Albee Township
Village of Birch Run
Birch Run Township
Blumfield-Reese Water Authority
Bridgeport Charter Township
Buena Vista Charter Township
Carrollton Township
Frankenlust Township
City of Frankenmuth
Frankenmuth Township
James Township
Kochville Township
Saginaw Charter Township
City of Saginaw
Village of St. Charles
Spaulding Township
Swan Creek Township
Taymouth Township
Thomas Township
Tittabawassee Township
City of Zilwaukee

Drinking Water

Quality Report for the Saginaw Region

2023

www.saginaw-mi.com/ccr

Michiganders receive their drinking water from a variety of sources, including private wells on their property, wells that supply a whole community, rivers, and the Great Lakes. Have you ever wondered about the water that comes out of your tap? Those who get their water from the Saginaw Water Treatment Plant enjoy water from the Great Lakes. More specifically, from a pipeline that stretches almost two miles from the Lake Huron shoreline near Whitestone Point. High-quality raw water is collected and pumped through buried parallel pipelines—48-inch and 72-inch—to Saginaw and Midland for treatment. In return, these two plants provide nearly 250,000 water customers with fresh drinking water. To achieve this, a significant amount of work is required from many people, including operators, laboratory technicians, maintenance personnel, and administrators. These professionals provided the information included in this report to give you a better understanding of your water as it relates to your everyday life and long-term health.

El informe contiene informacion importate sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

LEAD LINE REPLACEMENT

The State of Michigan is taking a strong stand against lead in drinking water. In fact, the state's revised Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) is the strictest in the country until the federal rule changes later this year. Eventually, all lead service lines in the state will be replaced, but the exact date depends on the size of the community. One of the first hurdles to overcome is verifying materials used in older, under-documented service lines. If the service line is found to contain lead or galvanized materials, it must be replaced.

Communities with newer water distribution systems may have records to confirm that all service lines are free of lead and galvanized materials. Take a look at the Community-Specific Results table inside this report to see if your community has lead service lines or any with unknown materials. The State of Michigan has given each community a deadline to verify materials used in service lines, and this work is currently underway in the City of Saginaw and other communities.

When you look at the lead and copper test results on the Community-Specific Results table, it is important to note that these levels may not reflect conditions within your home or at any specific faucet. Lead and copper levels vary depending on the type of plumbing and fixtures inside your home as well as the type of materials used in service lines. Therefore, all customers are advised to perform the routine practices featured to the right. These simple steps can have a significant effect on reducing the potential for lead and copper in your water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, visit www.saginaw-mi.com/lead or contact your community (see back page).

WHAT YOU CAN DO

DAILY: Prior to drinking, it is recommended to flush water for 30 seconds to 5 minutes whenever it has sat in plumbing overnight, while you're away at work, or after returning from out of town.

MONTHLY: Run the cold water on all faucets at the same time for at least 5 minutes to fully flush your pipes. Rinse out any debris from your faucet aerators (screens) and replace if clogged.

ONGOING: Review the information about replacing pre-2014 plumbing fixtures and using / properly maintaining a filter certified for lead removal at: ***https://www.michigan.gov/mileadsafe/get-ahead-of-lead***

Lead and copper levels in drinking water vary for a number of reasons and may differ from tap to tap, even in the same neighborhood. By following the practices listed above in "What You Can Do," you can significantly reduce the potential for lead and copper in your water.

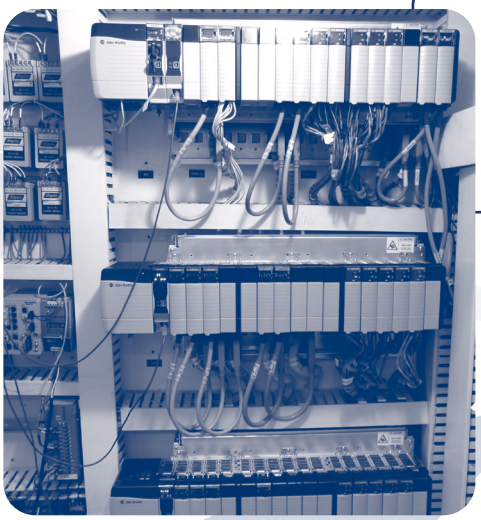
CONTINUOUSLY IMPROVING YOUR WATER SYSTEM

