City of Ann Arbor
2025 Water Quality Report

With summary of your water data from January 1 – December 31, 2025

In this report you will find a summary of the 2025 drinking water quality data demonstrating the high quality of the drinking water Ann Arbor delivers.

ANN ARBOR WATER

What's inside this report:

A letter from Water Treatment Plant Manager Molly Maciejewski

Ann Arbor Water is proud to share the 2025 Water Quality Report—your annual summary of the water that flows from our source to your tap. While federal and state regulations require us to publish this report, our commitment goes well beyond compliance. We believe an informed community is a resilient community.

In 2025 we focused on strengthening our water system. We updated plans related to emergency preparedness and response and routinely complete training exercises on these plans. Whether challenges are natural, technological, or human-induced, our team is ready to respond and continue delivering safe, reliable drinking water.

Resilience also means investing in the future. Last year we:

- Completed a $6 million, multi-year upgrade to critical components at our source water pumping station—$4.6 million of that project was supported by state grants and loans.
- Replaced 77 private water service lines previously connected via lead goosenecks, exceeding Michigan's annual replacement requirement.
- Continued proactive water main replacement and preventive maintenance.

- Advanced long-term planning efforts to guide strategic, sustainable improvements to our treatment and distribution infrastructure.

Innovation enhances our ability to adapt and respond to challenges. In 2025, our team researched softening technologies to modernize equipment dating back to the 1930s, evaluated treatment approaches for emerging contaminants, and improved data management systems to enhance operational reliability. Our work earned national recognition at the American Water Works Association's Water Quality Technology Conference, where we delivered five presentations in collaboration with research partners. We also highlighted our comprehensive source water protection plan at AWWA's statewide conference.

We continue to meet all state and federal drinking water standards—but our goal is continuous improvement. Through research, investment, and careful planning, we ensure that Ann Arbor's drinking water remains safe, dependable, and prepared for whatever the future brings.

This report details the extensive monitoring we conduct each year. In addition to testing for all regulated contaminants, we proactively monitor additional parameters to maintain the highest level of confidence in your water.

If you have questions, please contact us at 734.794.6426, email water@a2gov.org, or visit www.annarborwater.org. We also welcome visitors—659 people toured our water treatment plant in 2025. If you are interested in scheduling a tour, please complete the request form at a2gov.org/DrinkingWater.

Molly Maciejewski
Water Treatment Services Manager

Drinking water quality data

The tables below provide drinking water quality data for the City of Ann Arbor for the 2025 calendar year. The State of Michigan and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) require us to test our water regularly to ensure its safety. We met all monitoring and reporting requirements for 2025 and conducted additional monitoring to ensure we maintain better water quality than regulations require. Michigan permits less frequent monitoring for some contaminants when the concentrations are not expected to change year-to-year. Unless specified, the presented data is from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2025. Contaminants' presence does not always mean a health risk. Numerous undetected parameters are not included in the report.

Regulated Contaminants Detected – Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

Parameter	Highest Level Detected	Results Range	Highest Level Allowed (EPA LIMIT, MCL, TT, or MRDL)	Ideal Goal (EPA GOAL MCLG or MRDLG)	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Bromate (ppb)	4.0 [1]	ND - 8.6	10	0	No	Byproduct of ozone disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)[2]	2.5 [1]	0.9 - 3.4	MRDL: 4	MRDLG: 4	No	Disinfectant added at Water Plant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5, ppb)[2,3]	12 [3]	ND - 10.3	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	60.43% removed [4]	49.3 - 71.43% removed	TT: 25% minimum removal	N/A	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM, ppb)[2,3]	6 [3]	2.6 - 9.2	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

[1] Running Annual Average. [2] Measured in the Distribution System. [3] Highest Locational Running Annual Average. [4] Average percent removal.

Regulated Contaminants Detected - Radiochemical Contaminants

Parameter	Highest Level Detected	Results Range	Highest Level Allowed (EPA LIMIT MCL)	Ideal Goal (EPA GOAL MCLG)	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	3.75 ± 2.21 [1]	N/A	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 and 228 (pCi/L)	2.00 ± 0.85 [2]	N/A	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

[1] Gross Alpha analyzed in 2023. [2] Radium 226 and 228 in 2020.

