

Water Quality Report

Holland Board of Public Works



2024

A LETTER FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT

Dear Neighbor,

At the Holland BPW Water Treatment Plant, we provide clean, safe, and high-quality drinking water to our community by treating and filtering water sourced from Lake Michigan. Our team of skilled professionals works tirelessly to ensure water quality excellence while responsibly managing our precious water resources.

We are proud to share that in 2024, our Water Treatment Plant once again exceeded all federal and state drinking water standards. With commitment to rigorous testing, our state-certified laboratory and independent third-party laboratories conducted over 60,000 tests last year. These efforts confirm the superior quality of water delivered to our customers.



This report outlines the quality of drinking water supplied in the 2024 calendar year. It offers insights into the origin and composition of your water, comparing it to standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE). You'll also find information on how you can contribute to water conservation and protect Lake Michigan, our vital water source.

We conduct regular testing to meet and exceed safety regulations mandated by EGLE and the EPA and have adopted goals for water quality that surpass these state and federal regulations. While this report includes data on detected contaminants, many other potential contaminants were analyzed for and not detected. This report is updated annually, and we are committed to keeping you informed of any issues should they arise.

Thank you for taking the time to learn about your water supply and for partnering with us to safeguard this invaluable resource.

Sincerely,

Nathan Johnson
Water Treatment Plant
Superintendent

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

LEARN MORE

This report is available at hollandbpw.com/water-quality-report and printed copies are also available at our Service Center, 625 Hastings Ave. We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality.

Your comments and participation are welcome at our public board meetings. Email publiccomment@hollandbpw.com or attend in person at the Holland BPW Service Center, 625 Hastings Ave. Meetings are typically held on the Monday between the first and second Wednesday of each month at 4:00pm.

- We recommend that you call to confirm the meeting time, date and location prior to arriving, or visit our website at hollandbpw.com for details about the meetings.
- For more information about your water or the contents of this report, please contact Holland Water Treatment Plant at (616) 355-1589.
- For more information about safe drinking water from EGLE, visit michigan.gov/egle/about/organization/drinking-water-and-environmental-health/drinking-water.
- For more information about safe drinking water from the US EPA, visit epa.gov/safewater.



GET TO KNOW YOUR WATER SOURCE

Your Health

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others. People with weakened immune systems have a higher risk of infection, including but not limited to the following groups:

- People receiving chemotherapy
- Organ transplant recipients
- People with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders
- Some elderly individuals
- Infants

These groups should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. The EPA and the Center for Disease Control also have guidelines to lessen your risk of infection by microbial contaminants.

Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that water poses a health risk.

You can get more information about contaminants and potential health effects by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting [epa.gov/safewater](https://www.epa.gov/safewater).

Source Water Protections

In 2003, the State of Michigan performed an assessment on our source water. This assessment looked at Lake Michigan's susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is given on a scale from "very-low" to "very-high," with seven possible ratings. Ratings are based on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contamination sources. The State rated the Holland BPW's water intake as "moderately sensitive." It rated the water source itself as having a "moderately high" susceptibility to contamination.



The State identified 364 potential sources of contamination in the 175 square miles of watershed that could impact our water source. Their report further states, “Historically, the Holland Board of Public Works Water Treatment Plant has effectively treated this water source to meet drinking water standards. There have been no detections of synthetic or volatile organic contaminants in the system’s raw water.” You can get a copy of Holland BPW’s full Source Water Assessment by calling (616) 355-1589.

To continue these efforts, Holland BPW has an award-winning Surface Water Intake Protection Plan (SWIPP) in place. The EPA and EGLE encourage this voluntary effort that outlines community-wide actions and efforts to protect drinking water sources. For more information about Holland BPW’s SWIPP, please call the Water Treatment Plant at (616) 355-1589.



Sources of Drinking Water

Drinking water (both from the tap and bottled water) can come from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs or wells.

Holland BPW’s drinking water comes from Lake Michigan.