Ask your local water utility about additional projects completed in the regional distribution system in 2023

Water Treatment Plant Loading Dock
Rebuilt the loading dock to replace the original 1920s dock. Added an access hatch for future boiler replacement

Filter Building Masonry Repair
Loose stone and bricks were removed and reinstalled; re-pointed areas with new mortar

Maintenance and Service
Crew repaired a blow-out on a 36-inch transmission main



New Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs)
PLCs in the water plant were upgraded to meet current standards for computerized equipment control

Gratiot Pump Station
Crew replaced an inoperable valve to improve station function

Birch Run Booster Pump Station
New pump replaced an old, worn pump to improve efficiency

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 – in some cases radioactive materials – and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals 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 occur naturally 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, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide similar public health protection.

Some people may be more vulnerable to certain contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about their 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 available at ***https://www.epa.gov/sdwa*** or the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Contaminants tested for in 2023 with results BELOW THE LIMIT of detection

Antimony; Arsenic; Beryllium; Cadmium; Chromium; Iron; Lead; Mercury; Nickel; Nitrate; Nitrite; Selenium; Thallium; 2,4,5-T; 2,4,5-TP (silvex); 2,4-D; Acifluorfen; Bentazon; Dicamba; Dinoseb; Pentachlorophenol; Picloram; Total DCPA degradates, mono- and di-acid; Alachlor; Atrazine; Benzo(a)pyrene; Chlordane-Technical; di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate; di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate; Endrin; Heptachlor; Heptachlor epoxide; Hexachlorobenzene; Hexachlorocyclopentadiene; Lindane (gamma-BHC); Methoxychlor; PCB(aroclors); Simazine; Toxaphene; 1,1 Dichloroethane; 1,1 Dichloroethylene; 1,1 Dichloropropene; 1,1,1 Trichloroethane; 1,1,1,2 Tetrachloroethane; 1,1,2 Trichloroethane; 1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane; 1,2 Dichlorobenzene; 1,2 Dichloroethane; 1,2 Dichloropropane; 1,2,3 Trichlorobenzene; 1,2,3 Trichloropropane; 1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene; 1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene; 1,3 Dichlorobenzene; 1,3 Dichloropropane; 1,3,5 Trimethylbenzene; 1,4 Dichlorobenzene; 2,2 Dichloropropane; Benzene; Bromobenzene; Bromochloromethane; Bromoform; Bromomethane; Carbon tetrachloride; Chlorobenzene; Chloroethane; Chloromethane; cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene; cis-1,3 Dichloropropene; Dibromomethane; Dichlorodifluoromethane; Dichloromethane; Ethylbenzene; Fluorotrichloromethane; Hexachlorobutadiene; Isopropylbenzene; m&p-Xylene; Methyl ethyl ketone; Methyl isobutyl ketone; Methyl-tert-butyl ether; Naphthalene; n-Butylbenzene; n-Propylbenzene, o-Chlorotoluene; o-Xylene; p-Chlorotoluene; p-Isopropyltoluene; sec-Butylbenzene; Styrene; tert-Butylbenzene; Tetrachloroethylene; Tetrahydrofuran; Toluene; Total Xylenes; trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene: trans-1,3 Dichloropropene; Trichloroethylene; Vinyl Chloride; Bromoacetic acid; Chloroacetic acid; Dalapon; Bromoform; 3 Hydroxycarbofuran; Aldicarb; Aldicarb sulfone; Aldicarb sulfoxide; Carbaryl; Carbofuran; Methiocarb; Methomyl; Oxamyl; Propoxur; Lithium; 11Cl-PF3OUdS; 9Cl-PF3ONS; 4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA); Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA); N-Ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NEtFOSAA); N-Methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid (NMeFOSAA); Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS); Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA); Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA); Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA); Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA);); Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS); Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA); Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA); Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS); Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA); Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA); Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA); Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA); Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS); Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS); 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS); 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS); 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS); Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA); Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA); Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA); Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA); MC-HYTR; MC-LA; MC-LF; MC-LR; MC-LR Asp3; MC-LW; MC-LY; MC-RR; MC-WR; MC-YR; Nodularin