Regulated Contaminants Detected - Inorganic Contaminants

Parameter	Highest Level Detected	Results Range	Highest Level Allowed (EPA LIMIT, MCL)	Ideal Goal (EPA GOAL, MCLG)	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	3.9	N/A	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	88	N/A	2000	2000	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge of metal refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	0.82	ND - 0.82	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	1.1	ND - 1.1	10	1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants Detected - Microbiological Contaminants

Parameter	Highest Level Detected	Results Range	Highest Level Allowed (EPA LIMIT, TT)	Ideal Goal (EPA GOAL, MCLG)	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)	0.2	100% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU [1]	TT: 1 NTU and 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform[2]	1 positive out of 119 tested in Sept. (0.8%)	0 - 0.8% positive	TT	N/A	No	Naturally present in the environment

[1] Lowest monthly percentage of samples. [2] Monthly percentage of positive samples.

Regulated Contaminants Detected - 2023 Lead and Copper Results from Customer Faucets

Parameter	Customer taps 90th percentile[1]	Customer taps Range	Action level [2]	Ideal goal (MCLG)	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppb)	100	ND - 200 (0 out of 61 sites above Action Level)	1300	1300	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2	ND - 22 (1 out of 61 sites above Action Level)	12	0	No	Lead service lines; corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures

[1] 90% of samples taken from customer taps were less than or equal to this level

[2] Lead and Copper are regulated by Action Levels. If 90th percentile at customer taps exceeds action level, water system must take additional action.

Special Monitoring

Parameter	Average Level Detected	Results Range	Typical Source of Contaminant
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	ND	ND	Groundwater contamination from manufacturing process and landfills
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ppb)[1]	3.1	2.4 - 4.4	Byproduct of disinfection
Perchlorate (ppb)	0.26	N/A	Nitrate fertilizer runoff; contamination from industrial manufacturing process
Sodium (ppm)	71	59 - 96	Erosion of natural deposits
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA), Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)[2]	ND	ND	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities; discharge from electroplating facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA, ppt)[3]	ND	ND – 3	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA, ppt)[3]	3	ND – 4	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS, ppt)[3]	ND	ND - 3	

[1] Measured in the Distribution System. Analyzed in 2024.

[2] PFAS samples analyzed for regulatory compliance by the EGLE approved method. See www.a2gov.org/PFAS for more data.

[3] Additional PFAS monitoring beyond EGLE's regulatory compliance samples, using methods that capture additional compounds.

Other Water Quality Parameters of Interest

Parameter	Average Level Detected	Results Range
Alkalinity, total (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	54	35 - 104
Aluminum (ppm)	ND [1]	N/A
Ammonia as N (ppm)	ND	ND - 0.14
Calcium (ppm)	31	22 - 50
Chloride (ppm)	127	99 - 170
Chromium (total, ppb)	ND	N/A
Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	636	522 - 808
Hardness (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	126	74 - 180
Hardness (gpg as $CaCO_3$)	7.4	4.3 - 10.5
Iron (ppm)	ND	N/A
Lead at Water Treatment Plant (ppb)	ND	N/A
Magnesium (ppm)	13	7 - 21
Manganese (ppm)	ND	ND - 0.12
Mercury (ppb)	ND	N/A
Non-Carbonate Hardness (ppm)	72	32 - 109
pH (S.U.)	9.3	8.8 - 9.5
Phosphorus (total, ppm)	0.29	0.19 - 1.43
Potassium (ppm)	3.3 [1]	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	51	36 - 65
Temperature (Degrees Celsius)	15.3	6.1 - 25.7
Total Solids (ppm)	351	276 - 406
Zinc (ppb)	ND	N/A
Nitrite in Distribution (ppm)	ND	ND - 0.44

[1] Analyzed in 2023

How to read the data tables - Abbreviation definitions

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

$CaCO_3$: Calcium carbonate.

GPG - Grains per Gallon: A unit of water hardness defined as 1 grain (64.8 milligrams) of calcium carbonate dissolved in one gallon of water.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to 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 the 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.

N/A - Not applicable: When listed under the range column, N/A indicates that only a single sample was analyzed for the year.

ND - Not detected: The analyte was not detectable at the testing limit.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units: A measure of cloudiness in the water.

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

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter.

S.U.: Standard Units for pH.

