Lyon Township Water Department
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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



2025 Water Quality

Keeping Water Customers Informed



2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR LYON TOWNSHIP

Water Supply Serial Number: 003968

This report covers the drinking water quality for Lyon Township 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from 5 groundwater wells, each over 195 feet deep. 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 sensitive”.

There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply. We are making efforts to protect our sources by maintaining a Wellhead Protection Program for our well fields. Information regarding the program can be found at www.lyontwp.org/wellhead

Lyon Township’s Wellhead Protection Program is designed to protect public water supply wells. The goals are to prevent contaminants from entering the wells, avoid the need to clean up contaminated ground water, and to ensure the community has a long-term source of clean water. It is everyone’s responsibility to protect our water system. You can help protect the Lyon Twp community resources by proper recycling or disposal of household chemicals. To volunteer for the Township Wellhead Protection Committee or for more information, contact the water department.

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with clean, quality water this year. To maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for your understanding.

At the Lyon Township Water Department, we work around the clock to provide top quality water for every tap. We ask all our customers to help us protect our water sources. Our water is the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children’s future.

If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: Melanie Schlacht, Lyon Township, DPW Coordinator, 58000 Grand River Ave, New Hudson, MI 48165, (248) 437-2240, dpw@lyontwp.org.

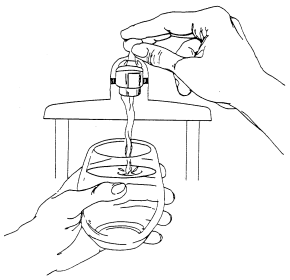
Contaminants and their presence in water: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **U.S. 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 people such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those 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. U.S. EPA/Center for Disease Control 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 naturally occur 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. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.

Lyon Township Water:

The Lyon Township Water Department strives to protect our water source to ensure the continuous delivery of a safe water supply to our customers. The idea is to address the water system in a three-way plan; make the water safe, reliable, and secure.

The health and safety of water is crucial. The township performs bacterial analysis a minimum of 10 samples per month. The department samples at 5 different locations within the water distribution system. A bacteria test is performed at the township lab and results are forwarded to the State of Michigan each month. Along with the township testing, the State of Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) requires yearly testing on such things as arsenic, lead, copper, radiological elements, and organics. These samples are taken and forwarded to the state lab and are then analyzed and reported yearly in this consumer confidence report. The department's goal is not only to meet state requirements, but to also deliver the highest quality of water.

Reliability is a measure of consistency and quality of the water system. The Lyon Township water department works very hard at maintaining and upgrading the current pumping facilities. Along with yearly maintenance schedules on our current wells, we continually maintain and upgrade our iron removal system and filtration process. At any given time, the system has holding capacity of more than a million gallons so safe water can be distributed to the homeowners and businesses of our community. We are committed to daily reliability of the water system.

Security concerns have become an everyday occurrence since September 11. Water departments across the country now concern themselves not only with safe water and reliability, but also with guarding the security of pumping and storage facilities. Lyon Township is leading the way in these areas. Not only have security measures been put into place, but also public programs such as the Wellhead Protection Program are ongoing with input from both the private and public sectors.

Our Wellhead Protection Program is designed to protect the public water supply. The goal is to prevent contaminants from entering wells from local homeowners and businesses and to avoid the need for costly cleanup of contaminated groundwater. The result is to ensure the community has a long-term source of clean water.

The quality of a community water system is based upon confidence earned within the community. The water department works daily to earn the confidence and respect of its users.

Water Quality Data

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 allows us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. All 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
- ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter
- ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms 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.

Please share this information with all the 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.

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 online at www.lyontwp.org/ccr, at Lyon Township Hall 58000 Grand River Ave, New Hudson, MI 48165 or an additional copy can be mailed upon request.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The Lyon Township Board of Trustees meet the first Monday of the month (exceptions are holidays or elections) at 58000 Grand River Ave, New Hudson, MI 48165 beginning at 6:00 pm. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Melanie Schlacht, Lyon Township, DPW Coordinator, (248) 437-2240 or dpw@lyontwp.org. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at http://www.epa.gov/safewater.

1Monitoring Data for Regulated Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	3.333	ND – 5	2025		Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.2	0.2 – 0.2	2023		Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND	ND	2025		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.4	0.4 – 0.4	2023		Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium[1] (ppm)	N/A	N/A	18	17 – 19	2023		Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	22.333	6 – 42	2025		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	13	12 – 14	2025		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine[2] (ppm)	4	4	0.637	0.059 – 1.07	2025		Water additive used to control microbes
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	0.266	0.266 – 0.266	2024		Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.2215	0.12 – 0.323	2025		Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	ND	ND	2025		Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform	TT	N/A	ND	ND	2025		Naturally present in the environment
E. coli in the distribution system (positive samples)	See E. coli note[3]	0	ND	N/A	2025		Human and animal fecal waste

[1] Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.