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

REGULATORY NEWS

Cybersecurity: The Saginaw Water Treatment Plant works diligently to evaluate and minimize the risk of cybersecurity issues. These efforts align with the EPA's focus on cybersecurity for drinking water operational technology. The EPA provides technical assistance and resources to support water system operators with help in implementing cybersecurity programs. More information on this important topic can be found here: ***www.epa.gov/waterriskassessment/epa-cybersecurity-water-sector#rule***

Cyanotoxins from Algal Blooms: For the last four years, the City of Saginaw participated in voluntary cyanotoxin monitoring of its tap water at the request of the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy (EGLE). Cyanotoxins were not detected.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia: Historical sampling of these two pathogens consistently revealed that neither was present in our treated drinking water. As a result, Saginaw is no longer required to test for these microbes.

Lead and Copper Rule: The City of Saginaw and its wholesale customers have worked tirelessly to meet the new requirements of Michigan's revised Lead and Copper Rule: ***www.michigan.gov/egle/about/organization/drinking-water-and-environmental-health/lead-and-copper-in-drinking-water***. This includes preparing for a more stringent Action Level for lead starting in 2025, when it will drop from 15 to 12 ppb.

Pharmaceuticals in Water: As the EPA continues to study the impact of pharmaceuticals in water supplies, please be sure to properly dispose of all medications. To find a collection center near you, call your local police department or the Drug Enforcement Agency (800.882.9539). You can also visit ***www.saginawpublichealth.org/programs-services/environmental-health/solid-and-hazardous-waste/*** for a list of pharmaceutical drop boxes.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): Michigan established regulatory levels for seven different PFAS in August 2020. See ***https://www.michigan.gov/pfasresponse*** to learn more. The EPA does not currently regulate PFAS but has begun monitoring 29 different PFAS as part of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). In addition, the EPA released updated health advisories for four PFAS in 2022. Visit ***https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos*** to learn more. Even prior to the State's regulations, Saginaw began testing for PFAS. Saginaw and several water suppliers also began UCMR sampling in 2023. Results have been non-detect or below the limit of detection, except for a sample in 2019 which was subjected to an alternate testing method intended for raw water applications and two of nineteen distribution samples collected in 2023 as part of the UCMR. The amount in the 2019 detection was 3 parts per trillion (0.003 ug/L) for PFOS + PFOA, below the current standards. The amount in the 2023 detections were 7.3 and 15 parts per trillion (0.0073 ug/L and 0.015 ug/L) for Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA), a contaminant without current standards. See a summary of results at: ***https://www.saginaw-mi.com/447/Water-Quality***.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Your drinking water comes from Lake Huron, one of the largest and highest-quality sources of fresh water in the world. The raw water intake is near Whitestone Point, a location selected in the 1940s after an engineering study showed that water at this location was typical of deep Lake Huron currents and relatively free from influences from Saginaw Bay and nearby on-shore sources of contamination. Raw water is purchased from the Saginaw-Midland Municipal Water Supply Corporation (jointly owned by the Cities of Saginaw and Midland) and travels 65 miles through reinforced concrete and ductile iron pipe to the Saginaw Water Treatment Plant for processing.

In June 2004, the State of Michigan completed its assessment of our Lake Huron raw water supply and issued a Source Water Assessment report. This assessment determined our raw water supply's susceptibility to contamination. The State used a seven-tiered susceptibility rating scale from "very low" to "very high" based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry, and contaminant sources.

The susceptibility of our raw water was rated "moderately low." Although the threat of contamination still exists, this rating is the best a surface water source can achieve. The forethought used in selecting the location of the intake helped our raw water supply achieve its "moderately low" susceptibility rating. If you would like to review a copy of the Source Water Assessment report or have questions about it, please contact the Saginaw Water Treatment Plant at 989.759.1640.

2023 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Below are the water quality test results from the Saginaw Water Treatment System during 2023, unless otherwise noted. Our water was produced in accordance with all state and federal regulations. The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because their concentrations are not expected to change year-to-year.