As water travels across land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and sometimes radioactive material. Water can also pick up contaminants that come from animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria. These contaminants may come from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals. Some of these occur naturally. Salts and metals can also come from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**. These may come from a variety of sources including agriculture and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**. These can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**. These include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. Organic chemical contaminants can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA limits the levels of certain contaminants in public water systems. Similarly, Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations limit contaminants in bottled water to protect public health.

LEAD & COPPER

Pipes can be made of a variety of materials such as iron or plastic. In the past, some may have been made from galvanized metals or lead. **Holland BPW completed an inventory of water service lines in 2024. This inventory did not identify any service lines made completely out of lead pipe.** This inventory was based on information provided in construction records and plumbing inspections required when service lines were installed or replaced and was verified through visual inspection of a statistically significant number of randomly selected service lines. The inventory is updated any time new records and inspections are obtained.

Most metals disintegrate as they corrode. However, corroding galvanized pipes pick up deposits that the water carries from other pipes in the system. Because these galvanized pipes were once connected to lead goosenecks, lead deposits may have built up inside the galvanized pipe.

A gooseneck is a short piece of flexible pipe that connects the service line pipe to the water main pipe. In the past, lead was used to make goosenecks because it was durable and flexible. Modern goosenecks are made of flexible piping materials such as copper and plastic.

For this reason, Holland BPW has a program in place to replace all remaining galvanized lines in the system by the end of 2038. This time frame aligns with State of Michigan regulations and Holland BPW's asset management plan. This replacement program includes:

1. The public section of the galvanized service lines from the water main to the property line.
2. The private section between the property line and the home, which is usually the responsibility of the homeowner.

Any galvanized piping inside the home is still the responsibility of the homeowner to replace as desired.

Quantity of Service Types in 2024	
Service Description	
Copper, Plastic, and Other Non-Lead	14,226
Lead Service: Lead Pipe	0
Lead Service: Galvanized Pipe with Lead Gooseneck	1,728
Lead Service: Galvanized Pipe Previously Connected to Lead Gooseneck	1,468
Unknown Material	202
Total	17,624

Lead

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. Holland Board of Public Works 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 Holland Board of Public Works, Water and Wastewater Service Department, at (616) 355 – 1643 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>.



Copper

Copper is an essential nutrient. However, drinking water with copper levels higher than the action level in a short amount of time could cause gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water with copper levels higher than the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease or other conditions that limit the body's ability to remove excess copper should talk to their health care provider.

PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), sometimes called PFCs, are a group of chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. The U.S. EPA has named PFAS as an emerging contaminant. For decades, PFAS have been used in industrial applications and consumer products and are still used today. Products with PFAS include carpeting, waterproof clothing, upholstery, food paper wrappings, fire-fighting foams, and metal plating. PFAS have also been found at low levels in both the environment and blood samples from the general U.S. population.

These chemicals are persistent, which means they do not break down in the environment. PFAS chemicals also bioaccumulate, meaning the amount of the chemical in a person's body builds up over time in their blood and organs.

Why Was Holland BPW's Source Water Tested for PFAS?

Holland BPW follows the EGLE standard compliance monitoring schedule for PFAS Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). In 2020, EGLE developed MCLs for seven PFAS compounds in Michigan. Even before EGLE developed PFAS MCLs, Holland BPW participated in EGLE-coordinated voluntary sampling in 2019. With health and safety at the core of our values, we saw this initiative as a chance to learn about our source water.

How Can PFAS Affect People's Health?

Although our understanding of these emerging contaminants constantly changes, higher levels of PFAS have the potential to cause negative health effects.

These include increased cholesterol, changes in hormones and the immune system, decreased fertility, and increased risk of some cancers. Epidemiological and laboratory studies in animal models support these links to health effects in humans.

