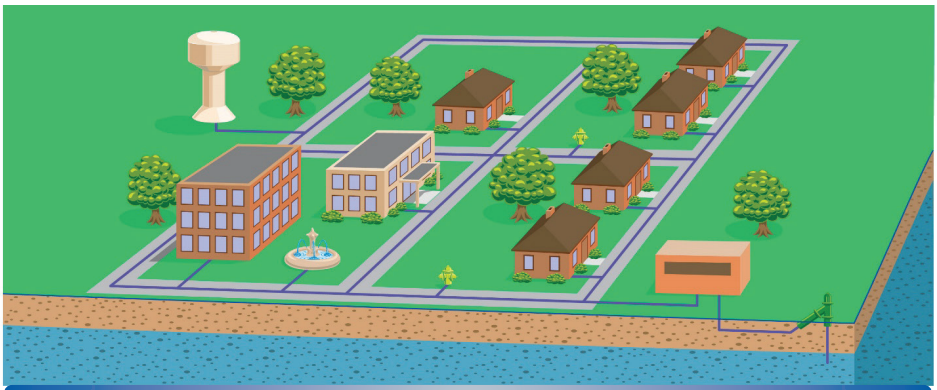
PROTECTING OUR water

Nearly half of the U.S. population depends on groundwater for its drinking water supply.

Kalamazoo's Groundwater

Groundwater is the sole source of drinking water for private and municipal wells In Kalamazoo County. The City of Kalamazoo has many wellfields where groundwater is pumped from deep wells in the ground. It's treated for water quality, and stored in water towers waiting for you to turn on a faucet, take a shower or wash your dishes. Your municipal water supply is delivered to you by gravity through our underground distribution system.

The water distribution system is a large grid of buried water main pipes, usually running under the streets. Fire hydrants and water storage tanks are also part of this distribution system and serve important functions. Obviously, fire hydrants are used to extinguish fires, but they also serve to clean out sediments from water mains and to test flow capabilities. Above groundwater storage tanks serve as emergency water storage for power outages and firefighting but also provide appropriate pressure in the water distribution system.



Groundwater is directly pumped from the deep aquifer underground.

Wellhead Protection

To protect the quality of our municipal water supply, the City must protect our water resource, GROUNDWATER! The City of Kalamazoo has a Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) approved Wellhead Protection Program to do just that. Through our extensive educational outreach, facility inspections, land-use regulations, operational policies, and best management practices, we're doing our part to provide safe, reliable, quality drinking water.

To learn more, visit
https://protectyourwater.net/about-protect-your-water-wellheadprotection/

PROTECTING OUR water

Nearly half of the U.S. population depends on groundwater for its drinking water supply.

Stormwater Management

The watershed we live in is CONNECTED DIRECTLY to the GREAT LAKES! The City of Kalamazoo is a part of the Kalamazoo Stormwater Working Group (KSWG), a collaborative effort of outreach and education in the Kalamazoo County area for our interconnected Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s).

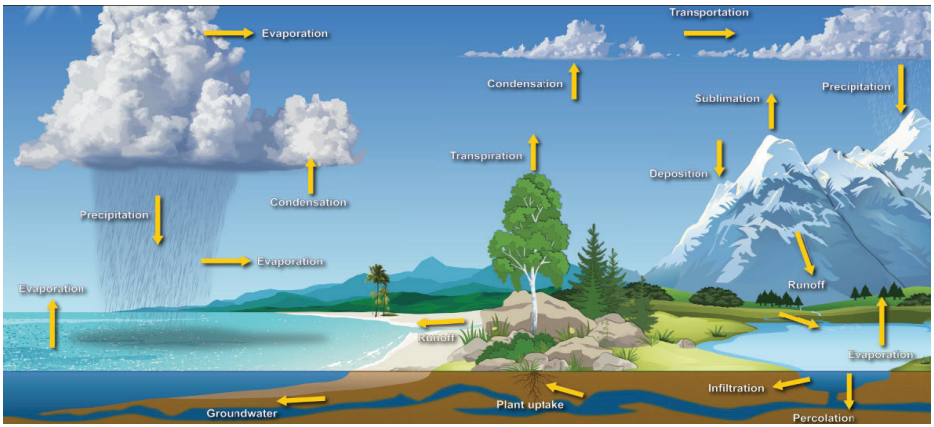
The City has a State of Michigan National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for the discharge of stormwater to the surface waters of the state, to improve water quality, provide guidelines for developers, and to consider additional controls to minimize localized flooding.

