

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By
City of Flushing

PWS ID#: MI10002340



Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of 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 and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Your source water comes from the lower Lake Huron watershed, which includes numerous short, seasonal streams that drain to Lake Huron.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is now available at Genesee County Drain Commission Water and Waste Services. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources. The susceptibility rating is on a six-tiered scale from very low to high, based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry, and contaminant sources.

The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE), in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Karegnondi Water Authority (KWA), and the Michigan Public Health Institute (MPHI), performed a source water assessment on the Lake Huron source water intake to determine its susceptibility to potential contamination. The Lake Huron source water intake is categorized as having a moderately low susceptibility to potential contaminant sources. The Lake Huron water treatment plant has historically provided satisfactory treatment of this source water to meet drinking water standards.

According to the SWAP, our water system had a susceptibility rating of low. If you would like to review the SWAP, please contact Genesee County Drain Commission during regular office hours at (810) 732-7870.

Monitoring and Reporting to 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. Aside from missing one sample, we met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2025. We will update this report annually and keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Copies are available at Flushing City Hall, 725 East Main Street.

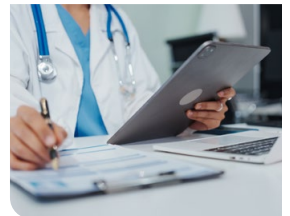
Water Treatment Process

The treatment process consists of a series of steps. First, raw water is drawn from our source and sent to an aeration tank, which allows for oxidation of high iron levels. The water then goes to a mixing tank where polyaluminum chloride and soda ash are added. The addition of these substances causes small particles to adhere to one another (called floc), making them heavy enough to settle into a basin from which sediment is removed. Chlorine is then added for disinfection. At this point, the water is filtered through layers of fine coal and silicate sand. As smaller suspended particles are removed, turbidity disappears and clear water emerges.

Chlorine is added again as a precaution against any bacteria that may still be present. (We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromising taste.) Finally, soda ash (used to adjust the final pH and alkalinity), fluoride (used to prevent tooth decay), and a corrosion inhibitor (used to protect distribution system pipes) are added before the water is pumped to sanitized underground reservoirs and water towers and your home or business.

Important Health Information

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 or epa.gov/safewater.



QUESTIONS? For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Jeffrey Clark, Director of Public Works, at (810) 659-5665, City of Flushing, 725 East Main Street, DPW@FlushingCity.com, or FlushingCity.com.

Why We Test So Often

Drinking water is one of the most closely monitored resources in the United States. Water systems regularly test for bacteria, disinfectants, metals, organic chemicals, radioactive substances, and many other contaminants. Some tests are performed daily, while others are conducted weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually, depending on regulatory requirements and system size. Microbiological testing for bacteria, such as coliforms, ensures that disinfection is working properly. Turbidity monitoring confirms effective filtration. Chemical testing verifies that treatment processes remain optimized. All certified laboratories must meet strict quality assurance requirements to ensure accurate results. When results approach regulatory limits, corrective actions are taken immediately.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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 Flushing 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's 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 it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling 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, or 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 five 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 it tested, contact Jeffrey Clark at (810) 659-5665 for available resources. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Our water supply has one lead service line and 0 unknown material out of 3,310 service lines. If you would like to know more about our service line inventory, please contact Jeffrey Clark at (810) 659-5665, DPW@FlushingCity.com, or FlushingCity.com.

Substances That Could Be in Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may 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 occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. City council meets the second Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at City Hall, 725 East Main Street.



Test Results

The table below 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 recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2019	15	0	2.0	1.0–2.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	10	0	ND	ND–0.54	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2024	2	2	0.012	0.012–0.014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	4	4	0.42	0.1–0.85	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2019	5	0	1.1	0.50–1.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
E. coli (positive samples)	2025	TT ¹	0	ND	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	0.52	0.18–0.87	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5s] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	11.5	4–19	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	10	10	ND	ND–0.5	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	2025	TT	NA	ND	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2025	TT ²	NA	<2	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	32.75	16.9–48.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity ³ (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	0.09	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2025	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	1.3	0.1	ND-0.01	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2025	12	0	ND	NA	0/20	No	Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	7.5	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2025	7.4	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	26	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

- ¹ Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive. They are either *E. coli*-positive, or the system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample, or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.
- ² The total organic carbon removal ratio is calculated as the ratio of actual TOC removal to TOC removal requirements. The TOC was measured each month, and because the level was low, there is no TOC removal requirement.
- ³ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for City of Flushing

The City of Flushing is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. During the monitoring period of August 1 to 31, 2025, we did not complete monitoring for total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and five haloacetic acids (HAA5) and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. The violation does not pose a threat to the quality of the supply's water.

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 are doing to correct the situation.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how

CONTAMINANTS REQUIRED	SAMPLING FREQUENCY	NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN	DATE SAMPLE SHOULD HAVE BEEN COLLECTED	DATE SAMPLE WILL BE COLLECTED
TTHM¹ and HAA5²	1 Every Quarter	0	August 1 – 31, 2025	October 1 - 31, 2025

¹ TTHMs are tested by collecting one sample and testing that sample for all the TTHMs. TTHMs include bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chlorodibromomethane, and chloroform.

² HAA5s are tested by collecting one sample and testing that sample for all the HAA5s. HAA5s include monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid.

many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date follow-up samples will be collected.

What happened? What is being done?

We failed to collect a TTHM and HAA5 sample during the monitoring period of August 1 to 31, 2025. We will collect the follow-up sample between October 1 and 31, 2025. Our staff is making every effort to ensure this failure does not happen again. For more information, please contact Jeff Clark at (810) 659-5665.

Please share this information with 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.

More information about your drinking water is available from the U.S. EPA Office of Water at epa.gov/safewater/dwinfo.htm. This notice is being sent to you by the City of Flushing.

