ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025

CITY OF NOVI
cityofnovi.org

Presented By
City of Novi
PWS ID#: 4870

Our Commitment

Drinking water quality is important to our community and the region. The City of Novi 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 Novi 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 City of Novi 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.

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.

Public Meetings

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The Novi City Council occasionally takes action regarding the city's water distribution system. City council meetings are held twice a month on Monday at 7:00 p.m. in the council chambers, located in the Novi Civic Center, 45175 West Ten Mile Road. Contact the City Clerk's Office at (248) 347-0456 or visit the city's website at cityofnovi.org for specific council meeting dates and agendas.

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. 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 upon request. This report will not be sent to you.

Where Does My Water Come From?

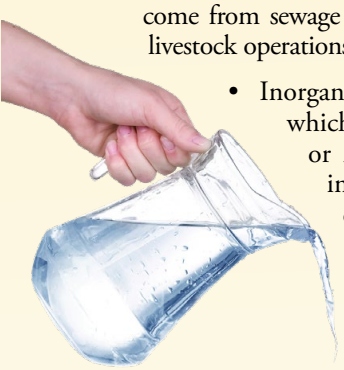
A majority of Novi's source water comes from the lower Lake Huron watershed. The watershed includes numerous short seasonal streams that drain to Lake Huron. A smaller portion of Novi's source water comes from the Detroit River, situated within the Lake St. Clair, Clinton River, Detroit River, Rouge River, and Ecorse River watersheds in the U.S. and parts of the Thames River, Little River, Turkey Creek, and Sydenham watersheds in Canada.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Scott Roselle, Water and Sewer Manager, at (248) 735-5661. More information on the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) rule, established by the 1998 Amendment to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, can be found at water.epa.gov/drink/info/ccr/regulations.cfm.

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; and
- 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 (FDA) 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 contacting the U.S. EPA by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

Source Water Assessment

The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department, and the Michigan Public Health Institute, performed a source water assessment in 2004 to determine the susceptibility of potential contamination. The susceptibility rating is a seven-tiered scale ranging from very low to very high based primarily on geological sensitivity, water chemistry, and contaminant sources. 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.

The Michigan DEQ, in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department, 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 report described GLWA's Detroit River intakes as highly susceptible to potential contamination. GLWA's Springwells water treatment plant, which 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 the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit discharge program and has an emergency response management plan. In 2021 the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) approved the GLWA's 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 a 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 more information about the source water assessment report, please contact GLWA at (313) 926-8127.

About Our System

The City of Novi purchased more than 1.9 million gallons of treated water from GLWA in 2025 and currently has approximately 15,400 customer accounts on the Novi water distribution system. GLWA draws source water from Lake Huron and the Detroit River. There are two intakes in the Detroit River, one near Belle Isle and one to the south near Lake Erie. A third intake is located at the south end of Lake Huron. Intake water is conveyed to five large water treatment plants for physical and chemical treatment. The city receives most of its water from GLWA's Lake Huron Water Treatment Plant, located in St. Clair County near Port Huron. A smaller portion of water is provided to the city from the Springwells Water Treatment Plant in Dearborn, which draws water from the Belle Isle intake.

All GLWA treatment facilities operate year-round, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. GLWA uses chlorine to disinfect source water and adds fluoride to improve customers' dental health. Novi and GLWA are committed to safeguarding our water supply and delivering the highest-quality drinking water to protect public health. Please be assured that if water quality is compromised, we will notify our customers immediately.

Test Results

The information contained on the following pages is based on tests conducted by GLWA and the City of Novi on treated water supplied by the Lake Huron and Springwells water treatment plants. GLWA conducts many tests throughout the year; only tests that detect the presence of a contaminant are shown. The table lists all the drinking water contaminants 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 from 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.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. Twenty-nine per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium were tested, and all results were below the MCL. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or visit epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Lake Huron		Springwells			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	1.02	0.92–1.07	0.88	0.78–0.95	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	0.58	NA	0.48	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	14.1	8.4–18	17.0	11–28	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.33	NA	0.31	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2025	4	NA	NA	NA	2	ND–2	No	Industrial manufacturing sites; Firefighting foams (AFFF) used at airports/military bases and waste management facilities like landfills
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	21.5	11–30	44.3	30–59	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[1] (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	0.14	NA	0.21	NA	No	Soil runoff

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

				Lake Huron			Springwells				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	1.3	ND	ND–0.1	0/30	ND	ND–0.1	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2025	12	0	ND	ND–1	0/30	ND	ND–1	0/30	No	Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

		Lake Huron		Springwells		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Sodium (ppm)	02/11/2025	4.8	NA	5.4	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

[1] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of disinfectants.

GLWA Notification

GLWA is required to notify water users of any unresolved significant deficiencies identified by EGLE, Drinking Water and Environment Health Division. The following table shows the status of significant deficiencies in the GLWA water system identified by EGLE:

DATE IDENTIFIED BY EGLE	DESCRIPTION	COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT	DEADLINE STATUS
05-25-2022	Inoperable rapid mixing equipment at the Springwells 1930s water plant	12-31-2023	Completed in December 2023.
05-25-2022	Inoperable flocculation equipment at the 1958 Springwells water plant	11-11-2027	Phase I construction was completed in December 2024. Phase II scheduled to begin in fall 2025.

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 Novi 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 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 the Department of Public Works at (248) 735-5661 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.

Safe drinking water is a shared responsibility. The water that GLWA delivers to our community does not contain lead. Lead can leach into drinking water through home plumbing fixtures and, in some cases, customer service lines. Corrosion control reduces the risk of lead and copper from leaching into your water. Orthophosphates are added during the treatment process as a corrosion control method to create a protective coating in service pipes throughout the system, including in your home or business.

The City of Novi performs required lead and copper sampling and testing in our community. Water consumers also have a responsibility to maintain the plumbing in their homes and businesses and can take steps to limit their exposure to lead.

Our water supply has no lead service lines and no service lines of unknown material out of a total of 15,076 service lines. If you would like to know more about the Complete Distribution System Material Inventory (CDSMI) recently completed, please contact the Department of Public Works at (248) 735-5661.

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.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar 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 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.

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).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

RAA (Running Annual Average): A compliance metric calculated by averaging the sample results from the current quarter plus the three previous quarters.

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