Citizens in our watershed can also influence the quality of our rivers, lakes, and streams. Pollutants, nutrients, and pathogens often accumulate from several different sources. Protecting our watershed is a collective effort. Remember, What gets to the STREET, gets to the CREEK.

To learn more, visit Protectyourwater.net/KSWG

2024-2025 Kalamazoo Stormwater Facts:

242	Miles of pipe	426	Outfalls
7,237	Catch/leaching basins	238	Culverts
4,916	Manholes	7	Infiltration basins
4,601	Inlets		



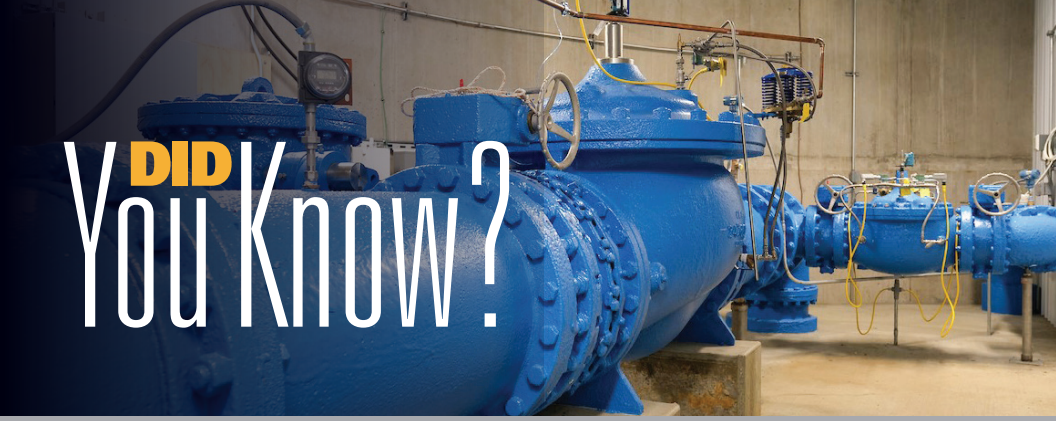
The City's Performance Standards for groundwater and stormwater can be found at **https://protectyourwater.net/groundwater-regulations/**

WELL. Retention

In February 2021, the City of Kalamazoo instituted a well retention policy *to protect the City of Kalamazoo Municipal Water System from the backflow of a potentially contaminated water well into the municipal water supply that serves approximately 200,000 Kalamazoo County residents. This policy also applies when new wells are installed at properties that are currently connected to the Municipal Water System.*

The City of Kalamazoo will allow homeowners that connect to the City of Kalamazoo Municipal Water System to retain their potable wells for irrigation purposes consistent with local, state, and federal codes, ordinances, and regulations, pending Kalamazoo County Health & Community Services Department approval. A well may only be retained if the lateral pipe between the well and house is severed outside the homes foundation and all well equipment (pressure tanks, etc.) are removed from the home prior to or at the time of connection to the Municipal Water System. In no event shall water from more than one source enter or be plumbed to the same structure, unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer or their authorized representative.

For further information go to Kalamazoocity.org or call 311 or (269) 337-8000.



DID You Know?

The Kalamazoo Water Supply System *is the largest ALL ground-water system in Michigan and the 5th Largest overall water utility in the State. This is a large public system that continues to grow. The 500th mile of water main was placed in 1981, and 43 years later in 2024 we have 875 miles of water main. As we continue to grow, water sustainability will become more important as we all use, value and cherish Groundwater, a great resource.*

Learn more about the Development of the Kalamazoo Metro Water Supply System

Did You Know? 100% of Kalamazoo County residents use groundwater as the source of their drinking water. (Source: Kalamazoo Wellhead Protection Committee, 2021)

Did You Know? A number of products used at home contain hazardous or toxic substances that can contaminate ground or surface waters, such as: Motor oil, Pesticides, Leftover paints or paint cans, Mothballs, Flea collars, Household cleaners, Many medications. (Source: EPA, 2023)

Did You Know? Groundwater supplies drinking water for 51% of the total U.S. population and 99% of the rural population. (Source: The Groundwater Foundation)

Did You Know? Groundwater helps grow our food. 64% of groundwater is used for irrigation to grow crops. (Source: The Groundwater Foundation)

Boil Water Advisories & Orders

Boil Water Advisories (BWAs) are most commonly issued when a significant temporary loss of pressure to a defined area occurs or had a reasonable potential to have occurred due to a water infrastructure break, repair, or replacement. BWAs may be issued before a planned/scheduled repair or infrastructure replacement, or issued under emergency conditions, such as a water main break or when other water infrastructure is severely damaged.

