# 2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT
# VILLAGE OF MILFORD

**Water Supply Serial Number: 04390**

We are pleased to present to you the 2025 Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services the Village of Milford delivers to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of high-quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our main water sources are from a 12-inch diameter and a 16-inch water well, both are 114 feet deep, and owned by the Village of Milford. Our wells draw water from an underground aquifer that extends north towards Moore Lake in Milford Township. The water is then pumped from the wells, to the Iron Removal Plant where it is filtered to remove the iron naturally present in the water. Once filtered, Chlorine is added to disinfect the water as it leaves the plant. Fluoride is also added to the water as it leaves the plant to help prevent tooth decay. In 2025, we began the EGLE approved construction and installation of a new well site and transmission main to carry the raw well water to the Iron Removal Plant for treatment. Construction is nearly complete and the well site will be brought online in 2026 adding a new source to the water supply for the Village and providing additional redundancy to the system improving reliability. Additional monitoring of the water in the system will be performed to analyze water quality parameters and lead and copper to ensure safety.

The State performed an assessment of our source water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very-low" to "very-high" based on geologic sensitivity, well construction, water chemistry, and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source water is moderate. Through our Well Head Protection Plan (WHPP) approved by EGLE, we are making efforts to protect our source water supply. This is an important tool for the protection of our community's drinking water source. Educating the public and our water customers on the proper disposal of chemicals, water conservation, and being informed of the source of our drinking water are important educational tools of a WHPP. One program provided to the residents of our community is the annual Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event (HHWCE) 7 of which are held in the area annually run through RRRASOC. This program helps to reduce the chance of these chemicals contaminating the groundwater.

If you would like to know more about this report please contact the Department of Public Services, at 248-685-3055.

**Contaminants and their presence in water:**

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).

**Vulnerability of sub-populations:**

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)

**Sources of drinking water:**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from 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 and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes 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.

**Water Quality Data:**

The following table lists 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 current water quality however some data listed is more than one year old.

**Terms and abbreviations used below:**

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): The lowest concentration that the laboratory must report for the method
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- N/A: Not applicable
- ND: not detectable at testing limit
- ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter. One part per million is the equivalent of one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
- ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter. One part per billion is the equivalent of one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

| Regulated Contaminant | MCL, TT, or MRDL | MCLG or MRDLG | Level Detected | Range | Year Sampled | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | 0 | 4 | N/A | 2022 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.3 | N/A | 2022 | NO | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Thallium (ppb) | 2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | N/A | 2022 | NO | Discharge from electronics, glass and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.73 | 0.26-1.55 | 2025 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Sodium[1] (ppm) | N/A | N/A | 77 | N/A | 2025 | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine[2] (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.33 | 0.03-0.73 | 2025 | NO | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Total Coliform (total number or % of positive samples/month) | TT | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2025 | NO | Naturally present in the environment |
| TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 80 | N/A | ND | N/A | 2025 | **NO** | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA% Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 60 | N/A | 1.4 | N/A | 2024 | **NO** | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | 0.55 | ND-0.8 | 2025 | NO | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 15 | 0 | 1.43+/-1.59 | N/A | 2023 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) | 5 combined | 0 | 0.846+/-0.440<br>0.667+/-0.378 | N/A | 2023 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (ppb) | 30 | 0 | ND | N/A | 2024 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels (AL) | Action Level | MCLG | Your Water[3] | Range | Year Sampled | Samples Above AL | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Lead (ppb) | 12 | 0 | 4 | 0 – 8 | 2023 | 0 | Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0 – 0.2 | 2023 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) | | | | | | | |
| Regulated Contaminant | MCL, TT, or MRDL | MCLG or MRDLG | Level Detected | Range | Year Sampled | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt) | 420 | N/A | 0.58 | N/A | 2025 | NO | Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt) | 400,000 | N/A | 0.14 | N/A | 2025 | NO | Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities |

[1] Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.
[2] The chlorine "Level Detected" was calculated using a running annual average.
[3] Ninety (90) percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

