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2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report July 2026

Drinking water quality is important to our community and the region. The City of Farmington and the Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) are committed to meeting state and federal water quality standards including the Lead and Copper Rule. With the Great Lakes as our water source and proven treatment technologies, the GLWA consistently delivers safe drinking water to our community. The City of Farmington operates the system of water mains that carry this water to your home's service line. This year's Water Quality Report highlights the performance of GLWA and the City of Farmington water professionals in delivering some of the nation's best drinking water. Together, we remain committed to protecting public health and maintaining open communication with the public about our drinking water.

The City of Farmington and the Great Lakes Water Authority are committed to safeguarding our water supply and delivering the highest quality drinking water to protect public health.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerns about our water quality, please contact Joshua Leach, Superintendent of Public Works at (248) 473-7250. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality.

System Design and Improvements

We work continually to provide high quality water to every tap. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

While using our 2021 Water Reliability Study, the City can evaluate current and future water demands for proposed redevelopments within the community.

Since 2013 the City has installed over 2800 radio transmitting water meters which aid in accurate accounting of water usage and can detect leaks in residential and commercial dwellings.

Due to a new residential development and local road improvement project, three (3) new fire hydrants were installed and one (1) hydrant replaced; a total of 892 feet of new water main was installed and 865 feet replaced; as well as three (3) new valves installed and three (3) replaced. Four (4) employees maintain Water Distribution certification.

These types of projects and staff training continue to improve the reliability and capacity of our system.

Water Service Line Material

There are 3421 water service lines within the City of Farmington. Of those, there are nine (9) known lead services, twenty-one (21) known galvanized services, and twenty-one (21) unknown services awaiting verification. The remaining service lines are of either copper or poly material. One (1) lead service line was replaced.

Background Information

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and

potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 the water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for human health.

People with Special Health Concerns

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 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 by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Your Water Quality

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at the levels detected. Public comments on this report may be made at any City Council meeting. City Council meetings are scheduled for 7:00 pm on the third Monday of each month

The City of Farmington water system is routinely monitored for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with the Public Acts. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. In addition, other test results are shown for the year they were required. The most recent test date is listed in the table. Remember, the presence of some elements does not necessarily pose a health risk. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water and set at a very stringent level.

Detroit River Intakes Source Water Assessment

Your source water comes from the Detroit River, situated within the Lake St. Clair, Clinton River, Detroit River, Rouge River, Ecorse River, watersheds in the U.S. and parts of the Thames River, Little River, Turkey Creek and Sydenham watersheds in Canada. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD), and the Michigan Public Health Institute performed a source water assessment in 2004 to determine the susceptibility of GLWA's Detroit River source water for potential contamination. The susceptibility rating is based on a seven-tiered scale from "very low" to "very high" based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry, and potential contaminant sources. The report described GLWA's Detroit River intakes as highly susceptible to potential contamination. GLWA's Springwells water treatment plant that draws water from the Detroit River has historically provided satisfactory treatment and meets drinking water standards.

GLWA has initiated source-water protection activities that include chemical containment, spill response, and a mercury reduction program. GLWA participates in a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit discharge program and has an emergency response management plan. GLWA has an updated Surface Water Intake Protection plan for the Belle Isle Intake. The plan has seven elements that include: roles and duties of government units and water supply agencies, delineation of source water protection areas, identification of potential sources of contamination, management approaches for protection, contingency plans, siting of new water sources, public participation, and public education activities. If you would like to know more information about the Source Water Assessment report, please contact GLWA at (313) 926-8127.

GLWA voluntarily monitors for Cryptosporidium and Giardia in our source water monthly. The untreated water samples collected from our Belle Isle Intake indicated the presence of one Giardia cyst in February 2025. All other samples collected from the Belle Isle Intake in 2025 were absent for the presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia. Systems using surface water like GLWA must provide treatment so that 99.9 percent of Giardia lamblia and Cryptosporidium is removed or inactivated. GLWA's drinking water treatment process is designed to remove and inactivate these protozoans.