Although rare, BWAs can be issued under a variety of other situations, such as an act of vandalism, terrorism, or a known or unknown source of contamination in the water system. Please note that the BWA will always describe the specific area affected, contact numbers, and any appropriate directions, such as boiling your water. The vast majority of these BWAs are precautionary and issued without any evidence of contamination.

More information on Boil Water Advisories and customer communications is available at:
https://www.kalamazoocity.org/bwa

2024 WATER QUALITY DATA

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Results Range	Violation Yes/No
Sodium (mg/L) Nitrate (ppm) (2024)	No MCL 10	No MCLG 10	75 1.2	6.8-75 ND - 1.2	No No
Barium (ppm) (2023) Selenium (ppm) (2019)	2 0.05	2 0.05	0.19 0.002	0.09-0.13 ND - 0.002	No
Arsenic (ppb) (2024)	10	NA	0.64	NA	No

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Annual Average	Results Range	Violation Yes/No
Fluoride (ppm) (2022)	4	4	0.68	0.26- 0.68	No
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	80	80	3.58	ND-4.40	No
2-Butanone (ppb)	No MCL	No MCL	5.26	ND-9.80	No
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) (2022)	5	0	0.85	ND - 1.10	No
Cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene (ppb) (2022)	70	70	2.74	ND - 3.8	No

Regulated Contaminant	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Running Annual Average	Results Range	Violation Yes/No
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.9	ND - 2.24	No
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	NA	16.2	ND - 23	No
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	NA	28.5	5.6-39	No

Contaminant subject to AL	Action Level	90th Percentile	Sample Date	Number of Samples above AL	Range of Results
Lead (ppb)	15	6 9	Jan 1-June 30, 2024 July 1-Dec 31, 2024	4 8	0-160 0-28
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.8 1.0	Jan 1-June 30, 2024 July 1-Dec 31, 2024	0 3	0-1.3 0-7.9

2023-2024 EPA UCMR5 PFAS & LITHIUM MONITORING

Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDI	MCLG or MRDLG	Average Results	Results Range	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	420	N/A	6.2	ND-6.7	NO	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	51	N/A	3.6	ND-4.2	NO	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	400,000	N/A	5.2	ND-6.1	NO	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	16	N/A	5.7	ND-6.7	NO	Firefighting foam; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; discharge from electroplating facilites
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	8	N/A	2.2	ND-4.0	NO	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Litium (µg/L)	9	N/A	All Results were ND	ND	NO	Discharge and waste from ion battery manufacturing and disposal

Typical Source of Contamination
Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical aerospace and defense industries
Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Typical Source of Contamination
Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Typical Source of Contamination
Water additive used to control microbes
By-product of drinking water disinfection
By-product of drinking water disinfection

Typical Source of Contamination
Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

The City of Kalamazoo was in compliance for all treatment techniques in 2024

2024 PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) MONITORING

Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDI	MCLG or MRDLG	Highest Running Annual Average	Results Range	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	420	N/A	7.4	ND-8	NO	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	51	N/A	4	ND-7	NO	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	400,000	N/A	2.7	ND-2.8	NO	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	16	N/A	5.7	ND-8.7	NO	Firefighting foam; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; discharge from electroplating facilites
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	8	N/A	3.1	ND-5	NO	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments

Learn more about PFAS at www.protectyourwater.net/pfas/

Hazardous Materials

A toxic product dumped on the ground or down a storm drain can contaminate our drinking water and surface water and is strictly prohibited by law.

Help prevent pollutants from entering groundwater or surface water features by taking unused hazardous household chemicals to the Kalamazoo County Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center, located at 1301 Lamont Avenue, off Lake Street next to the Kalamazoo County Fairgrounds. Contact the center at (269) 373-5211 or view their website at www.kalcounty.com/hhw for more information. Unused prescription drug disposal locations and hours are listed at www.kalcounty.com/hhw/med-disposal.htm.

PFAS Tests for Kalamazoo Municipal Drinking Water Continue to Show Results Within Safe Drinking Water Guidelines

PFAS levels at water pumping stations serving the Kalamazoo municipal drinking water have been consistently within the safe drinking water guidelines, set by the Environmental Protection Agency, and Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy. The City of Kalamazoo will continue to conduct routine PFAS testing at each pumping station in addition to any state or federal mandated monitoring to maintain oversight of the water supply system and ensure public health.

