

# 20<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY



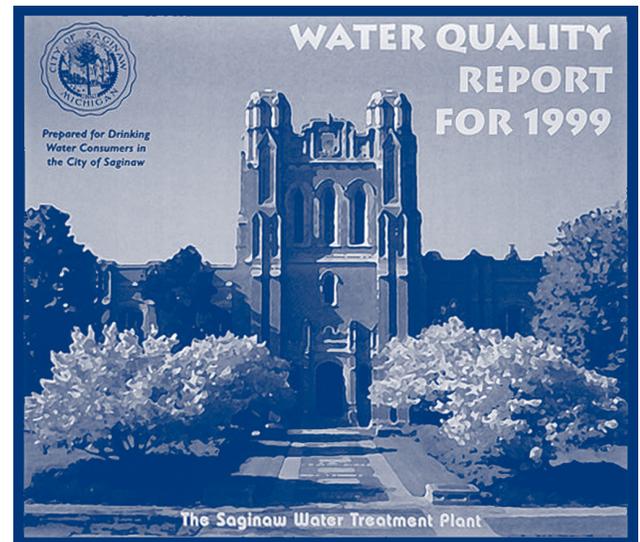
Albee Township  
Village of Birch Run  
Birch Run Township  
Blumfield Reese Water Authority  
Bridgeport Charter Township  
Buena Vista Charter Township  
Carrollton Township  
Frankenlust Township  
City of Frankenmuth  
Frankenmuth Township  
James Township  
Kochville Township  
Saginaw Charter Township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



## Saginaw Region Drinking Water Quality Report for 2018

This report marks the 20th Anniversary of providing you with formal details about the quality of your drinking water. Guided by federal and state regulations, the City of Saginaw delivered its first annual water quality report in 1999. The goal in sending you this information is to help you learn more about the quality of your drinking water. Please take the time to read this report thoroughly. It contains important information and test results for those who receive their water from the Saginaw Water Treatment Plant and was carefully prepared by the professionals who work at the plant and in your local water distribution system.

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



## 2018 FOCAL AREA: LEAD AND COPPER RULE CHANGES

### **2018 Pilot Grant - City of Saginaw for Lead and Copper Rule Changes**

In 2018, the City applied for and received a \$963,000 grant to begin implementation of the new State of Michigan Lead and Copper Rule (LCR). As part of the grant the City is:

- Developing a preliminary inventory of service line materials based on construction permit records.
- Creating a data collection app for City personnel to use during the physical verification of service line materials. This app will update our GIS information for continued analysis and public information.
- Investigating construction methods to determine the most efficient means for verifying service materials and actual service line replacement options.
- Replacing complete service lines from the main to the meter as part of the Bay Street Improvements Project (completed during the 2018 construction season).
- Replacing complete lead service lines from the main to the meter as part of any emergency repairs.
- Creating standard forms and public education materials related to the LCR and service line replacements.



### **2019 Lead and Copper Related Plans**

In 2019 the City will continue working on the items above and preparing for the future deadlines. With the knowledge gained using grant funding, we have determined that we can save our system substantial money by adding staff and equipment to do the required work internally rather than outsourcing it. We believe this will also allow better control of quality and improve customer service. Our plan is to add staff and equipment over the next two years to meet the regulatory requirements and deadlines contained in the new LCR. In the meantime, we are:

- Continuing work through the Saginaw Water System Advisory Council formed by resolution of the City Council on Nov. 26, 2018, with members appointed Dec. 3. The first public meeting was held Feb. 27, 2019.
- Planning to finalize the records-based “Preliminary Inventory” due by Jan. 1, 2020.
- Working on our verification of service line materials due by Jan. 1, 2025.
- Continuing emergency service line replacements and planned lead/galvanized service line replacements related to road construction projects.

- Planning for the required “Service Line Replacement Program” to begin in Jan. 1, 2021, with completion over a 20-year period (possibly longer, if approved by MDEQ).