**Additional Monitoring**

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps the U.S. EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether regulation of those contaminants is needed. The EPA's UCMR5 sampling event included a variety of additional analytes tested that are not federally regulated yet, where the State PFAS tests performed under our monitoring schedule are for regulated contamination testing required by the state. Therefore, there were 2 different rounds of sampling for PFAS.

| Unregulated Contaminant Name | Average Level Detected | Range | Year Sampled | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lithium (ppt) | < MRL | N/A | 2025 | Results of monitoring are available upon request |
| Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) (ppt) | < MRL | N/A | 2025 | Results of monitoring are available upon request |

**Information about 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. The Village of Milford 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 the Milford Department of Public Services at 248-685-3055 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.

Out of a total of 2,486 service lines, our water system has 61 galvanized service lines that were likely to have been previously connected to lead. The Village of Milford will be replacing all these lead and galvanized service lines. During 2025, 17 galvanized service lines were replaced. Replacement of all lead and galvanized service lines in the water system is ongoing.

Monitoring and Reporting to the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) Requirements: The State of Michigan and the U.S. EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. **We received a Violation for Monitoring and Reporting for Disinfectant Byproduct (DBP) in September of 2025, The Village of Milford will take samples in August 2026 when the next round of sampling is available this will return our system back into compliance with EGLE. The Village of Milford met all other monitoring and reporting requirements for 2025. The public notice for this violation is available on the last page of this report for further explanation.**

We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen**.** Additional copies of this report are available at the Village offices located at 1100 Atlantic Street, Milford, MI 48381 and a copy may also be found on the Village website, www.villageofmilford.org/waterquality You may also request a copy by calling the Department of Public Services offices at 248-685-3055.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. Village Council meetings are held monthly on the first and third Monday at 7:30 P.M. at 1100 Atlantic Street, Milford, MI 48381. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact the Department of Public Services at 248-685-3055. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at http://www.epa.gov/safewater.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

## *Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the Village of Milford*

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the monitoring period of August 1, 2025, to August 31, 2025, we were informed that the Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) sample was lost in transit after it was submitted to the laboratory for analysis. We did collect the HAA5 sample during the monitoring period, but were unable to report our HAA5 results to EGLE for August.*

**What should I do?** There is nothing you need to do at this time. This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water at this time. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for this contaminant, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when the sample should have been taken, and the date we will collect a follow-up sample.

| Contaminant | Required sampling frequency | Number of samples taken | When all samples should have been taken | Date additional samples will be taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAA5 | 1 sample each year | 0 | 8/1/2025 to 8/31/2025 | 8/1/2026 to 8/31/2026 |

**What happened? What is being done?** We failed to report the HAA5 compliance results for August 2025. The HAA5 sample that was collected was lost in transit after it was submitted to the laboratory and therefore was not able to be analyzed by the laboratory. We are making every effort to assure we report all future sample results to the department prior to the deadline.

For more information, please contact the Department of Public Services at 248-685-3055.

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

This notice is being sent to you by the Village of Milford.

The Village of Milford regularly monitors the drinking water system to ensure its ongoing compliance with all state drinking water standards. The system continues to meet all state drinking water standards, with testing continuing to show no detections of vinyl chloride in the Village's drinking water system.

In early 2026, vinyl chloride once again was detected in a groundwater monitoring well located upgradient of the Village's municipal drinking water supply wells in Central Park as part of ongoing efforts to ensure the Village of Milford drinking water supply remains protected. This issue first arose in 2022 and resulted in an Administrative Order of Consent between the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) and ZF Active Safety US Inc. (ZF) designed to ensure that both an early detection system was in place and that contingency measures would be promptly implemented to protect the Village drinking water supply if certain conditions were observed. This recent detection triggered ZF's implementation of the contingency plan which is part of the Administrative Order of Consent. This plan includes the installation of a water treatment system designed to remove vinyl chloride in the event it is detected in the drinking water supply prior to distribution. As of early June 2026, the installation of a treatment system is in progress, with ZF working to secure equipment and contractors.

More information, including background details and links to a standalone EGLE website for this issue, can be accessed by visiting www.villageofmilford.org/vinylchloride.