Water Affordability Program

The City of Kalamazoo was awarded a grant from the State of Michigan to evaluate the customer need for assistance with utility payments, find funding sources, and plan a local program to help customers. The report below was prepared by Prein & Newhof to explore these areas.

For more information call 311 or 269-337-8000 or scan the QR Code Here

Did you know Michigan was the first state to start dosing fluoride in its city water supply? In 1944 the City of Grand Rapids approved a pilot fluoridation project.

FLUORIDATION

The Kalamazoo Water Pumping Stations add small amounts of chlorine for disinfection, fluoride to keep your teeth healthy and a phosphate to help control iron and provide corrosion control in the water pipes.

LET'S TALK FLUORIDE

Q: What is Water Fluoridation?
A: In many community water systems, a controlled amount of Fluoride is added to the drinking water to promote dental health and reduce tooth decay. This practice is referred to as water fluoridation. The current recommended concentration for water fluoridation is 0.7 mg/L (milligrams per liter of water)

Q: What are the Benefits?
A: Water fluoridation promotes oral health and reaches everyone in the community. Acid, produced by bacteria in the mouth, can create holes on the surface of the teeth. Fluoride helps protect and rebuild this surface, preventing about 25% of cavities. This saves communities and families money on dental treatment.

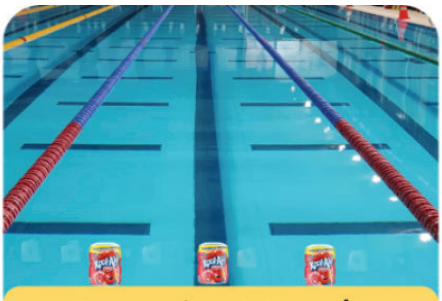
Q: Where Else is Fluoride Found?
A: Fluoride also naturally occurs in groundwater. The concentration of Fluoride in groundwater can vary from region to region in the United States. Around Kalamazoo County, Fluoride levels in groundwater are around 0.02 mg/L to 0.4 mg/L.

Q: How is Water Fluoridation Regulated?
A: The type of Fluoride and concentration that may be added to community water systems is regulated by the State. The type of Fluoride and concentration that may be added to bottled water is regulated by the FDA.

Q: How Much is in My Water?
A: In the Kalamazoo area, the community water system is the Public Services Municipal Water Supply. Our drinking water is fluoridated to the recommended level of 0.7 mg/L.

Michigan
Community Water System Statistics

- **7,379,404** persons are served by community water systems in Michigan.
- **6,605,118** of those persons receive fluoridated water from their community water system.
- This means, **89.5%** of the population of Michigan is receiving the benefits of fluoridated water through their community water system.



To visualize **0.7 mg/L**, imagine putting 3 small kool-aid canisters in an Olympic-Size swimming pool.

Water Quality DATA TABLE DEFINITIONS

More than 35,000 tests were performed on our drinking water in 2024, and the City of Kalamazoo met or exceeded all state and federal drinking water standards.

The City of Kalamazoo monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table is based on analyses conducted in 2024 and those tests conducted less frequently than once per year. The Water Quality Data Table lists only the contaminants that were detected. If the test was not performed in 2024, then the most recent analysis is listed. The City of Kalamazoo's state certified laboratory analyzes for the absence of microorganisms and levels of limited treatment chemicals (hexametaphosphate, orthophosphate, fluoride, and residual chlorine) in the City's water supply at several locations three to five days per week. All limited treatment chemicals are on automated feed control systems that are monitored 24/7 by City of Kalamazoo staff.

AL (Action Level) – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Contaminant – A biological, chemical, physical, or radiological substance or matter in water.

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.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 Disinfectant Level Goal) – The level of a drinking water disinfection 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.

ND – Non-detected

pCi/L (Picocuries per Liter) – A measure of radioactivity.

PPB – Part per billion; the equivalent of one microgram per Liter.

PPM – Part per million; the equivalent of one milligram per Liter.

Trihalomethanes – Compounds formed during the chlorination (disinfection) of drinking water.

NA – Not Applicable

Monitoring for Unregulated Contaminants – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) federal regulations affecting monitoring of unregulated contaminants at public water systems are known as the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR). The purpose of monitoring for unregulated contaminants in drinking water is to provide data to support the EPA administrator's decisions concerning whether or not to regulate these contaminants in the future for the protection of public health.