**The water professionals at the City of Saginaw are working hard, every day, to continue to meet all regulatory requirements and provide our customers with the best quality drinking water.**

# 2018 WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

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



## **Clearwell Inspection**

Regulatory-required inspection of water storage facilities



## **Diesel Generator Coolant Investigation**

Troubleshooting and maintenance to keep the plant's generators running properly



## **1701 Jefferson**

New storage building to house additional equipment, plus increased parking capacity



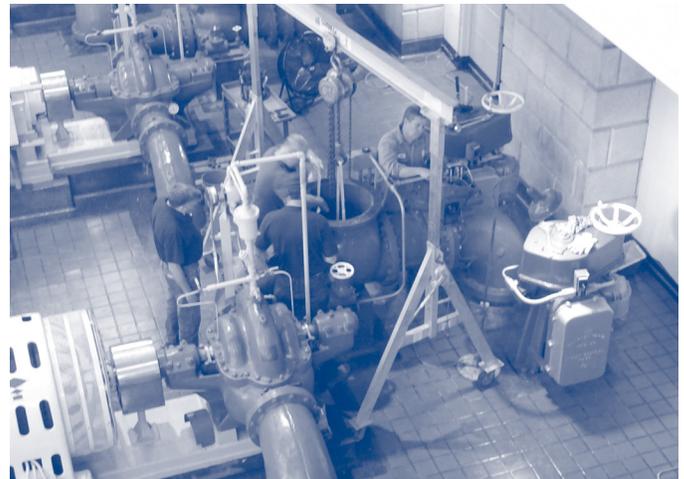
## **Asbestos Gasket Removal from Diesel Generator**

Staff wear personal protective equipment when handling materials that may contain asbestos



## **Service Line Replacement with K Copper**

Using cable and backhoe to complete work related to Michigan's new Lead and Copper Rule



## **Check Valve Repairs**

Check valves prevent water from flowing in reverse and damaging equipment

# Important Findings and Reminders

**The fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4):** To provide a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health, the EPA routinely requires assessment of unregulated contaminants. In this fourth round, 30 chemical contaminants will be monitored between 2018 and 2020 using analytical methods developed by EPA and consensus organizations. Detected substances are listed in the results table.

**Cyanotoxins from Algal Blooms:** Testing for ten different cyanotoxins was included in UCMR 4 and none of these contaminants were detected in Saginaw's water.

**Cryptosporidium and Giardia:** These two microbial pathogens, which come from human and animal waste, have NEVER been detected in our treated drinking water.

**Pharmaceuticals in Water:** As 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 at 800.882.9539.

**Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS):** Saginaw's source and tap water were tested for PFAS chemicals, including PFOS and PFOA in 2017 and 2018 and all results were non-detect or below the limit of detection. These results can be viewed at [www.saginaw-mi.com/departments/wastewaterandwatertreatmentservices/watertreatment/waterquality.php](http://www.saginaw-mi.com/departments/wastewaterandwatertreatmentservices/watertreatment/waterquality.php) or for more information visit [www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos](http://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos)



**PFAS chemicals were not detected during testing at the Saginaw Water Treatment Plant's tap.**

**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. The 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 Michigan Department of Environmental Quality 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.

# Health & 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. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 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, EPA prescribes regulations which 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.

## Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to certain contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800.426.4791.

