

2025 Water Quality Report for City of Beaverton

This report covers the drinking water quality for City of Beaverton 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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from 2 groundwater wells, each over 80' in depth. 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 is moderately high to high.

There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply. We are making efforts to protect our sources with a wellhead protection program.

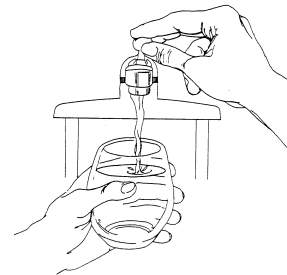
If you would like to know more about the report, please contact the City of Beaverton at (989) 435-3511 or pstanley@beavertonmi.org.

- **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 **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. EPA/CDC 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2025 calendar year, there are also some testing results from the previous 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 – 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 of the data is representative of the water quality, but some are 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.
- **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 **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter: **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	MCL G or MRDL G	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
Cyanide (ppm)	.2	.2	Not Detected	N/A	2024	No	Cyanides can be produced by certain bacteria, fungi and algae. Cyanides are also found in cigarette smoke, in vehicle exhaust, and in certain foods
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	15	.636	N/A	2024	No	The amount of radiation in your drinking water from either radium, uranium, and/or radon. These naturally occurring substances can be found, at some level, in almost all rocks and soils.
Radium-226 (pCi/L)	5	5	.128	N/A	2024	No	Radium is a product of uranium and thorium breakdown and present in all uranium ores.
Radium-228	5	5	.744	N/A	2024	No	Radium is a product of uranium and thorium breakdown and present in all uranium ores.
Sodium ¹			94	N/A	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppm)	.03	0	.0006	N/A	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
PFAS (ppt)	0-400000	0	Not Detected	N/A	2025	No	Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Calcium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	109	94-130	2024	No	Calcium naturally enters water systems through the weathering of calcium-rich rocks like limestone

Sulfate (ppm)	Secondary MCL 250	N/A	177	122-289	2024	No	Natural sources include dissolution of sulfate minerals (e.g., gypsum), oxidation of sulfide minerals (e.g., pyrite), precipitation and volcanic activity, etc. Anthropogenic sources contain sewage infiltration, fertilizers, synthetic detergents, industrial wastewater and mining drainage, and so on.
Chloride (ppm)	250	N/A	137	127-148	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) (Can also be Organic)	10	0	Not detected	N/A	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer, septic leakage
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Product							
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes (ppm)	80	N/A	.0063	N/A	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppm)	60	N/A	.001	N/A	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine ² (ppm)	4	4	.61	.01-1.73	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminant Subject to AL	AL	MCL G	Your Water³	Range of Results	Year Sampled	# of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Results for January 1st through June 30th 2024							
Lead (ppb)	15	0	2	0-12	2024	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper(ppm)	1.3	1.3	.20	0-.36	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Results for July 1st through December 31st 2024							
Lead(ppb)	15	0	2	0-3	2024	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.25	0-.51	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

¹ Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.

² The chlorine "Level Detected" was calculated using a running annual average.

³ 90 percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

Our water supply has no known lead service lines. We visually identified 91 out of a total of 452 service lines at various locations within the city. That leaves 351 service lines that need to be identified. These 351 service lines are of unknown material but due to dates of watermain installation and ages of homes it is believed that there is no lead service lines within the city. In 2025 the lead Action Level was reduced from 15 ppb to 12 ppb. In 2025 the City of Beaverton was not required to test for lead or copper. The city was reduced to do testing every 3 years.

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. City of Beaverton 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 you water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Beaverton at (989) 435-3511 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 and 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.

Monitoring and Reporting to the EGLE Requirements: The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We 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. Copies are available at City Hall, 128 Saginaw St, Beaverton MI.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. Council meetings are held every third Monday of each month at 6:00 PM. Contact City Hall for the location. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact DPW Supervisor, Pat Stanley, at pstanley@beavertonmi.org or (989) 435-7073. A copy can also be found on the City website, <http://beavertonmi.org/water-sewer/>. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater/.