If you are concerned about exposure to PFAS in your drinking water, please contact:

- Michigan Department of Health and Human Services Toxicology hotline at (800) 648-6942.
- Center for Disease Control and Prevention/ATSDR at [cdc.gov/cdc-info](https://www.cdc.gov/cdc-info) or (800) 232-4636.

Scientists are still learning about the health effects of exposure to PFAS, including exposure to mixtures.

What Other Ways Could I Be Exposed to PFOA, PFOS and Other PFAS Compounds?

PFAS are used in many consumer products, including:

- Food packaging such as fast-food wrappers and microwave popcorn bags
- Waterproof and stain-resistant fabrics such as outdoor clothing, upholstery, and carpeting
- Nonstick coatings on cookware
- Cleaning supplies including some soaps and shampoos

Exposure to PFAS can come from house dust, indoor and outdoor air, food, and drinking water. More research is needed to understand how people can be exposed to PFAS.

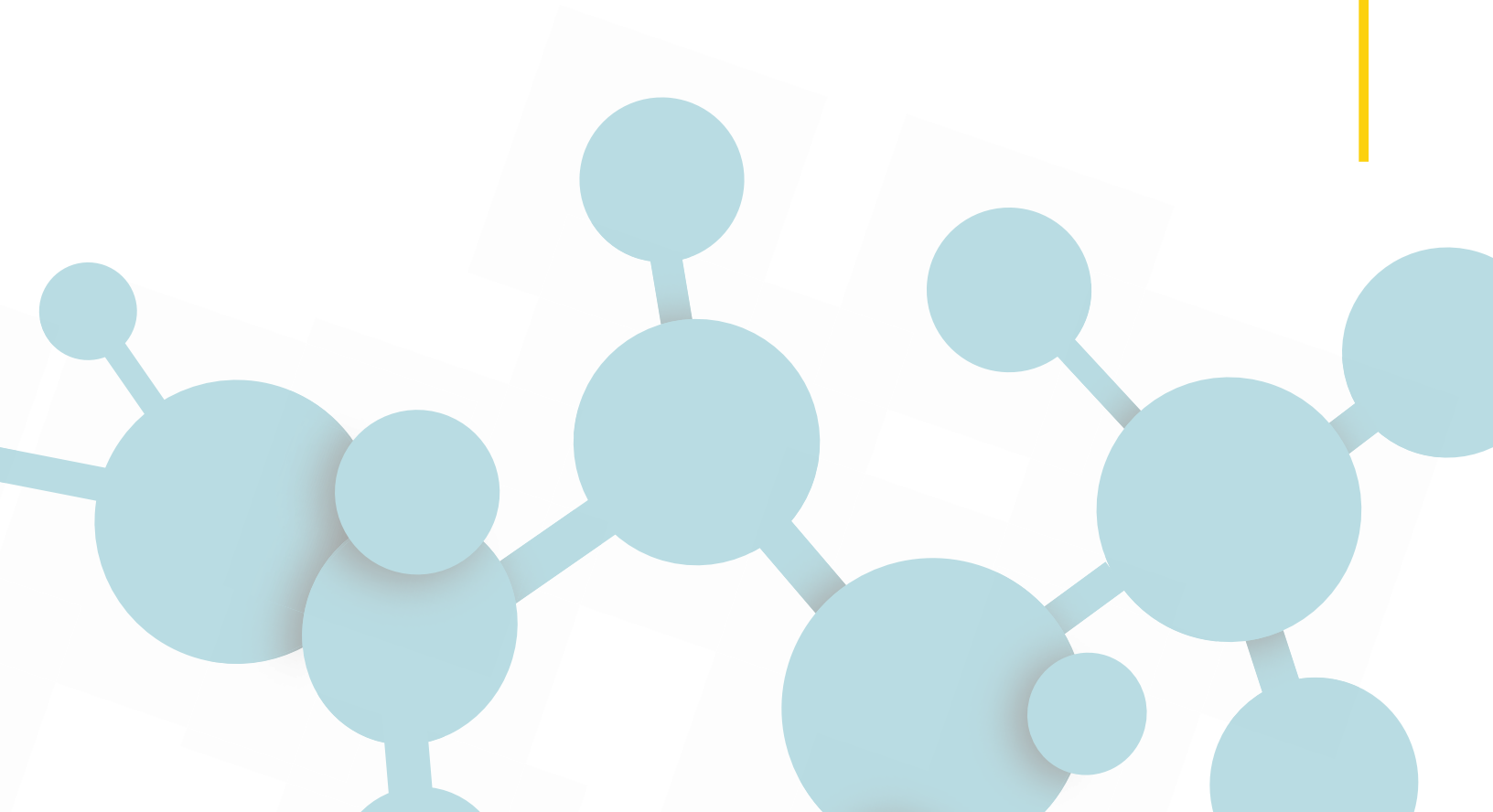
Who Can I Call if I Have Questions About PFAS in My Drinking Water?