Regulated Inorganic Parameters (sampled in the distribution system)

Parameter	Test Date	Unit	Avg	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Likely Sources
Chlorine[1]	*2023*	*ppm*	*1.02*	*0.91-1.14*	*4*	*4*	*no*	*Water additive used to control microbials*

1. The chlorine result is the highest running annual average calculated quarterly.

Regulated Inorganic Parameters (sampled at the plant's finished water tap)

Parameter	Test Date	Unit	Avg	Range	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Likely Sources
Fluoride[2]	*2023*	*ppm*	*0.69*	*na*	*4*	*4*	*no*	*Water additive to promote strong teeth*
Combined Radium	*2020*	*pCi/L*	*1.04*	*na*	*5*	*0*	*no*	*Decay of natural deposits*

2. Saginaw monitors and supplements the fluoride level in drinking water to maintain a level close to 0.7 ppm to promote dental health. This fits with the EPA's secondary fluoride standard of 2 ppm to prevent dental disease in children. The level reported above is from annual regulatory sampling. City staff also conduct daily fluoride sampling, which produced the following values in 2023: average=0.69 ppm; range=0.09–0.80 ppm.

Regulated Microbiological Parameters (sampled in the filtered water confluence)

Parameter	Test Date	Unit	Avg	Range	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Likely Sources
Turbidity[3]	*2023*	*NTU*	*0.05*	*0.04-0.24*	*TT*	*none*	*no*	*Soil runoff, suspended matter in the lake*

3. To determine that our treatment process is working effectively, turbidity in systems that provide filtration, like Saginaw, must never exceed 1 NTU, and must not exceed 0.3 NTU in more than 95% of daily samples in any month to remain in compliance. 100% of our samples achieved these requirements in 2023.

Unregulated Paramaters (not regulated at the state or federal level)

Parameter	Test Date	Unit	Avg	Range	MCL/MCLG	Violation	Likely Sources
Sodium[4]	*2023*	*ppm*	*5.3*	*na*	*unregulated*	*no*	*Naturally occurring*
PFBA	*2023*	*ppt*	*1.1*	*0-13*	*unregulated*	*no*	*Discharge from industrial facilities*

4. For those concerned about sodium in their diet, 5.3 ppm equates to 1.25 milligrams of sodium per 8-ounce glass of water.

TERMINOLOGY

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
The level of 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.

Parts Per Million (ppm), Billion (ppb), and Trillion (ppt)
One ppm can be equated to four teaspoons of salt in a standard 24-foot backyard pool. One ppb is like one teaspoon of salt in an Olympic-sized pool.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible, using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set at very stringent levels by the state and federal governments.

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)
A measure of clarity based on how much light is scattered by suspended matter in the water. The lower the NTU, the less cloudy the water.

Total Coliform Bacteria: **In 2023, there was a fecal coliform positive and an *E. coli* positive sample detect in the greater distribution system. Immediate retesting at the same sites, as well as sites upstream and downstream, were negative so there was no contamination or violation and no need to boil water.**

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)
A measure of clarity based on how much light is scattered by suspended matter in the water. The lower the NTU, the less cloudy the water.

Picocurie per Liter (pCi/L)
A standard measurement for the intensity of radioactivity in a material.

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

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)
Byproducts of drinking water disinfection.

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

ND/NA
Not detected/not applicable or not available.

COMMUNITY-SPECIFIC RESULTS

Regulated Parameters (sampled in INDIVIDUAL COMMUNITY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS)