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

[3] *E. coli* MCL violation occurs if: (1) routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive, or (2) the supply fails to take all required repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample, or (3) the supply fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)							
Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (ppt)	370	N/A	ND	ND	2025		Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	420	N/A	ND	ND	2025		Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	51	N/A	ND	ND	2025		Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	400,000	N/A	ND	ND	2025		Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	6	N/A	ND	ND	2025		Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	16	N/A	ND	ND	2025		Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	8	N/A	ND	ND	2025		Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels (AL)	Action Level	MCLG	Your Water[4]	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	12	0	2	0 – 5	2025	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	0 – 0.8	2025	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

[4] Ninety (90) percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

Additional Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps the U.S. EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether regulation of those contaminants is needed.

Unregulated Contaminant Name	Average Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Comments
Calcium (ppm)	66.636	17 – 100	2025	
Chloride (ppm)	46.97	41 – 54	2025	Naturally occurring due to geological processes
Hardness (gpg)	18.434	15.774 – 23.643	2025	
Iron (ppm)	0.089	0.02 – 0.33	2025	Taken from field test kit after treatment
Sulfate (ppm)	49.788	17 – 79	2025	

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. Lyon Township 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 Melanie Schlacht, Lyon Township, DPW Coordinator, (248) 437-2240 or dpw@lyontwp.org 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.*

Our water supply has 6 lead service lines and 37 service lines of unknown material out of a total of 5,640 service lines. If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: Melanie Schlacht, Lyon Township, DPW Coordinator, (248) 437-2240 or dpw@lyontwp.org

Monitoring and Reporting to the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Lyon Township

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During January 1, 2025, to September 30, 2025, we did not complete the required monitoring or testing for inorganic chemicals, specifically nitrate, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

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 did to correct the situation.

The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for this

contaminant, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date we will follow-up samples.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	Date additional samples will be taken
Nitrate	2 samples per year	1	01/01/2025 to 9/30/2025	01/01/2026 to 9/30/2026

What happened? What is being done? We failed to collect the nitrate compliance sample from our required monitoring location during the January 1, 2025 to September 30, 2025 monitoring period. We did not meet the compliance monitoring and reporting standards outlined in the Safe Drinking Water Act for Lyon Township. We are making every effort to ensure this does not happen again.

For more information, please contact Anthony Dowson at (248) 889-1922.

Please share this information with all the 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.

This notice is being sent to you by Lyon Township

Reporting Requirement Not Met for Lyon Township

We are required to report our monitoring results to EGLE for lead and copper testing at several sources throughout our distribution, including both commercial properties and residential homes. Results of this monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During January 1, 2025, to June 30, 2025, we completed the required monitoring or testing for lead and copper.

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 did to correct the situation.

What happened? What is being done? We failed to attach a sample notice sent to the residents with the results of the lead and copper testing with our report to EGLE by October 1, 2025. We did not meet compliance with the reporting standards outlined in the Safe Drinking Water Act for Lyon Township. We are making every effort to ensure this does not happen again.

For more information, please contact Melanie Schlacht, 248-437-2240.

Please share this information with all the 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.

Reporting Requirements Not Met for Lyon Township

We are required to deliver notification to customers with lead service lines, galvanized service lines previously connected to lead, or service lines of unknown lead status, and certify to the State that these notifications were sent.
Our system delivered the notifications, however, they did not contain all the required information. Although the failure to comply with the reporting requirement does not create a risk to public health, we are required to inform you of this

violation and provide additional information including what we did to correct the situation.

It is important for consumers to know if the water they are receiving has been delivered through a lead, galvanized previously connected to lead, or lead status unknown service line so they can make decisions on whether and what actions to take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.

What is being done?

To ensure residents with lead service lines, or galvanized service lines previously connected to lead, receive the correct information, we are now using EGLE's template for resident notifications.

For more information, please contact Melanie Schlacht, DPW Coordinator at (248) 437-2240 or dpw@lyontwp.org.
For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA's websites at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water and *http://www.epa.gov/lead*. Additional resources can also be found https://www.michigan.gov/mileadsafe/get-ahead-of-lead.

Please share this information with all the 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.