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

µmhos/cm - Microohms per centimeter: a measure of electrical conductivity.

Ways to stay informed about your drinking water

- Sign up for Ann Arbor Water notifications and newsletter at AnnArborWater.org.
- Request a Water Treatment Plant Tour at www.a2gov.org/DrinkingWater.
- Email water@a2gov.org or call 734.794.6426 with your water questions.

Share this report with all 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 post this notice in a public place or distribute copies by hand and mail. To receive a printed copy of this report, call 734.794.6320, email water@a2gov.org, or visit www.a2gov.org/DrinkingWater.

How do we keep your drinking water safe?

Ann Arbor is invested in providing multiple lines of defense against contamination. We maintain an active source water protection program for the Huron River and our wells. After the water arrives at the water treatment plant, to protect against microbial contamination we use ozone, ultraviolet light, and monochloramine. To remove inorganic contaminants, particles, and organic material we use a softening process. To remove more organic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, particles and microorganisms we use a filtration process with granular activated carbon. We also monitor water quality, before and after treatment, to ensure everything is working. These treatment steps prove to be reliable year after year because of the exceptional people who operate the equipment, design the treatment processes, and maintain the distribution system 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Where does the water come from before treatment?

Typical sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells (for both tap and bottled water). Ann Arbor's source water comes from both surface sources (Huron River) and groundwater 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 or substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which 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 these contaminants in water 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 at 800.426.4791.

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.

To request a copy of our Source Water Assessment, call us at 734.794.6320. Ann Arbor also has an active Source Water Protection Plan that includes both surface water intake protection and wellhead protection.

Protecting Ann Arbor's drinking water source through the Bluebelt Program

Since 2003, the City of Ann Arbor's Greenbelt Program—also called the Open Space and Parkland Preservation (OSPP) Program—has protected farmland, natural areas, outdoor recreation spaces, and source water lands around the city.

In 2019, during the Greenbelt's strategic planning process, residents said loud and clear that protecting drinking water source should be a top priority. In response, the Greenbelt created a new focus area called the **Bluebelt**. The Bluebelt is dedicated specifically to protecting the quality of Ann Arbor's drinking water.

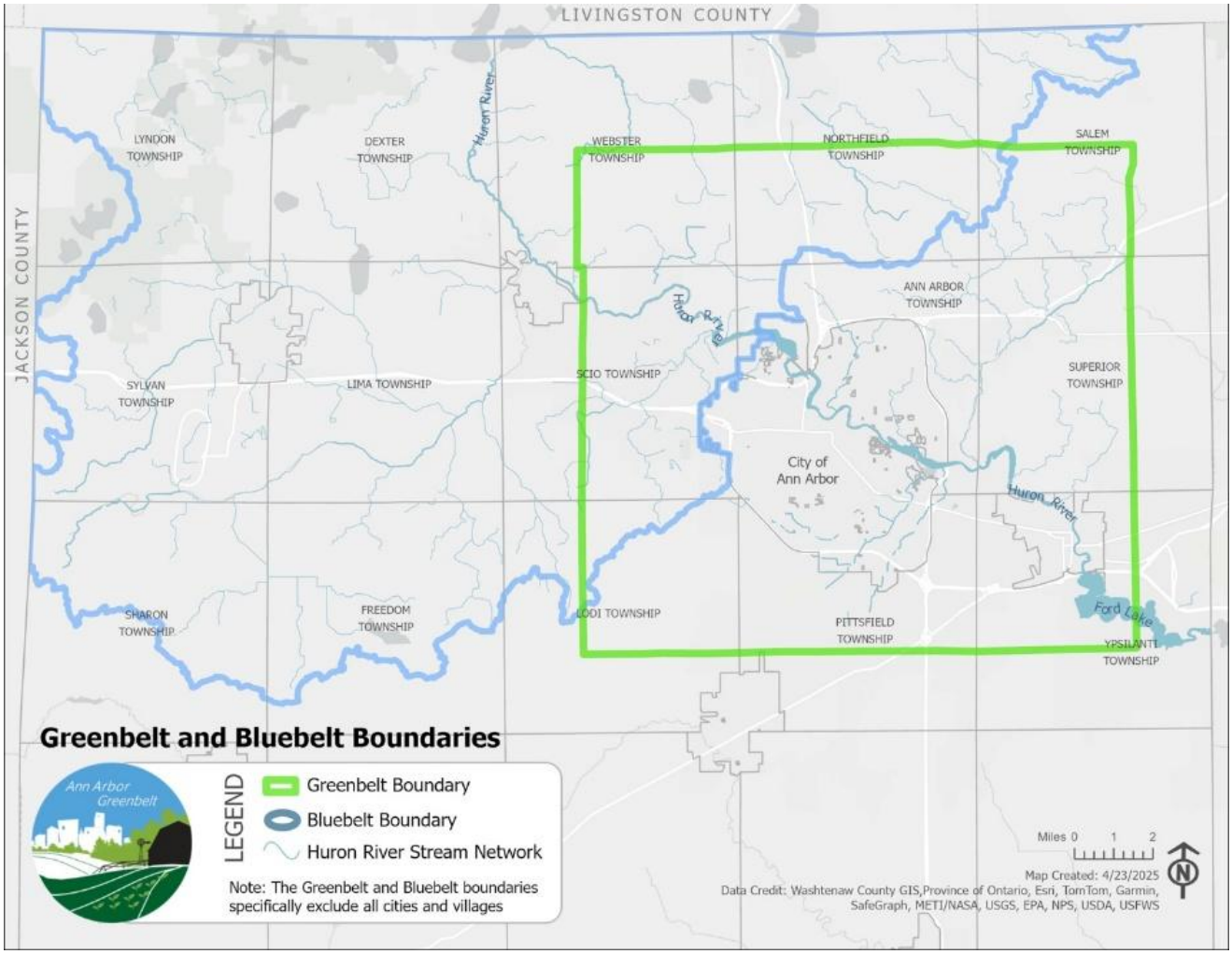
The Bluebelt permanently protects land in the Huron River watershed, upstream from where the City draws its drinking water, limited to Washtenaw County. While the program does not require a new tax, with funds coming from the existing Greenbelt millage, the Bluebelt has been recognized as Michigan's first "water fund." This means it invests in protecting land upstream to benefit the people downstream who rely on that water.