If you have additional questions regarding this issue, you can reach the State of Michigan Environmental Assistance Center at (800) 662-9278.

Where Can I Learn More About PFAS?

For information on PFOA, PFOS, and other PFAS, including possible health outcomes, please visit the following websites:

- epa.gov/pfas
- atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas
- michigan.gov/pfasresponse



TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS USED

90th Percentile 90 percent of the samples taken were below the number listed.	AL Action Level. Samples with concentrations higher than an action level of a contaminant require treatment or other procedures a water system must follow.
Highest Local Running Average The highest average of a specific contaminant over the annual sampling period from a single sampling point. This measure is used in reporting TTHM and HAA5.	LHA Lifetime Health Advisory. Refers to a concentration that is not expected to cause negative health effects over a lifetime of consistent daily exposure at that level. This level is based on a 154 pound adult consuming two liters of water each day. LHAs are not enforceable standards, but are based on scientific studies and meant to serve as a guide.
MCL Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set above, but as close to an MCLG as possible.	MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. Below this level of a contaminant there is no known or expected risk to health.
MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Added disinfectant helps to control microbial contaminants.	MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. Below this level of disinfectant there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not negate the benefits of using disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
N/A Not applicable.	NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. A measure of water cloudiness.
ppb Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.	ppm Parts per million or milligrams per liter.
ppt Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter.	TT Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce contaminant levels in drinking water.
Unregulated Contaminants Contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).	NEtFOSAA N-ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamido acetic acid.
PFOS Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid.	

WATER QUALITY DATA

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2024.

Holland Water Treatment Plant Data for 2024 (WSSN 3190)

Regulated at Water Treatment Plant						
Substance (units)	EPA's MCL	EPA's MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Violations	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	4.00	4.00	0.72	None	0.63 - 0.72	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.492	None	0.347 - 0.492	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	1.0	N/A	0.094	None	0.018 - 0.094	Cloudiness of water; Good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system
PFOS (ppt)	EGLE MCL: 16 EPA MCL: 4.0	0	2.9	None	2.1 - 2.9	Food packaging, waterproof fabric, non-stick coating, etc.
PFAS (ppt)	EGLE MCL, EPA MCL, & EPA MCLG Vary		All other PFAS chemical results not listed in this report were less than the EGLE minimum reporting limit or not detected.			

Regulated at Customer's Tap - 2022 Results, Not Sampled 2024						
Substance (units)	EPA's AL	EPA's MCLG	90th Percentile Detected	Violations	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0	None	0.0 - 0.1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	15	0	1	None	0 - 2	Lead service line, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated in Distribution System (WSSN 3190)

Substance (units)	EPA's MCL	EPA's MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Highest Local Running Average	Violations	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine [Cl ₂] (ppm)	4.0 MRDL	4.0 MRDLG	1.53	.82	None	0.00 - 1.53	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	80	0	64.1	57.8	None	31.0 - 64.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	60	0	38.1	20.3	None	9.3 - 38.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	0	0	N/A	None	0 - 0	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Contaminants

Substance (units)	EPA's MCL	EPA's MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Violations	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	14.3	None	10.1 - 14.3	Erosion of natural deposits
NEtFOSAA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	2.5	None	< 2.0 - 2.5	Food packaging, waterproof fabric, etc.

