2025 Water Quality Report for City of Three Rivers

Water Supply Serial Number: [06610]

This report covers the drinking water quality for the City of Three Rivers 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 four groundwater wells, each over 78 to 129 feet. 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 high on all our wells.

There are no significant sources of contamination included in our water supply. We are making efforts to protect our sources by participation in the wellhead protection program.

If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: Department of Public Services, 1015 S. Lincoln Ave., Three Rivers, MI. 49093 at Phone #269-273-1845

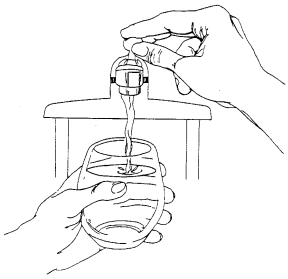
Contaminants and their presence in water: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential 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 persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people 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 be naturally-occurring 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

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 for 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.

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	8	0-8	2025	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.6	0-1.6	2025	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.34	0-0.34	2025	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium[1] (ppm)	N/A	N/A	43	8 to 43	2025	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	8.3	4.7-8.3	2025	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	1	ND-1	2025	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine[2] (ppm)	4	4	0.59	0.53-0.63	2025	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.47	0-0.47	2022	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform	TT	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	NO	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli in the distribution system (positive samples)	See E. coli note[3]	0	O	N/A	2025	NO	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicator – E. coli at the source (positive samples)	TT	N/A	0	N/A	2025	NO	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

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)	370	N/A	ND	ND	2025	NO	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	420	N/A	2	ND-2	2025	NO	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	51	N/A	ND	ND	2025	NO	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	400,000	N/A	ND	ND	2025	NO	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	6	N/A	ND	ND	2025	NO	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	16	N/A	ND	ND	2025	NO	Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	8	N/A	ND	ND	2025	NO	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments

Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels (AL)	Action Level	MCLG	Your Water[1]	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	12	0	6ppb	0-47	Jan-June 2025	3	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
			12ppb	0-34	July-Dec 2025	3	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3 ppm	0-0.41	Jan-June 2025	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
			0.4 ppm	0-0.96	July-Dec 2025	0	

[1] 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
PFBA (ng/L)	6	ND-6	2025	Results of monitoring are available upon request
PFPeA (ng/L)	2	ND-2	2025	Results of monitoring are available upon request
PFBS (ng/L)	2	ND-2	2025	Results of monitoring are available upon request

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. City of Three Rivers 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 Department of Public Services Ph#273-1845 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.*

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.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

While your drinking water meets the U.S. EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The U.S EPA standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

As of April 13, 2026 Our water supply has 1193 lead service lines and 39 service lines of unknown material out of a total of 2,702 service lines. If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: Department of Public Services at PH#269-273-1845

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. We received one violation for monitoring and reporting water quality parameters required for 2025, the public notice is attached to this report.

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 at City Hall, Three Rivers DPS, Three Rivers Library, City of Three Rivers Website at: http://www.threeriversmi.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-Water-Quality-Report.pdf.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. City commission meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays of each month. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Amy Roth Department of Public Service Director, or Chuck Fritts Water System Superintendent at 269-273-1845. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at http://www.epa.gov/safewater.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the City of Three Rivers

Our water system recently violated several drinking water requirements. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.
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. The samples we collected were not analyzed for all the required water quality parameters (WQPs[1]) and, therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. The table below lists the analytes we did receive results for, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date we will collect follow-up samples.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	Date samples were taken
WQP[1] Conductivity and alkalinity	1 sample/ every two weeks at TP008 & TP567	0	May 25, 2025 to June 7, 2025	June 12, 2025

[1] WQPs are a group of analytes that are indicators of corrosivity. They include pH, calcium, temperature, sulfate, chloride, alkalinity, conductivity, and orthophosphate.

What happened? What is being done?

The city of Three Rivers collected the required samples but the laboratory failed to analyze the samples for some of the parameters within the sampling period. Monitoring of WQPs is an essential part of corrosion control and is used to evaluate the potential aggressiveness of water on plumbing and fixtures. WQP sampling is required to safeguard public health. We will continue to work with the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy to meet requirements.

The city of Three Rivers returned to compliance on June 12, 2025 when WQP samples were collected. We are making every effort to ensure this does not happen again. If you have any questions, please contact us at the number listed below.

For more information, please contact: Joseph Bippus, Manager, City of Three Rivers,
333 West Michigan Avenue, Three Rivers, Michigan 49093-2124
Email: jbippus@threeriversmi.org Phone: (269) 273-1075

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 the City of Three Rivers, PWSID: MI0006610