## Contaminants tested for in 2018 and NOT DETECTED (or with results BELOW THE LIMIT of detection)

Cyanide; Nitrate; Nitrite; Iron; Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS, including PFOS and PFOA); Gross Alpha; Dalapon; Benzene; Bromobenzene; Bromochloromethane; Bromomethane; n-Butylbenzene; sec-Butylbenzene; tert-Butylbenzene; Carbon tetrachloride; Chlorobenzene; Chloroethane; Chloromethane; o-Chlorotoluene; p-Chlorotoluene; Dibromomethane; 1,2-Dichlorobenzene; 1,3-Dichlorobenzene; 1,4-Dichlorobenzene; Dichlorodifluoromethane; 1,1-Dichloroethane; 1,2-Dichloroethane; 1,1-Dichloroethylene; cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene; trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene; 1,2-Dichloropropane; 1,3-Dichloropropane; 2,2-Dichloropropane; 1,1-Dichloropropene; cis-1,3-Dichloropropene; trans-1,3-Dichloropropene; Dichloromethane; Ethylbenzene; Fluorotrichloromethane; Hexachlorobutadiene; Isopropylbenzene; p-Isopropyl Toluene; Methyl ethyl ketone; Methyl isobutyl ketone; Methyl-tert-butyl ether; Naphthalene; n-Propylbenzene; Styrene; 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane; 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane; Tetrachloroethylene; Tetrahydrofuran; Toluene; 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene; 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene; 1,1,1-Trichloroethane; 1,1,2-Trichloroethane; Trichloroethylene; 1,2,3-Trichloropropane; 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene; 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene; Vinyl Chloride; m-Xylene; o-Xylene; p-Xylene; Total Xylenes; Total Microcystins; Anatoxin-a; Cylindrospermopsin; Germanium; Manganese; Alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane; alpha-BHC; Chloryprifos; Dimethipin; Ethoprop; 2-Methoxyethanol; Merphos-Oxone; n-Butanol; n-Butyl alcohol; Oxyfluorfen; Total Permethrin; Profenofos; 2-Propen-1-ol (Allyl Alcohol); Tebuconazole; Tribromoacetic Acid; Tribufos (DEF); Bromide; Butylated Hydroxyanisole; Quinoline; O-Toluidine

**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 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) and parts per billion (ppb)** - 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 government.

**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.

**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.

# 2018 Water Quality Test Results

The table below shows the results of water quality tests in the Saginaw Water Treatment System during 2018, unless otherwise noted. 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. Our water met or surpassed all state and federal water quality and safety standards.

parameter	test date	unit	avg	range	MRDL	MRDLG	violation	likely sources
<b>Regulated Inorganic Parameters (sampled in the distribution system)</b>								
Chlorine	2018	ppm	0.86	0.66-1.00	4	4	no	Water additive used to control microbials
parameter	test date	unit	avg	range	MCL	MCLG	violation	likely sources
<b>Regulated Inorganic Parameters (sampled at the plant's finished water tap)</b>								
Fluoride <sup>1</sup>	2018	ppm	0.72	na	4	4	no	Water additive to promote strong teeth
Barium	2014	ppm	0.28	na	2	2	no	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Regulated Microbiological Parameters (sampled in the filtered water confluence)</b>								
Turbidity <sup>2</sup>	2018	NTU	0.07	0.05-0.19	TT	none	no	Soil runoff, suspended matter in lake water

1. Saginaw monitors and supplements the fluoride level in drinking water to maintain a level close to 0.8 ppm to promote dental health. This fits with EPA's secondary fluoride standard of 2 ppm to prevent dental disease in children. The level reported above is from annual regulatory sampling. Staff members also conduct daily fluoride sampling. Results in 2018 were: average=0.7 ppm; range=0.1-0.88 ppm.
2. 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 in 2018 achieved these requirements. **Please also read this Tier 3 Public Notice:**

**The City of Saginaw Did Not Meet Monitoring Requirements.** 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 November 2018 we did not complete all monitoring for Turbidity on filter #17 and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We routinely monitor your water for turbidity (cloudiness). This tells us whether we are effectively filtering the water supply. The turbidity levels are normally relatively low. Because an uncalibrated meter was in use for a short time to read levels of turbidity, there is an increased chance that the water may have contained disease-causing organisms. Turbidity monitoring at all other locations indicated proper filter performance and low turbidity levels. No elevated turbidity problems have been observed under normal operation of this filter prior to or since this incident occurred.

**What should I do?** You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. We do not know of any contamination, and none of our testing has shown disease-causing organisms in the drinking water.

**What does this mean?** Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. These symptoms are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

**What happened? What was done?** An individual turbidimeter was taken offline for maintenance on one filter. This meter was inadvertently put back online before all maintenance could be completed. The uncalibrated meter was online for 32 hours. When a filter is operating with an uncalibrated meter, a manual turbidity reading needs to be taken every 4 hours. The required manual readings were not taken on this one particular filter. Plant tap finished water turbidity readings were consistently low for the entire time. Actions have been taken to ensure that this does not happen in the future.