The Bluebelt focuses on preserving farmland and natural areas near rivers, streams, and areas where water soaks into the ground. Protecting this land helps reduce polluted runoff, allows rainwater to filter naturally into the soil, and can reduce flooding. Land is protected either through conservation

easements (which keep land in private ownership but limit development) or by becoming a nature preserve.

To develop the Bluebelt program, City staff worked closely with other land preservation agencies, the Huron River Watershed Council, and Ann Arbor Water. Together, they used their knowledge of the local water system to identify the best ways to protect drinking water. Supporting the Bluebelt is also part of Ann Arbor Water's Surface Water Intake Protection Plan.

Like the Greenbelt, the Bluebelt recognizes that our ecology and well-being extend beyond political boundaries. To learn more about the Greenbelt and Bluebelt, visit a2gov.org/greenbelt.



The Bluebelt includes land in the Huron River watershed upstream of Ann Arbor's water plant.

Decorating the distribution system

Have you ever wondered where the designs that appear on Ann Arbor utility access covers came from and how they were chosen? In 2018, The Ann Arbor Art Center put on an event to solicit and select artwork, which included asking the community to vote on their favorites.

The top three to emerge, from left to right, are:

- *Horizon*, by Laurie Borggreve of Edina, MN
- *Kayak*, by Taylor Mentzer of Ann Arbor
- *Tower and Tree*, by Shaun Whitehouse of Ann Arbor

All three designs are out there today, installed as part of various projects.

Lead service line inventory and replacement

The City of Ann Arbor continues to meet all state and federal drinking water standards. As required by Michigan's Lead and Copper Rule, we are identifying the material of every water service line in the system. **We need your help to complete the remaining inspections.**

A service line is the pipe that connects your home or business to the water main in the street. Current Status (as of December 31, 2025)

- 0 lead service lines
- 0 service lines of unknown material
- 25,633 total service lines in the system
- 96% of service lines verified
- 911 service lines still need inspection
- 551 service lines replaced through the city program

Why does service line material matter?

Some older galvanized service lines were once connected to the system using a short piece of lead pipe, sometimes called a "lead gooseneck." If these lines are disturbed during construction or plumbing work, they can release lead into drinking water.

