

2009 Drinking Water Quality Report

For Customers Served by the Saginaw Water Treatment Plant



Your Drinking WATER

Source Water Assessment

Your drinking water originates 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 pipe to the Saginaw Water Treatment Plant for processing.

In June 2004, the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (now the Department of Natural Resources and Environment) 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 system 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 your local water utility for more information. Telephone numbers are provided on the back of this report.

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

Your community is providing this report 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 about drinking water quality and test results for communities that receive their water from the Saginaw Water Treatment Plant, including:

- Village of Birch Run
- Birch Run Township
- Blumfield Reese Water Authority
- Bridgeport Charter Township
- Buena Vista Charter Township
- Carrollton Township
- Frankenlust 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

This report has been prepared by the professionals who work to provide a safe and reliable supply of drinking water for consumers in the Saginaw region. Their collaborative efforts continue to save time and money for rate payers, and have allowed them to surpass drinking water goals for 2009.

Water Purification

Highly trained, certified staff work in the laboratories at the Saginaw Water Treatment Plant, performing hundreds of tests each day. Water samples are taken daily from each step in the treatment process to ensure high-quality drinking water for nearly 180,000 people in the Saginaw region. Samples are also obtained throughout the distribution system on a weekly basis.

Water samples are subjected to a battery of chemical and microbiological tests, such as pH, alkalinity, color, chloride, coliform bacteria, iron, metals, and volatile organics. Many of these tests are required by law.

The Saginaw Water Treatment Plant also performs additional tests to provide even greater water quality assurance.

Our operations and maintenance workers operate the system using computerized control systems and through manual adjustments. They also maintain the equipment, which allows the plant to perform more efficiently and reliably. Routine maintenance prolongs the life of our equipment, ***which helps us keep your water rates as low as possible.***

Water Distribution

Each community that obtains its drinking water from the Saginaw Water Treatment Plant is responsible for maintaining its own distribution system. This includes repairing water main breaks, collecting certain water samples, and routinely flushing water mains to keep them clean.

You can learn more about your community's water system by attending regularly scheduled meetings. See the back of this report for meeting times.

Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy, who have undergone organ transplants, 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 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 the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800.426.4791.**

2009 System-Wide Improvements

Water Treatment Division

- Interim Disinfection System: chlorine gas to bleach conversion and chemical mixing improvements substantially complete
- Phase 2 Pipe Blast and Paint: Filter Pipe Gallery, Washington Venturi Vault and Annex Subbasement complete
- Filter Media Additions: sand additions to 12 filters complete
- Grating Improvements: Riser Pipe Gallery substantially complete
- Security System Improvements: Design complete, expect project start spring 2010
- Gratiot Road Booster Station Ground Storage Tank Blast and Paint: Engineering complete, expect project start spring 2010
- Siemens MFC analyzer installed to monitor water quality in the distribution system

Maintenance and Service Division Projects and Joint Efforts

- Replaced 30-inch steel water main on Woodbridge Court to Houghton
- Began replacing 8- and 18-inch water mains in M-13 Washington Ave. and M-46 Rust Ave.; to be completed in 2010
- On-going Valve Exercise Program; began replacing or repairing 25% of existing system valves, as identified in Program

Regulatory Projects

- Stage 2 Disinfection By Products Rule Initial Distribution System Evaluation: completed and accepted; Rule implementation and sampling to begin November 2012
- Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule: grandfathered data submitted and accepted; next round of sampling to begin October 2015

On-Going Projects

- Coagulation Flocculation Software Modeling and Improvements for efficiency and treatment
- Flow Sensing Equipment Improvements
- Master Planning Initial Studies complete; detailed studies initiated

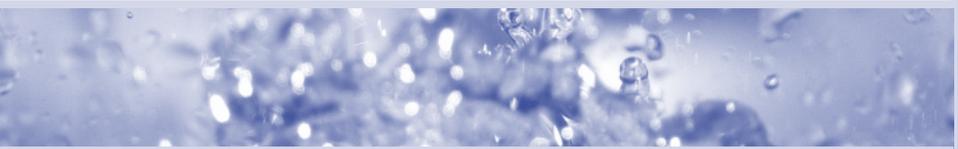
Health and Safety Information

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 about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800.426.4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled 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 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, 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 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 the same protection for public health.



Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Cryptosporidium and Giardia are microbial pathogens, sometimes found in untreated surface waters. Although filtration removes these pathogens, the most commonly-used methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring has indicated the presence of these organisms in our untreated source water, but they have NEVER been detected in our finished drinking water.

Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants, small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

At this time, the EPA is in the process of resolving several scientific issues that will allow safety standards to be set for these pathogens. This includes a six-year monitoring and treatment enhancement program called the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR).

In anticipation of the rule, Saginaw performed Cryptosporidium and Giardia monitoring and submitted the results to the USEPA for consideration under the "grandfathered data" option of the rule. The data showed that Saginaw's water falls into the lowest and best category of the rule, so USEPA accepted our data for the initial phase of LT2ESWTR. This means we will not need to perform additional costly monitoring and treatment at this time. Sampling will resume in October 2015 as part of the next phase of LT2ESWTR requirements.



Water 2009 Quality TEST RESULTS

The table below shows the results of the Saginaw Water Treatment System's water quality tests for 2009, 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. We remained in compliance with all of the monitoring and reporting requirements during 2009, and had no violations. Our water met or surpassed all State and Federal water quality and safety standards. This table does not show the numerous contaminants we tested for, but did not detect in the water (see list at bottom of next page).

| parameter | test date | unit | avg | range | MRDLG | MRDL | violation | likely sources |
|--|-----------|------|---------|-----------|-------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| <i>Regulated Inorganic Parameters (sampled in the distribution system)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | 2009 | ppm | 0.83 | 0.64-0.96 | 4 | 4 | no | Water additive used to control microbials |
| parameter | test date | unit | avg | range | MCLG | MCL | violation | likely sources |
| <i>Regulated Inorganic Parameters (sampled at the plant's finished water tap)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride ¹ | 2009 | ppm | 1.2 | na | 4 | 4 | no | Water additive to promote strong teeth |
| Barium | 2004 | ppm | 0.01 | na | 2 | 2 | no | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium | 2004 | ppb | 2.0 | na | 50 | 50 | no | Discharge from petroleum/metal refineries and mines, erosion of natural deposits |
| <i>Volatile Organic Parameters (sampled in the distribution system)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| TTHM ² | 2009 | ppb | 62.0 | 15.2-93.0 | none | 80 | no | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 ² | 2009 | ppb | 38.8 | 7.4-48.0 | none | 60 | no | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| <i>Regulated Microbiological Parameters (sampled in the filtered water confluence)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity ³ | 2009 | ntu | 100%<TT | 0.04-0.28 | none | TT ³ | no | Soil runoff, suspended matter in lake water |

Total Organic Carbon Removal: Certain water systems must remove Total Organic Carbon (TOC) to reduce the formation of disinfection byproducts. Saginaw is required to test for TOC quarterly, but also elects to perform monthly testing as an added safety measure. Because Saginaw's TOC levels were low, there was no requirement for TOC removal during 2009.

| parameter | test date | unit | avg | range | MCLG | MCL | violation | likely sources |
|---|-----------|------|------|-------|------|------|-----------|--|
| <i>Unregulated Parameters (not regulated at the State or Federal Level)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Sodium ⁴ | 2009 | ppm | 6 | na | none | none | no | Naturally occurring |
| Bromochloroacetic Acid | 2009 | ppb | 3.75 | 2-6 | none | none | no | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

1. The Saginaw Water Treatment Plant monitors and supplements the fluoride level in drinking water to maintain a level close to 1 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 a regulatory sample collected annually, but staff members also conduct daily sampling. 2009 daily fluoride sampling results are as follows: average=0.94 ppm; range=0.09-1.14 ppm.
2. Averages shown for TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) and HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) are the highest running annual averages calculated quarterly. The range of detections shows the highest and lowest single detects not only from routine compliance monitoring, but also from the City's Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) monitoring. Each individual water utility also performed the last round of IDSE monitoring in their own system. Here are their ranges (or results for those with only two testing sites), which are not subject to MCL compliance or violations. (TTHM/HAA5): Birch Run (23;27/10;19); Birch Run Twp. (1.7;22/8;14); Blumfield-Reese (33;59/14;25); Bridgeport (18-47/12-23); Buena Vista (19-55/8-32); Carrollton (22-24/14-19); Frankenlust (28;33/15;18); James (20;30/12;17); Kochville (34;67/13;27); Saginaw Ch. Twp. (19-33/13-22); Spaulding (21;25/9;16); St. Charles (32;32/15;17); Swan Creek (27;36/115;16); Taymouth (25;41/16;23); Thomas (21-35/12-18); Tittabawassee (40-60/19-27); Zilwaukee (28;32/21;21).
3. Turbidity measures the cloudiness of water. 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. All of our samples were below 0.3. This indicates that our treatment process is working effectively.
4. This information is provided for those concerned with sodium in their diet; 6 ppm equals 1.4 mg of sodium per 8 oz. glass of water.