	Albee Twp	Birch Run Twp	Village of Birch Run	Blumfield-Reese	Bridgeport Twp	Buena Vista Twp [a]	Carrollton Twp	Frankenlust Twp	City of Frankenmuth [b]	Frankenmuth Twp	James Twp	Kochville Twp	City of Saginaw [c]	Saginaw Twp [d]	Village of St Charles	Spaulding Twp	Swan Creek Twp	Taymouth Twp	Thomas Twp	Tittabawassee Twp	City of Zilwaukee
TTHM (ppb)	56	56	45	54	60	54	41	58	42	50	47	77	52	66	61	54	49	56	49	63	49
Low	29	29	25	35	28	21	24	36	0 [b]	26	31	53	15	30	30	27	31	31	19	30	28
High	78	83	81	77	96	101	75	90	86	83	70	110	83	110	100	88	69	109	81	91	88
Violations?	There were no TTHM or HAA5 MCL violations																				
HAA5 (ppb)	25	28	23	27	25	24	20	27	23	23	24	36	21	34	24	24	21	26	23	30	22
Low	15	16	14	17	11	9	12	19	15	15	12	28	9	17	13	12	12	14	10	15	14
High	33	39	32	41	34	23	23	39	36	31	34	46	33	54	35	31	28	45	36	42	28
Copper (ppm)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Range low/high	0/0.3	0.1/0.2	0.1/0.3	0.1/0.2	0/0.3	0.1/0.4	0/0.4	0/0.3	0.1/0.3	0.1/0.5	0/0.3	0/0.3	0/0.3	0/0.3	0/0.2	0/0.2	0.1/0.2	0.1/0.4	0/0.3	0/0.3	0.1/0.3
Sites above AL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violations?	There were no Lead or Copper AL violations																				
Lead (ppb)	2	1	2	3	4	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	3	2	0	2	2	2	1
Range low/high	0/3	0/3	0/2	0/3	0/73	0/41	0/4	0/2	0/4	0/3	0/5	0/9	0/19	0/32	0/4	0/2	0/1	0/2	0/4	0/2	0/1
Sites above AL	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead Serv. Lines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unkno. Material	0	0	0	0	0	1788	2086	0	0	0	0	0	5507	0	630	0	0	0	0	0	48
Total No. Lines	156	881	459	1471	4264	2675	2423	1342	2373	488	826	852	27820	14969	950	775	1006	745	4884	2842	770

TTHM MCL=80 ppb MCLG=none **HAA5** MCL=60 ppb MCLG=none **Lead** AL=15 ppb MCLG=0 **Copper** AL=1.3 ppm MCLG=1.3 ppm

a. Buena Vista Charter Township had a monitoring violation in 2023. The third quarter TTHM and HAA5 sampling in July was missed. They cannot be certain of the quality of the water from July to September 2023. Compliance was met with fourth quarter sampling collected in October 2023. There was no emergency and no need to boil water.

b. A TTHM sample taken in February 2023 read 0 ppb, which is uncommon. Based on discussions with EGLE, the result is valid and is included as an individual value, which helps determine the running annual average, high and low reported in this table.

c. Since 2019, the City has verified thousands of service lines in compliance with the LCR and expects to complete verifications before 2025. These numbers are updated with EGLE annually to represent service lines verified, replaced and removed.

d. Saginaw Charter Township had a reporting violation in 2023. The third quarter TTHM and HAA5 results were submitted late. They were temporarily out of compliance during October 2023 for missing the reporting deadline to the State. There was no emergency and no need to boil water.

The City of Saginaw had a monitoring violation in 2023. Continuous monitoring equipment for the Water Treatment Plant's chlorine residual was not operational from November 1st to the 14th. Hourly samples were collected and tested by staff during the equipment outage. There was no emergency and no need to boil water.

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (TTHM and HAA5): Results above are the highest locational running annual averages calculated quarterly for each community. The range shows the single highest and lowest detections during 2023 compliance monitoring. Likely source: TTHM and HAA5 are byproducts created when drinking water disinfectants react with organics in the water.

Lead and Copper: The figures above are from the 2023 coordinated test and ongoing inventory of service line materials (see page 2). Lead and copper compliance is based on the 90th percentile, where nine out of ten samples must be at or below the Action Level (AL). Of the 300+ reportable samples for lead compliance in the regional service area, four exceeded the AL, but this is not a violation. No sites exceeded the AL for copper. To ensure that drinking water is non-corrosive, the Saginaw Water Treatment Plant uses corrosion control techniques and monitoring to prevent the chemical reaction between water and plumbing that causes metal release. Likely sources: lead and copper occur due to the corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures, and erosion of natural deposits. Lead also occurs due to the presence of lead service lines, which the City is in the process of replacing. Lead and copper are not naturally present in our water.
www.saginaw-mi.com/lead

Infants and children are considered vulnerable subpopulations if elevated levels of lead are present in drinking water. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and children. Infants and children who drink water containing lead could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing and fixtures. Before using water for drinking or cooking, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes or until it is as cold as possible. If you have a lead service line, it is recommended that you run your water for at least 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line. If you are concerned about lead, you may wish to have your water tested and your plumbing inspected since levels vary depending on a variety of factors. See page 2 for more information or contact your local water utility for details. To minimize exposure, follow the steps at ***www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water#reducehome*** or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

About the Saginaw Water Treatment Plant

You receive your water from the Saginaw Water Treatment Plant, which is a not-for-profit division of the City of Saginaw governed by the Saginaw City Council. We encourage your interest in the decisions pertaining to your drinking water. Meetings are held on Mondays, twice monthly. For details, or to register as a speaker, please contact the City Clerk's office at 989.759.1480.