Even if your service line is copper or plastic, lead can still be present in older household plumbing materials. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

How can you check your service line status?
Look up your address using the city's online service line inventory map at www.a2gov.org/lcr. If your line has not been inspected:

- Email leadandcopper@a2gov.org
- Call 734.794.6350 ext. 43324
- Or submit clear photos of your service line where it enters your home and connects to the water meter (include threads or solder at the connection point).

What happens next if your service line is eligible for replacement?
If your service line qualifies for replacement under state rules, the City will contact you by mail. If you do not receive a letter, your service line has never been connected to lead piping and is not eligible for replacement. Replacements are coordinated with water main and road projects to reduce disruptions.

Why should I care about lead?
The City of Ann Arbor has no known homes with lead service lines, but some of our customers do have lead components to their internal plumbing. Homes with copper plumbing installed before 1988 are most likely to have lead solder. Faucets, fittings, or valves sold before 2014 may have a higher lead content than newer plumbing materials. The City of Ann Arbor offers one free lead and copper test per household that you can sign up for by visiting www.a2gov.org/LCR.

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 Ann Arbor 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 City of Ann Arbor for available resources (call 734.794.6320, email water@a2gov.org, or visit www.a2gov.org/DrinkingWater). 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 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.

Free Lead Testing
The city offers one free lead test per household. To request a test kit visit www.a2gov.org/leadsample or call 734.994.2840.

Additional information about reducing lead exposure is available at www.michigan.gov/MILeadSafe.

Water Meter Replacement Program

The city has replaced more than 97% of water meters. Fewer than 465 remain. These meters are reaching the end of their useful life and must be replaced before they fail. Water meter upgrades support the service line inventory and ensure accurate billing. If you receive a letter to schedule a meter replacement, please respond promptly. Failure to schedule may result in a $50 monthly surcharge as authorized by City Code.

To schedule your water meter replacement:

- Call 734.794.6320
- Email customerservice@a2gov.org
- Visit www.a2gov.org/meterupgrade

Cross Connection Control Program

The city routinely inspects properties to prevent cross connections that could contaminate drinking water.

What Is a Cross Connection?
A cross connection is any connection between drinking water and a non-drinking water source such as:

- Irrigation systems
- Swimming pools
- Fire sprinkler systems

What Is Backflow?
Backflow is the reverse flow of water into the drinking water system. It can happen due to pressure changes in plumbing systems. Backflow prevention devices are required to protect drinking water. For more information, the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy maintains a cross connection control website.

What are property owner responsibilities for backflow prevention?
Property owners must:

- Install approved backflow prevention devices when required
- Have devices tested by a licensed plumber
- Maintain proper certification

Inspection frequency depends on the potential hazard level at the property. If you receive a certification notice, please respond as soon as possible. Submit certification and inspection reports at www.a2gov.org/services/backflow-device-report or by email to backflow@a2gov.org. City's backflow inspection line: 734.794.6339

Examples of typical backflow prevention devices found in residential and commercial applications.

Contaminants of local interest

1,4-Dioxane

For the latest information, including the recent Superfund designation, please visit and sign up for updates on our dedicated 1,4-Dioxane website (www.a2gov.org/14dioxane).

Gelman Sciences (now Pall Corp., a division of Danaher Corp.) polluted groundwater in Washtenaw County, including parts of the city as well as Ann Arbor and Scio Townships, when it improperly disposed of industrial solvents containing 1,4-dioxane between 1966 and 1986. That pollution has since spread through the surrounding groundwater.

The City of Ann Arbor has been monitoring its water sources and the plume for more than 30 years to ensure the long-term safety of the city's drinking water. Analytical results for the city's source and drinking water can be found at www.a2gov.org/DrinkingWater.