MEETING EPA STANDARDS

While your drinking water meets the U.S. EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The U.S EPA standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION – Sources of drinking water for both tap water and bottled water can include rivers, lakes, streams, pond 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 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 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 amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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 health risks. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in 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, 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 are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Water Quality Reports from previous years

are available on the City of Kalamazoo's website at www.kalamazoocity.org/waterqualityreport.

THE CITY OF KALAMAZOO'S

Lead and Copper Program

Congratulations to our Lead Service Replacement Team for their hard work in 2024.

The City of Kalamazoo is committed to providing safe and reliable drinking water to Kalamazoo and its surrounding communities and has been consistently in compliance with the 1991 Safe Drinking Water Act Lead and Copper Rule and all revisions of the rule.

Kalamazoo Drinking Water

The City of Kalamazoo does not have lead in its water mains or wells. However, lead can enter drinking water when it is in contact with pipes, solder, home/building interior plumbing, fittings and fixtures that contain lead.

Safe Water Treatment

The City has utilized a corrosion control program since 1956 that works to reduce water corrosiveness to pipes, fittings and fixtures containing lead and copper. To ensure an optimized strategy, the City of Kalamazoo performs routine monitoring of corrosion control parameters within the water distribution system and testing for lead and copper in customers' homes. Our Public Services Department periodically evaluates the most effective corrosion control methods available and additional ways to further enhance this program.

Lead Service Replacement

A proactive annual capital improvement program has been in place for over twenty years to address lead service replacements. In 2024 Kalamazoo replaced 810 non-copper services with funding from the Foundation for Excellence, Michigan's Drinking Water Revolving Fund Program, and the City of Kalamazoo's Capital Improvements Projects Program. Lead service replacements are continuing in 2025 and beyond.

Lead and Copper Monitoring

The City of Kalamazoo conducted two lead and copper monitoring programs in 2024 to comply with federal and state lead and copper regulations. These programs target homes that are likely to have the highest concentrations of lead in their drinking water and include those with lead service lines as well as homes with copper plumbing built before lead solder was outlawed in the late 1980s. Kalamazoo did not exceed the EPA Action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) for lead or 1300 ppb for copper. Results of the testing can be found in the 2024 Water Quality Data table on pages 6-7. As of January 1st 2025 the EPA action level for lead was reduced from 15 ppb to 12 ppb. The City of Kalamazoo has implemented these acton levels on all lead reports.

There are currently approximately 50,000 total service lines, with approximately 4200 known lead or assumed lead services that are being scheduled for replacement in our ongoing Capital Improvement Plan. The City of Kalamazoo is conducting a thorough inventory throughout the year and any updates to these numbers will be listed in future Water Quality Reports.

Our Commitment to Service

Kalamazoo has provided free lead and copper testing to customers for over 25 years. Lead filters are also provided at no charge to homes with a lead or un-defined service line.
Call (269) 337-8550 if you have any questions about these services.

Health Effects

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 Kalamazoo 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 City of Kalamazoo; 311 or (269) 337-8000 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.

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

THE CITY OF Kalamazoo

The City of Kalamazoo
241 West South Street
Kalamazoo, MI 49007
hello@kalamazoocity.org
www.kalamazoocity.org

Printed copies of this report are available upon request at (269) 337-8000

CONTACTS

Customer Views Welcome

If you are interested in learning more, have questions on the contents of the report or would like to comment on water issues, please feel free to contact the Public Services Programs Manager at 311 or (269) 337-8000. Contact information is listed below for issues related to water. If you would like to address issues in a public forum, the City of Kalamazoo Commission meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in City Hall at 241 West South Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49007. We will update this report annually and keep you informed of any new developments or significant issues that occur throughout the subject-reporting year.

Utility Customer Service

311 or (269) 337-8000
opening or closing accounts, billing, payments, meter readings, leaks, or other related questions

Water Testing for Lead & Copper

(269) 337-8550
arrange to have your home or businesses water tested for free

Public Services Programs Manager

311 or (269) 337-8000
questions regarding the Water Quality Report and laboratory data pertaining to water quality

Field Services Section

311 or (269) 337-8000
report a water main break, get assistance determining if your property has lead plumbing components, report clogged catch basins or inlets
[call (269) 337-8148 after business hours]

24/7 Water/Sewer Emergency

311 or (269) 337-8000
report an emergency outside of normal business hours

Illicit Discharge Elimination Hotline

311 or (269) 337-8000
report illegal dumping of chemical or hazard materials

Water Operations

311 or (269) 337-8000
report any issues with water quality
(call (269) 337-8148 after business hours)

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

(800) 426-4791
information and guidelines from the Envrionmental Protection Agency