For more information, please contact Paul Reinsch, 989-759-1640 or 522 Ezra Rust Dr., Saginaw, MI 48601.

## Unregulated Parameters (not regulated at the State or Federal Level)

Sodium <sup>3</sup>	2017	ppm	6	na	unregulated	no	Naturally occurring
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3. For those concerned about sodium in their diet, 6 ppm equates to 1.42 milligrams of sodium per 8 ounce glass of water.

## 2018 Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Results

UCMR parameters	unit	avg	range	MCL/MCLG	violation	likely sources
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	1.8	1.3-2.4	none <sup>4</sup> /none	no	Naturally present in the environment
HAA9 <sup>5</sup>	ppb	33.2	19.4-44.4	none <sup>5</sup> /none	no	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection

4. Systems like Saginaw are required to measure the percentage of TOC removed monthly and to augment treatment, if necessary. In 2018, no additional TOC removal was required.
5. HAA9 is a grouping of nine different haloacetic acids, including the five regulated as HAA5 with an MCL of 60 and no MCLG, and four that are currently unregulated: bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, chlorodibromoacetic acid and tribromoacetic acid.



	Albee Twp	Birch Run Twp	Village of Birch Run	Blumfield/Reese	Bridgeport Twp	Buena Vista Twp	Carrollton Twp	Frankenlust Twp	City of Frankenmuth	Frankenmuth Twp	James Twp	Kochville Twp	City of Saginaw	Saginaw Twp	Village of St Charles	Spaulding Twp	Swan Creek Twp	Taymouth Twp	Thomas Twp	Tittabawassee Twp	City of Zilwaukee
<b>TTHM (ppb)</b>	77	66	52	66	75	55	59	63	64	66	51	76	62	74	69	55	63	65	65	84*	56
Low	77	48	29	36	40	32	31	33	40	39	30	50	26	33	51	34	32	38	24	58	33
High	77	85	75	87	95	69	100	66	75	84	70	100	75	92	73	68	79	91	85	68	73
Violation?	<b>There were no TTHM violations, with the exception of Tittabawassee Township*.</b>																				
<b>HAA5 (ppb)</b>	30	32	25	31	29	21	26	25	27	28	23	30	21	30	28	26	28	29	27	68*	25
Low	30	22	16	21	19	12	15	18	19	19	13	25	13	11	25	15	15	19	12	43	18
High	30	45	36	37.7	37	30	29	39	41	40	37	27	29	29	28	33	40	32	39	83	36
Violation?	<b>There were no HAA5 violations, with the exception of Tittabawassee Township*.</b>																				
<b>Lead (ppb)</b>	2	1	2	5	1	2	3	4	3	3	2	3	10	4	4	2	1	2	1	2	2
Sites above AL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violation?	<b>There were no Lead violations.</b>																				
<b>Copper (ppm)</b>	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	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
Violation?	<b>There were no Copper violations.</b>																				

**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

**Likely sources:** TTHM and HAA5 are byproducts of drinking water disinfection. Lead and copper occur due to the corrosion of household plumbing.

*\*Tier 3 Public Notice: In the first and second quarters of 2018, Tittabawassee Township did not collect the required samples to test for TTHM or HAA5. As a result of not having enough data to calculate the running annual average, the highest results for compliance purposes for both TTHM and HAA5 exceeded the corresponding MCLs. This was not an emergency and there was no need to boil water. Monitoring was completed for the remaining two quarters of 2018 and results met all requirements. Steps have been taken to ensure timely sampling. If you have questions, please call 989.695.6517.*

### Regulated Parameters (sampled in each individual community's distribution system)

**Total Coliform Bacteria** In 2018, three samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria in the greater distribution system. Immediate retesting results were negative so there was no violation.

**Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts** The results shown above for TTHM and HAA5 are the highest locational running annual averages calculated quarterly for each community. The range shows the single highest and lowest detections during 2018 compliance monitoring.

