



3350 Vincent Road  
North Street, Mi. 48049

## **Important Information Enclosed 2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**

### **THE TOWNSHIP OF CLYDE - CALENDAR YEAR 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

*Port Huron Water Treatment Plant · Port Huron, MI 48060 · 810.984.9780*

WSSN 5480

#### **“RIGHT TO KNOW” RULE PASSED**

In 1998, a new Federal rule was passed to ensure that consumers of community water supplies receive annual documentation of drinking water quality. The City of Port Huron provides your drinking water and is pleased to present you with this annual water quality report. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable drinking water supply. This report will illustrate that we are achieving this goal.

#### **DRINKING WATER QUALITY RESULTS**

The City of Port Huron routinely monitors your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table on the backside of this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2025, unless otherwise noted. **The test results show that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.**

## WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

Since 1873, the City of Port Huron's water has originated from the St. Clair River. This means that the water you drink comes from a surface water supply, not a well. Today, raw water is collected by two 36-inch-diameter intakes. After treatment the water is pumped into the distribution system which has nearly 170 miles of water main with approximately 1,400 fire hydrants. The City of Port Huron also provides water to the townships of Port Huron, Fort Gratiot, Kimball and Clyde, serving approximately 60,000 customers.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The state performed an assessment of our source water in 2004 to determine the susceptibility of the potential for contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a six-tiered scale from "very low" to "high" based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our source is "highly susceptible" given the land uses and potential contaminant sources within the source water area. A copy of the full report is available by calling the Port Huron Water Treatment Plant at 810-984-9780.

## HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

More information can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800.426.4791.

The sources of both tap and bottled drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can also pick up substances resulting from animal or 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 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 and residential uses.

**Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

**All of these contaminants were below the level of concern in Port Huron's water.**

To ensure that tap water is safe, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

### Information for Vulnerable Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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. Federal guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800.426.4791.

More information about contaminants  
And potential health effects  
Can be obtained by calling the  
Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's)  
Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791

## 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. The Township Of Clyde 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, you can have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the **Safe Drinking water Hotline** or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The Township of Clyde has a total of 798 metered service connections, with 0 or 0% to be of lead material. These numbers will be updated each year as we work through our Distribution Systems Materials Inventory.

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.

## DEFINITIONS

**Parts per million (ppm) and parts per billion (ppb)** - ppm = Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l). ppb = Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/l}$ ). One ppm can be equated to a single penny in \$10,000. One ppb is a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs provide a margin of safety.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**- The MCL is 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. MCLs are set at very stringent levels by the State and Federal government.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - Means 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)** - Means 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.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (ntu)** measures clarity.

**Turbidity** - The cloudy appearance of water caused by the presence of tiny particles. High levels of turbidity may interfere with proper water treatment and monitoring.

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

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**90<sup>th</sup> Percentile** - This is the value obtained after disregarding 10 percent of the samples taken that had the highest levels. For example, if 10 samples are taken, the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is determined by disregarding the highest result, which represents 10 percent of the samples.

**ND** - not detected **na** - not applicable/available.

## QUESTIONS, COMMENTS?

Staff at the Port Huron Water Plant, work around the clock to provide quality water. If you have any questions or comments, or would like to receive more specific information about the Port Huron Water Treatment Plant, please feel free to call 810.984.9780. Water Plant staff will be happy to help you.

Here are the contaminants that were detected in our water. ALL ARE BELOW ALLOWED LEVELS.

*Not listed are the hundreds of contaminants tested for, but not found in our water.*

## TEST RESULTS FOR 2025

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Dates	Violation Yes / No	Typical source of contamination
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### *Regulated Inorganic Parameters (monitored at the plant tap)*

Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.65	0.00 to 0.91	5-6-25	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.56	na	5-6-25	No	Decomposition of organic matter and surface water runoff
Sulfate (ppm)	250	250	20	na	5-6-25	No	Run off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride (ppm)	250	250	11.0	na	5-6-25	No	Erosion of Natural deposits

### *Regulated Parameter (monitored at the plant tap)*

Turbidity (ntu)	TT	na	0.05	0.02 to 0.05	Daily	No	Soil runoff, suspended matter in river water. Indicator of effective filtration system
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### *Regulated Organic Parameters (monitored at the plant tap)*

Total Organic Carbon	The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. The TOC was measured quarterly and because the level was low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.					No	Naturally Present in the Environment
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### *Regulated Inorganic Parameters (monitored in the distribution system)*

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Running Annual Average	Monthly Ratio Range	Sampling Frequency	Violation Yes / No	Typical source of contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	(MRDL) 4	(MRDLG) 4	.59	.23 to .93	Bi-Weekly	No	Water additive for disinfection

### *Regulated Organic Parameters (monitored in the distribution system)*

TTHM (ppb) Total Trihalomethanes	80	na	50	50	Yearly 7/2/2025	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) Haloacetic Acids	60	na	11	11	Yearly 7/8/2025	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination

**Lead and Copper Testing (monitored in the distribution system at individual taps)**

Contaminant Subject to A.L.	Action Level	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range	Sample Date(s)	# of Samples above AL	Typical source of contamination
Lead (ppb)	12	0ppb	0	06/01/25 through 09/30/25	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.0	0		0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**Special Monitoring and Unregulated Parameters (monitored at the plant tap)**

Unregulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Date(s)	Typical source of contamination
Sodium (ppm)	na	na	7.4	5-6-25	Erosion of natural deposits

**Special Monitoring and Unregulated Parameters (monitored in the distribution system)**

Unregulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Date(s)	Typical source of contamination
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	na	na	6.3	5-2-22	Disinfection By-products
Trichloroacetic acid (ppb)	na	na	7.1	8-4-22	Disinfection By-products

Included in the Special Monitoring and Unregulated Parameters table are the Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR5) testing results. This is not a full list of possible contaminants tested for as those not detected are not shown. If you would like a full list of results contact Jamie Cameron at 810-984-9781.

\*Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 - 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 of the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.