These are contaminants for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of the unregulated contaminants monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water. Holland BPW performed additional testing for other unregulated contaminants; no detections were found. Results of these tests are available by contacting the Water Treatment Plant at (616) 355-1589.

Laketown Township

Regulated in Distribution System (WSSN 3747)

Substance (units)	EPA's MCL, TT	EPA's MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Highest Local Running Average	Violations	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine [Cl ₂] (ppm)	4.0 MRDL	4.0 MRDLG	1.48	1.21	None	0.80 - 1.48	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	80	0	63.6	53.0	None	36.5 - 63.6	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	60	0	36.0	20.3	None	10.4 - 36.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT	0	1	N/A	None	0 - 1	Naturally present in the environment

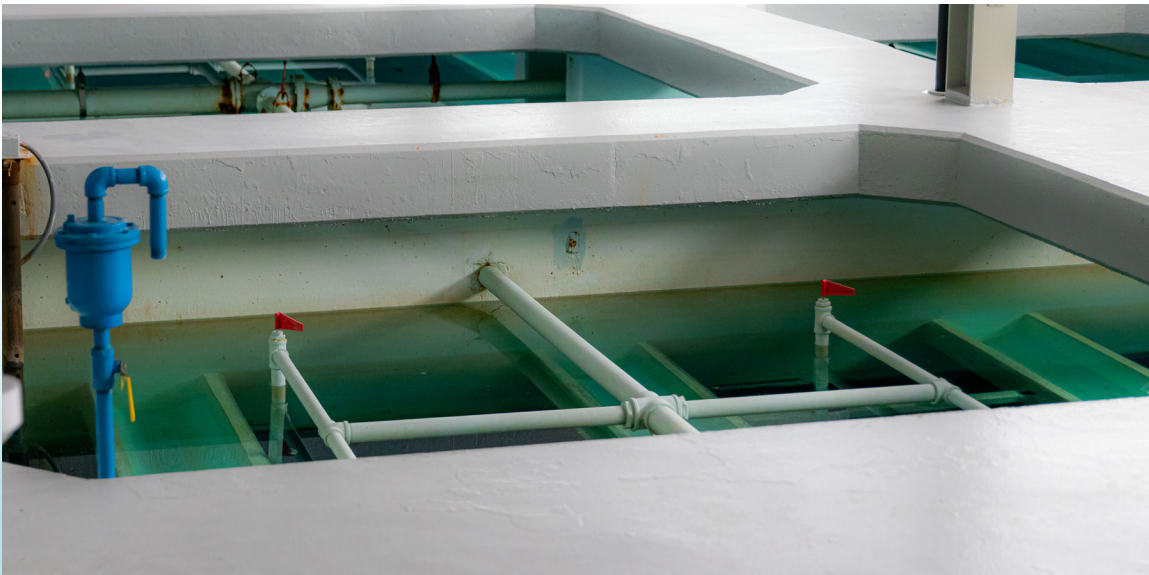
Regulated at Customer's Tap

Substance (units)	EPA's AL	EPA's MCLG	90th Percentile Detected	Violations	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0	None	0.0 - 0.1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	15	0	1	None	0 - 1	Lead service line, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings & fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

Park Township

Regulated in Distribution System (WSSN 5203)							
Substance (units)	EPA's MCL, TT	EPA's MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Highest Local Running Average	Violations	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine [Cl ₂] (ppm)	4.0 MRDL	4.0 MRDLG	1.52	1.24	None	0.17 - 1.52	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	80	0	67.5	52.4	None	22.7 - 67.5	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	60	0	38.0	20.6	None	8.8 - 38.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT	0	0	N/A	None	0 - 0	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated at Customer's Tap (Park Township) 2022 Results, Not Sampled 2024						
Substance (units)	EPA's AL	EPA's MCLG	90th Percentile Detected	Violations	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0	None	0.0 - 0.1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	None	0 - 5	Lead service line, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings & fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits



Unregulated Contaminants

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments require that once every five years the EPA must issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems.

The fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) was published in the Federal Register on December 20, 2016. UCMR 4 required monitoring for 30 chemical contaminants between 2018 and 2020 using analytical methods developed by EPA and consensus organizations. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health.

For more information about UCMR4 visit epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) 2020			
Contaminant (ppb)	Min	Max	Average
HAA5	34.30	37.00	35.65
HAA6Br	13.40	13.90	13.65
HAA9	46.80	49.90	48.33
Chlorodibromoacetic	1.20	1.20	1.20
Dibromoacetic Acid	0.66	0.67	0.67
Dichloroacetic Acid	14.70	15.50	15.10
Trichloroactic	18.90	20.50	19.70
Bromochloroacetic Acid	4.60	4.60	4.60
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	6.90	7.30	7.15
Manganese	0.26	0.26	0.26
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	600	600	600

The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) was published in the Federal Register on December 27, 2021 and applies to results collected between 2023 and 2025. We are actively monitoring the unregulated contaminants required by UCMR 5 and have found no results that measured at or above the minimum reporting level.

For more information about UCMR5 visit epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.

WATER CONSERVATION

Lake Michigan is a precious resource. We share this great resource with plants, animals, fish, and each other. Just as we share in the benefits of this Great Lake, we share in the responsibility of protecting and conserving our water source.

The following pages detail some easy ways you can conserve and protect our clean water.

Protect the Source

Protecting Lake Michigan starts with **protecting the watershed that feeds it.** A watershed refers to the entire system of natural water sources including rain and snowfall, groundwater, streams, rivers, lakes and oceans. When it rains, rainwater enters the ground. Groundwater flows into streams and rivers that feed lakes. Smaller bodies of water feed larger bodies of water.

Unnatural substances can also enter the watershed through the ground. Anything you spray or pour on the ground at home can reach Lake Michigan, our source of drinking water. **What you put on the ground matters.**

Follow these tips to help keep Lake Michigan clean:

- **Don't overuse** pesticides and fertilizers.
- **Don't dump** hazardous waste on the ground.
- Wash your car in a **commercial car wash** to reduce detergents and contaminants in storm water.
- **Pick up after your pet** on walks and in your backyard.
- Use **organic mulch** and **natural pesticides**.
- Keep your **grass cut longer** to reduce water runoff.

Conserving Water

Using less water and using water more efficiently also protects our water source and infrastructure. Our Water Treatment Plant can treat 38.5 MGD (million gallons per day) of water. Our annual average daily treatment rate is 15 MGD. During the winter months, we treat around 10 MGD, while **in the summer during hot, dry spells we can reach dangerously close to our capacity.**

On top of our commitment to providing reliable utility services, there are regulatory requirements that will force us to expand the Water Treatment Plant when we reach capacity, even if that only occurs during a very brief stretch of the year.

Expanding the Water Treatment Plant when the extra capacity is only needed a few days out of the year would be very costly. If we were forced to expand the Water Treatment Plant, our water rates would need to increase. **Collectively, our customers have the power to avert costly upgrades to our Water Treatment Plant by doing their part to conserve water.**

The Water Treatment Plant experiences those peak treatment capacities on dry, hot days where people are inclined to heavily sprinkle their lawns to keep them lush and green. Smart irrigation practices by the community will help preserve the life of the Water Treatment Plant's capacity.

Heatwave Sprinkling Holdoff

Do your part to conserve water when it matters most.

Holland BPW will ask customers to skip irrigating their lawn on designated summer days to conserve water and prevent an increase in water rates.