While cleanup of the Gelman site has been managed by the Michigan Department of the Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) since the discovery of the contamination in 1985, local officials and stakeholders have advocated that the Gelman site be considered for listing on the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) to bring more resources to bear on site monitoring and remediation. In March of 2026, the Gelman site was added to the Superfund National Priorities List by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This designation directs additional federal resources and oversight toward addressing the long-standing 1,4-dioxane contamination. Further studies will ensue to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and to help identify potential treatment options. In the meantime, Gelman continues to operate their treatment system and monitor their network of over 250 groundwater wells with oversight from EGLE.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of chemicals that have been classified by the EPA as an emerging contaminant. PFAS have been around since the 1950s, but we didn't know much about their effects until the early 2000s, when scientists began releasing data on PFAS health impacts and their persistence in the environment. For decades, they have been used in many industrial applications and consumer products such as carpeting, waterproof clothing, upholstery, food paper wrappings, fire-fighting foams, and metal plating. They are still widely used today. PFAS have been found at low levels both in the environment and in blood samples of the general U.S. population. PFAS are persistent, which means they do not break down in the environment. They also bioaccumulate, meaning the amount builds up over time in the blood and organs.

Ann Arbor's GAC filters are used for PFAS removal.

Currently, granular activated carbon (GAC) filtration is the best available technology for removing PFAS in drinking water. Use of GAC filtration has allowed the city to produce water with PFAS concentrations significantly below all Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) adopted by the State of Michigan in 2020. On April 10, 2024, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized drinking water regulations for PFAS. We continue to meet all established PFAS regulations in our finished drinking water. The city continues to monitor both regulated PFAS compounds and unregulated PFAS compounds in source water and drinking water and remains committed to providing safe drinking water that is better quality than regulatory guidelines require. Samples collected by the city are analyzed by an

independent lab each month and we post all data for source water and drinking water PFAS monitoring on our website. We also continue to lobby at the state and federal level to hold polluters accountable and stop PFAS at its source. Measures like these better protect our source and help to keep our water affordable. Additional information and PFAS results can be found online at www.a2gov.org/PFAS.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. To address the occurrence of Cryptosporidium in the Huron River, the city added ultraviolet light (UV) disinfection to the water treatment process. UV disinfection is the best available technology to inactivate Cryptosporidium.

Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water, but not in the finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the detected organisms in our source water are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. Immunocompromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing severe illness. Immunocompromised people are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may spread through other means than drinking water.

Ann Arbor's UV disinfection system for Cryptosporidium removal.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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.

24/7, Drop by Drop: The People Powering Ann Arbor's Water

Behind every drop of water that comes from your tap, shower, sink or hose is a member of Ann Arbor's Water Treatment Plant family.

Working largely behind the scenes, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, these dedicated professionals help ensure that everyone in Ann Arbor has safe, reliable and great-tasting drinking water.

That largely unseen work also takes place in the city's environmental laboratory. Every day of the year—weekends and holidays included—lab technicians collect samples from both the drinking water treatment plant and the water resources recovery facility, conduct analyses, and report the results that help operators keep the system running safely. The team also supports water quality monitoring of our source waters with the Huron River Watershed Council. Its highly technical work is carried out by trained scientists, but their mission is simple: make sure the data behind our water is accurate and trustworthy.

The city's drinking water treatment plant has been recognized many times for high quality and taste of the water, as well as for innovations that help meet both current and future challenges.

The team offer tours of the facility so that people can meet the staff and learn how drinking water is made. By visiting, staff can show how what we do isn't magic, but hard work, science and a great deal of care. We hope you can join us to see the process firsthand and say hello. Visit www.a2gov.org/DrinkingWater for more info.

Stormwater smart kid activity sheet

Ann Arbor gets its drinking water from the Huron River. Help protect the river by being Stormwater Smart! Complete the activities below to learn how storm drains help keep our water clean.

Activity 1: Draw and color your favorite way to enjoy the Huron River (kayaking, fishing, walking, or watching wildlife). Then color your picture! **Stormwater Smart Tip:** Only rain should go down the storm drain. Trash and pollution can hurt the Huron River.

Activity 2: Word search! Find the following hidden words.

RIVER

WATER

STORM

DRAIN

CLEAN

FLOW

CITY

SMART

PROTECT

RAIN

R	I	V	E	R	S	T	O	R	M
D	R	A	I	N	S	M	A	R	T
W	A	T	E	R	P	R	O	T	E
C	T	H	U	R	O	N	R	I	V
E	R	F	L	O	W	R	A	I	N
C	I	T	Y	C	L	E	A	N	W
A	T	E	R	D	R	A	I	N	S
S	M	A	R	T	W	A	T	E	R
R	A	I	N	R	I	V	E	R	C
P	R	O	T	E	C	T	W	A	T