**Lead and Copper** Communities in the Saginaw Region have historically remained well under the maximum level allowed for lead or copper in drinking water systems. Lead and copper are not naturally present in our water and the Saginaw Treatment Plant monitors to ensure that drinking water is non-corrosive. Because of this favorable track record, all communities in the Saginaw system participate in coordinated testing every three years. The figures above are from the 2016 coordinated test. Lead and copper compliance is based on the 90th percentile, where nine out of ten samples must be below the Action Level (AL). Of the 166 reportable samples for lead compliance in the regional service area, only four exceeded the AL. No sites exceeded the AL for copper.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level 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. Your water utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in household plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead, you may wish to have your water tested.

Information on steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791 or [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead) as well as by searching for "Lead in Drinking Water" at [www.michigan.gov/deq](http://www.michigan.gov/deq)

## Community-Specific Results

**CONTACTS ~ Please consider attending meetings locally and with the City of Saginaw if you would like to comment on the decisions affecting your drinking water. 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	Ruthann Evans, 989.777.0974
Buena Vista Township	Fourth Monday, 6:00 pm, 1160 S. Outer Drive	Charles Suchodolski 989.754.6536
Carrollton Township	Second/Last Monday, 5:30 pm, 1645 Mapleridge Road	Don Sumption, 989.754.4611 x110
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, 7:00 pm, 3265 Kochville Road	Mike Comstock 989.792.7596 x115
City of Saginaw	Mondays, twice monthly, call 989.759.1480 for details	Paul Reinsch, 989.759.1640
Saginaw Township	Second/Fourth Mondays, 7:00 pm, 4980 Shattuck Road	Sonny Grunwell, 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	Ed Masters, 989.777.2733
Swan Creek Township	Second Monday, 4:00 pm, 11415 Lakefield Road	Mark Jebb, 989.865.6251
Taymouth Township	Second Wednesday, 7:00 pm, 4343 Birch Run Road	A.J. Nowak, 989.624.4159 x24
Thomas Township	First Monday, 7:00 pm, 8215 Shields Drive	Rick Hopper, 989.781.0150
Tittabawassee Township	Second Tuesday, 5:30 pm, 145 S. Second Street	Ken Dey, 989.695.6517
City of Zilwaukee	Last Monday, 3:30 pm, 319 Tittabawassee Road	Eric Mahan, 989.755.0931



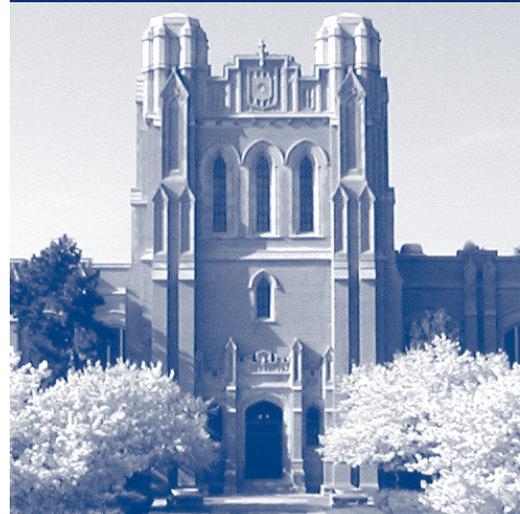
**Water Quality Questions: 989.759.1640**

**USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800.426.4791**

**Electronic Water Quality Report: [www.saginaw-mi.com/ccr.php](http://www.saginaw-mi.com/ccr.php)**



**Learn More**  
*about the Saginaw Water Treatment Plant*



**You receive your water from the Saginaw Water Treatment Plant, which is a not-for-profit department of the City of Saginaw, governed by 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.**

- Floyd Kloc, Mayor
- Brenda Moore, Mayor Pro Tem
- Michael Balls, Council Member
- Annie Boensch, Council Member
- Clint Bryant, Council Member
- Jamie Forbes, Council Member
- John Milne, Council Member
- Bill Ostash, Council Member
- Autumn Scherzer, Council Member
- Tim Morales, City Manager
- Kimberly Mason, Director of Water and Wastewater Treatment Services
- Phillip Karwat, PE, Public Services Director
- Paul Reinsch, Superintendent of Water Treatment and Field Operations