Springwells Water Treatment Plant 2025 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
2025 Inorganic Chemicals – Monitoring at Plant Finished Water Tap								
Fluoride	2/11/2025	ppm	4	4	0.48	n/a	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2/11/2025	ppm	10	10	0.31	n/a	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	3/11/2025	ng/L	4	2	ND-2	no	Industrial manufacturing sites, fire-fighting foams (AFFF) used at airports/military bases, and waste management facilities like landfills	
2025 Disinfection By-Products – Monitoring in Distribution System Stage 2								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Level LRAA	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	ppb	n/a	80	33.75	17-56	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	ppb	n/a	60	19.50	14-29	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2025 Disinfectant Residuals – Monitoring in Distribution System by Treatment Plant								
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	Health Goal MRDGL	Allowed Level MRDL	Highest Level RAA	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine residual	2025	ppm	4	4	0.88	0.78-0.95	no	Water additive used to control microbes

2025 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap			
Highest Single Measurement Cannot exceed 1 NTU	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.21 NTU	100%	No	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Contaminant	2025 Treatment Technique	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. The TOC is measured each quarter and because the level is low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.	Erosion of natural deposits

2025 Special Monitoring

Collection and sampling result information in the table provided by Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) Water Quality Division Patrick Williford

Contaminant	Test Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	2/11/2025	n/a	n/a	5.4	Erosion of natural deposits

Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) is required to notify water users of unresolved significant deficiencies identified by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, Drinking Water and Environment Health Division (EGLE). Below is the status of significant deficiencies in GLWA water system identified by EGLE.

Date Identified by EGLE	Description	Compliance Agreement Deadline	Status
5/25/2022	Inoperable rapid mixing equipment at the Springwells 1930's water plant	12/31/2023	Completed in December 2023
5/25/2022	Inoperable flocculation equipment at the 1958 Springwells water plant	11/11/2027	Phase I construction is completed as of December 2024; Phase II is under construction. On track to meet the deadline.

2025 Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customers' Tap									
Regulated Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90th Percentile Value*	Number of Samples over AL	Violation yes/no	Range of Individual Results	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2025	ppb	0	12	0	0	No	0 ppb - 6 ppb	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2025	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1	0	No	0.0 ppm - 0.2ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

*The 90th percentile value means 90 percent of the homes tested have lead and copper levels below the given 90th percentile value. If the 90th percentile value is above the AL additional requirements must be met.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant women, 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 Farmington 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 City of Farmington at (248) 473-7250 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/>.

2025 Key to the Detected Contaminant Tables

Symbol	Abbreviation for	Definition/Explanation
>	Greater than	
°C	Celsius	A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions.
AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HAA5	Haloacetic Acids	HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.
Level 1	Level 1 Assessment	A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in the water system.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average	The average of analytical results for samples at a particular monitoring location during the previous four quarters.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	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.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow a margin of safety.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	The highest level of 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 disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
n/a	not applicable	
ND	Not Detected	
ng/L	Nanograms Per Liter	The ng/L is equivalent to nanogram per liter. A nanogram = 1/1,000,000 milligram.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	Measures the cloudiness of water.
pCi/L	Picocuries Per Liter	A measure of radioactivity.
ppb	Parts Per Billion (one in one billion)	The ppb is equivalent to micrograms per liter. A microgram = 1/1000 milligram.
ppm	Parts Per Million (one in one million)	The ppm is equivalent to milligrams per liter. A milligram = 1/1000 gram.
RAA	Running Annual Average	The average of all analytical results for all samples during the previous four quarters.
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level	
TT	Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes	Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total.
µmhos	Micromhos	Measure of electrical conductance of water

Cross Connection Control Program

The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) approved City of Farmington Cross Connection Control Program (CCCP). A cross connection is a connection that could allow backflow/back siphon of nonpotable water or pollutants into the public drinking water supply. The CCCP helps prevent contamination protecting the quality of the water system, the safety and public health of all water customers.

CITY OF FARMINGTON OUTSIDE WATER RESTRICTIONS

Time		Commercial Lawn Irrigation Automated	Residential Lawn Irrigation Automated	Residential Lawn Irrigation Manual	Residential Garden Irrigation Automated	Residential Garden Irrigation Manual
FROM	TO					
Odd-Even Restriction		Yes	No	No	No	No
Midnight	6:00 a.m.	Not Prohibited	Not Prohibited	Not Prohibited	Not Prohibited	Not Prohibited
6:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	Prohibited	Prohibited	Not encouraged	Not encouraged	Not encouraged
11:00 a.m.	7:00 p.m.	Not encouraged	Not encouraged	Not encouraged	Not encouraged	Not encouraged
7:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	Prohibited	Prohibited	Not encouraged	Not encouraged	Not encouraged
10:00 p.m.	Midnight	Not Prohibited	Not Prohibited	Not Prohibited	Not Prohibited	Not Prohibited