Notifications will be sent 1-3 days in advance.

- Watch for announcements for Heatwave Sprinkling Holdoff days on social media.
- Watch for Heatwave Sprinkling Holdoff emails from Holland BPW.
- Sign up to receive text notifications. We will send you a text asking you to not water your lawn during the designated days.
- hollandbpw.com/heatwave-sprinkling-hold-off



PROTECTING OUR WATER RESOURCES

Reducing Summer Demand

The greatest increase that our water utility sees in demand is the result of lawn irrigation in the summer months. Grass lawns often have shallow roots and need greater amounts of water to keep them from going brown and dormant in the hot summer. One of the best ways to save water and money on your utility bill is to reduce your summer lawn sprinkling.

Water conservation helps customers save money in multiple ways. In addition to lowering monthly bills by using less, efficiently using water today helps prevent increased costs in the future by postponing infrastructure expansions that would need to be funded through rates.

The Water Treatment Plant is sized appropriately to serve its customers. However, during hot dry spells in the summer, increased lawn sprinkling is a challenge for the plant's capacity. Water conservation efforts during the hottest days of the year will extend the value of the WTP, helping

to keep Holland BPW's rates stable, which are currently among the lowest in Michigan.

An effective approach to conserve water when you have a lawn is to **reduce the size of the area that needs to be watered**. Less lawn means less water usage. For some, reducing the size of their lawn could mean utilizing mulch, rock, or other plants that have deeper root systems instead of grass. Lawns require large amounts of not only water but often pesticides to keep them pristine. By replacing grasses with native plants, water use decreases and water quality increases. Native plants have naturally deeper roots that filter water while slowing stormwater runoff, reducing soil erosion by holding soil in place, and absorbing excess nutrients in the soil that could otherwise end up in the waterways.

Pesticides and stormwater runoff in and around the City of Holland drain into Lake Macatawa. The cleanliness and quality of water draining into our watershed directly impacts the quality of not only inland bodies of water or streams but also Lake Michigan.



Reducing Lawn Size

- Saves money on water bills
- Reduced pesticide use
- Reduces emissions from mowing
- Provides opportunities for planting deeper-rooted native species that slow storm water runoff and soil erosion



Reducing Irrigated Surfaces

Holland BPW has worked to reap the benefits of converting traditional lawns to native landscapes at three of our main facilities: the Service Center, Holland Energy Park, and the Water Treatment Plant.

Holland Energy Park has about 11 acres of sustainable landscaping. Outdoor Discovery Center (ODC) Network maintains this acreage, pulling invasive species where necessary and overplanting to keep the landscaping maintained. ODC Network has installed several rain gardens and native landscape beds around the property along with deep-rooted native plants. Native plants can include swamp milkweed, blazing star, purple coneflower, butterfly milkweed, and more.

The Water Treatment Plant has 5 acres of dry native prairie plantings, similar to those at Holland Energy Park. The mix of plants includes deep-rooted species that were purposely chosen to withstand dry conditions without the need for watering while beautifying the landscape with a variety of blooms to last the entire growing season.

The Service Center on Hastings Ave has a 1.5-acre lawn-to-native prairie conversion. This year, we will add another 2.5-acre meadow near the retention pond as well.

Reaping the Benefits of Sustainable Landscaping

When sustainable landscaping becomes fully established and mature after a couple of growing seasons, it requires very little maintenance, saving additional time, emissions from mowing, as well as maintenance costs of lawn mowers. Reduced emissions from mowing add to potential carbon sequestration from plants, which filter out pollutants from our air and water.

Green spaces provide opportunities for natural habitats to flourish. For local flora and fauna, these landscapes create a habitat for pollinators and wildlife that are native to our community. These restored habitats also allow Holland BPW to educate visitors on not only water conservation but also environmental stewardship.



Holland Water Quality Report 2024

Holland Water Treatment Plant
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(616) 355-1589