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.

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.

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 Goal (MCLG) - The MCLG is 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 MCL is the highest level of a contaminant 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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (ntu) - Measures clarity (cloudiness of water).

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

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

nd - not detected.

na - not applicable/available.

Terminology

Certain water quality tests must be performed in each individual water distribution system. This includes lead, copper, and bacteriological testing. None of the communities in the Saginaw service area had coliform bacteria detects during 2009.

For lead and copper, all communities in the Saginaw system participate in a coordinated test, which is only required every three years because of favorable past results. The figures below are from the 2007 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). Only one of the testing sites in the Saginaw service area was above the AL for Lead (not a violation) and none exceeded the AL for Copper.

The likely sources of copper and lead in your drinking water include corrosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. 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 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 in your water, you may wish to 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 (800.426.4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Community-Specific Results: Lead, Copper and Coliform Bacteria

| Water Supplier | parameter | units | 90th | MCLG | MCL | violation? | sites exceeding AL |
|------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|------|--------|------------|--------------------|
| Village of Birch Run | Lead | ppb | 5 | 0 | AL=15 | no | none |
| | Copper | ppm | .200 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | no | none |
| Birch Run Township | Lead | ppb | 3 | 0 | AL=15 | no | none |
| | Copper | ppm | .160 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | no | none |
| Blumfield/Reese | Lead | ppb | 2 | 0 | AL=15 | no | none |
| | Copper | ppm | .240 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | no | none |
| Bridgeport Township | Lead | ppb | 1.3 | 0 | AL=15 | no | none |
| | Copper | ppm | .292 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | no | none |
| Buena Vista Township | Lead | ppb | .4 | 0 | AL=15 | no | none |
| | Copper | ppm | .156 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | no | none |
| Carrollton Township | Lead | ppb | 2 | 0 | AL=15 | no | none |
| | Copper | ppm | .190 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | no | none |
| Frankenlust Township | Lead | ppb | 2 | 0 | AL=15 | no | none |
| | Copper | ppm | .230 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | no | none |
| James Township | Lead | ppb | 0 | 0 | AL=15 | no | none |
| | Copper | ppm | .1085 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | no | none |
| Kochville Township | Lead | ppb | 1.5 | 0 | AL=15 | no | none |
| | Copper | ppm | .245 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | no | none |
| City of Saginaw | Lead | ppb | 6 | 0 | AL=15 | no | 1 |
| | Copper | ppm | .200 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | no | none |
| Saginaw Township | Lead | ppb | 3.8 | 0 | AL=15 | no | none |
| | Copper | ppm | .238 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | no | none |
| Village of St. Charles | Lead | ppb | 1.5 | 0 | AL=15 | no | none |
| | Copper | ppm | .185 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | no | none |
| Spaulding Township | Lead | ppb | 2 | 0 | AL=15 | no | none |
| | Copper | ppm | .195 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | no | none |
| Swan Creek Township | Lead | ppb | 2 | 0 | AL=15 | no | none |
| | Copper | ppm | .220 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | no | none |
| Taymouth Township | Lead | ppb | 1 | 0 | AL=15 | no | none |
| | Copper | ppm | .250 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | no | none |
| Thomas Township | Lead | ppb | 2 | 0 | AL=15 | no | none |
| | Copper | ppm | .223 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | no | none |
| Tittabawassee Township | Lead | ppb | 1.5 | 0 | AL=15 | no | none |
| | Copper | ppm | .230 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | no | none |
| City of Zilwaukee | Lead | ppb | 1.5 | 0 | AL=15 | no | none |
| | Copper | ppm | .210 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | no | none |

Contaminants Tested for in 2009 and NOT DETECTED in Saginaw's Treated Drinking Water

Bromoacetic Acid; Dalapon; Benzene; Bromobenzene; Bromochloromethane; Bromoform; Bromomethane; Butylbenzene, Normal-; Butylbenzene, Sec-; Butylbenzene, Tert; Carbon Tetrachloride; Chlorobenzene; Chloroethane; Chloromethane; Chlorotoluene (o-); Dibromomethane; 1,2-Dichlorobenzene; 1,3-Dichlorobenzene; 1,4-Dichlorobenzene; Dichlorodifluoromethane; 1,1-Dichloroethane; 1,2-Dichloroethane; 1,1-Dichloroethylene; 1,2-CIS Dichloroethylene; 1,2-TRANS Dichloroethylene; 1,2-Dichloropropane; 1,3-Dichloropropane; 2,2-Dichloropropane; 1,1-Dichloropropene; 1,3-CIS Dichloropropene; 1,3-TRANS Dichloropropene; Dichloromethane; Ethylbenzene; Fluorotrichloromethane; Hexachlorobutadiene; Isopropyl Benzene; Isopropyl Toluene, PARA-; Methyl Ethyl Ketone; Methyl Isobutyl Ketone; Methyl-Tert-Butyl Ether; Naphthalene; Nitrobenzene; p-Chlorotoluene; Propylbenzene, Normal-; 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; Ortho-Xylene; Meta-Xylene; Para-Xylene; Xylenes (Total); Nitrate; Nitrite; Arsenic; Iron.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ENCLOSED:
 2009 REGIONAL WATER QUALITY REPORT**