Brenda Moore, Mayor
Annie Boensch, Mayor Pro Tem

Council Members: ***Michael Balls*** ***George Copeland Jr.*** ***Michael Flores***
Monique Lamar-Silvia ***Bill Ostash*** ***Priscilla Garcia*** ***Reggie Williams II***

Tim Morales, City Manager

Phil Karwat, P.E., Public Services Director

Mike Grenier, Director of Water and Wastewater Treatment Services

Ted Bomba, Superintendent, City of Saginaw Water Treatment Plant

Josh Hoffman, Superintendent, City of Saginaw Maintenance & Service Division

To learn more or comment on the decisions affecting your drinking water, please consider attending meetings locally and with the City of Saginaw. Meeting times are shown below, along with the person to contact if you have questions about this report or local water projects.

Water Supplier	Meeting Schedule/Time/Location	Water Utility Contact
Albee Township	Second Tuesday, 8:00 pm, 10645 East Road	Mark Jebb, 989.770.4844
Birch Run Township	Second Tuesday, 7:00 pm, 8411 Main Street	Brad Thomas, 989.624.9773
Village of Birch Run	Fourth Monday, 7:00 pm, 12060 Heath Street	Marty Hauck, 989.624.9856
Blumfield-Reese	Third Monday, 7:00 pm, 12810 E. Washington, Reese	Tim Sheridan, 989.868.9940
Bridgeport Township	First Tuesday, 6:00 pm, 6740 Dixie Highway	Ronald Boensch, 989.777.0974
Buena Vista Township	Fourth Monday, 6:00 pm, 1160 S. Outer Drive	John Hopkins, 989.754.6536
Carrollton Township	Second/Last Mondays, 5:30 pm, 1645 Mapleridge Road	Don Sumption, 989.754.4611
Frankenlust Township	Varies, please call 989.684.3883, 3933 Patterson Road	Trevor Jacobs, 989.439.7237
City of Frankenmuth	First Tuesday, 7:00 pm, 240 W. Genesee Street	Ken O'Brien, 989.652.8987
Frankenmuth Township	Third Monday, 7:00 pm, 240 W. Genesee Street	Ken O'Brien, 989.652.8987
James Township	Second Monday, 7:30 pm, 6060 Swan Creek Road	Mark Jebb, 989.781.1353
Kochville Township	Third Monday, 6:00 pm, 3265 Kochville Road	Trish Foerster, 989.792.7596 x120
City of Saginaw	Mondays, twice monthly, call 989.759.1480 for details	Ted Bomba, 989.759.1640
Saginaw Township	Second/Fourth Mondays, 5:30 pm, 4980 Shattuck Road	Daryl Gotham, 989.791.9870
Village of St. Charles	Second Wednesday, 7:00 pm, 110 W. Spruce Street	Don Ackerman, 989.865.8287
Spaulding Township	Third Tuesday, 6:00 pm, 5025 East Road	Joe Wieland, 989.777.0950
Swan Creek Township	Second Monday, 7:00 pm, 11415 Lakefield Road	Mark Jebb, 989.865.6251
Taymouth Township	Second Wednesday, 6:00 pm, 4343 Birch Run Road	A.J. Nowak, 989.624.4159
Thomas Township	First Monday, 7:00 pm, 8215 Shields Drive	Trevor Schultz, 989.781.0150
Tittabawassee Township	Second Tuesday, 5:00 pm, 145 S. Second Street	Ed Brown, 989.695.6517
City of Zilwaukee	Last Monday, 3:30 pm, 319 Tittabawassee Road	Eric Mahan, 989.755.0931