**ECRWSS
 POSTAL CUSTOMER**

For More Information

To participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, please attend local and City of Saginaw meetings. If you have questions about this report, or would like extra copies, please call the number given under "Questions."

| Water Supplier | Meeting Schedule | Time/Location/Contact | Questions? |
|------------------------|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Birch Run Township | Second Tuesday | 7:00 pm, 8411 Main Street, 989.624.9773 | 989.624.9773 |
| Village of Birch Run | Fourth Monday | 7:00 pm, 12060 Heath Street, 989.624.5711 | 989.624.5711 |
| Blumfield/Reese | Third Monday | 7:30 pm, 12810 E. Washington, Reese, 989.868.9940 | 989.868.9940 |
| Bridgeport Township | First Tuesday | 6:00 pm, 6206 Dixie Highway, 989.777.0940 ext. 201 | 989.777.0974 |
| Buena Vista Township | 2nd/4th Mondays | 7:00 pm, 1160 S. Outer, 989.754.6536 | 989.754.6536 |
| Carrollton Township | Last Monday | 6:00 pm, 1645 Mapleridge Road, 989.754.4611 ext. 24 | 989.754.4611 ext. 24 |
| Frankenlust Township | Varies | please call 989.684.3883, 3933 Patterson Road | 989.684.3883 |
| James Township | Second Monday | 7:30 pm, 6060 Swan Creek Road, 989.781.2524 | 989.781.1240 |
| Kochville Township | Fourth Tuesday | 7:30 pm, 5851 Mackinaw Road, 989.792.7596 | 989.792.7596 ext. 12 |
| Saginaw Township | 2nd/4th Mondays | 7:00 pm, 4980 Shattuck Road, 989.791.9800 | 989.791.9870 |
| City of Saginaw | Mondays, twice monthly | please call 989.759.1480 for details | 989.759.1640 |
| Village of St. Charles | 2nd Wednesday | 7:00 pm, 110 W. Spruce Street, 989.865.8287 | 989.865.8287 |
| Spaulding Township | Third Tuesday | 7:00 pm, 5025 East Road, 989.777.0950 | 989.777.2733 |
| Swan Creek Township | Second Monday | 4:00 pm, 11415 Lakefield Road, 989.865.6251 | 989.865.6251 |
| Taymouth Township | Second Wednesday | 7:00 pm, 4343 Birch Run Road, 989.624.4159 | 989.624.4159 ext. 24 |
| Tittabawassee Township | Second Tuesday | 7:30 pm, 145 S. Second Street, 989.695.9512 | 989.695.6517 |
| Thomas Township | First Monday | 7:00 pm, 8215 Shields Drive, 989.781.0150 | 989.781.0150 |
| City of Zilwaukee | Last Monday | 3:30 pm, 319 Tittabawassee, 989.755.0931 | 989.752.7356 |

**Did You Receive
 Multiple Copies of
 this Report?**

Please help us correct our mailing list by calling 989.759.1640 or e-mailing sfranklin@burnsmcd.com

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. For information about meetings and how to register as a speaker, please contact the City Clerk's office at 989.759.1480. Here are some other helpful contacts:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Gregory L. Branch, Mayor | Daniel Fitzpatrick, Councilperson | Andrew Wendt, Councilperson |
| Amos O'Neal, Mayor Pro Tem | Amanda Kitterman-Miller, Councilperson | Darnell Earley, City Manager |
| Dennis Browning, Councilperson | William Scharffe, PhD, Councilperson | Thomas Darnell, PE, Director of Public Services |
| Larry Coulouris, Councilperson | Paul Virციglio, Councilperson | Paul Reinsch, Water Treatment Plant Superint. |

Water Quality Questions: 989.759.1640

On-line Water Quality Report: www.saginaw-mi.com/profiles/saginawregion2009.pdf

USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800.426.4791