www.saginaw-mi.com/ccr

2025

# DRINKING WATER
## QUALITY REPORT FOR THE SAGINAW REGION

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



# LEAD LINE REPLACEMENT

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 230,000 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.***



# 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:**
***www.michigan.gov/mileadsafe/get-ahead-of-lead***

**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 currently the strictest in the country, until the EPA's stricter requirements go into effect in 2027. 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.**

**Since 2019, thousands of service lines in the Saginaw Region have been verified in compliance with the LCR. 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 required each community to provide a Materials Inventory in 2024 and requires annual updates of service lines verified, replaced and removed.**

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 left. 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 Water Supplier (see back page).

**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 to the left 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 2025



**Saginaw Water Tower Base**

The base of the tower was constructed in Fall of 2024.



**Saginaw Water Tower Pedestal**

The tower pedestal was finished in March of 2025.




**Saginaw Water Tower**

The finished tower was put in service in March of 2026.

Watch its construction on this page: ***https://mi-saginaw.civicplus.com/354/Water-Wastewater-Treatment-Services***



**New SolarBee Reservoir Mixing Units**

Two additional solar-powered SolarBee mixers were installed at the Kochville Raw Water Reservoir to improve stored water quality.




**Aqua Boiler Replacement**

A new, high-efficiency boiler replaced the 52-year-old boiler at the Aqua Pump Station.



**Court 1 Original Valve**

The original Court 1 gate valve from 1929 was removed and replaced with a new butterfly valve.



**Court 1 Original Main**

Riveted steel was a common piping material when the Water Plant was originally constructed.



**Court 1 Water Main Replacement**

A new butterfly valve and ductile iron pipe were put in service to provide water to our customers.

The Court 1 Water Main project included 7 major valves, 2 flow meters, several underground vaults, and connecting water main.

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 ***www.epa.gov/sdwa*** or the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

## Contaminants Tested For in 2025 With Results BELOW THE LIMIT of Detection:

Copper; Iron; Lead; Nitrate; Nitrite; Lithium; 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; Dibromoacetic acid; 11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS); 9-Chloro-perfluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (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/waterresilience/epa-cybersecurity-water-sector#rule***

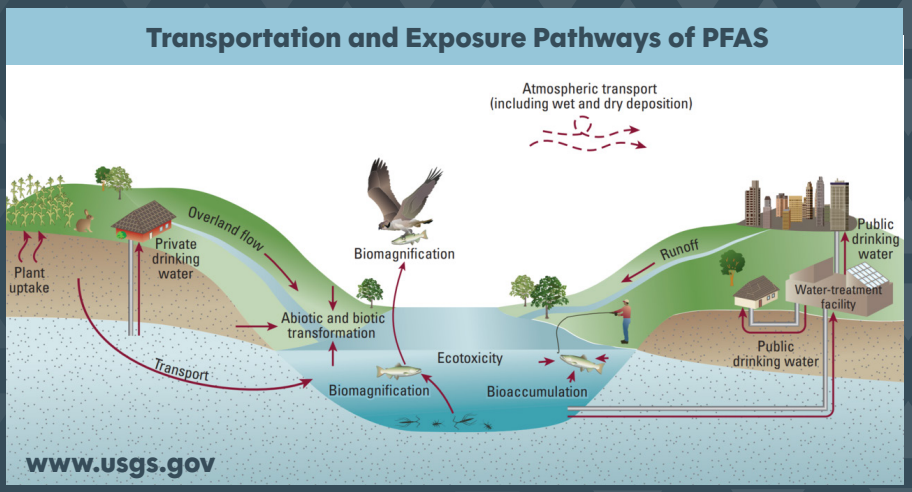
**Cyanotoxins from Algal Blooms:** For the last six years, the City of Saginaw participated in voluntary cyanotoxin monitoring of its tap water at the request of the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE). Cyanotoxins were not detected.

**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 included preparing for a more stringent lead Action Level of 12 ppb that began in January 2025. In addition, the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Improvements will speed up line replacements and further lower the Action Level beginning in 2027.

**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):** Saginaw has participated in PFAS testing for many years under voluntary and regulatory programs. Michigan established maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for seven different PFAS in August 2020. The EPA issued MCLs for six of those PFAS in 2024 and began monitoring 29 PFAS as part of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) in 2023. See ***www.michigan.gov/pfasresponse*** and ***www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas*** for more information on regulations.




Most PFAS results have been non-detect and all have been below established MCLs. The City of Saginaw detected PFOS in 2019 at a concentration of 3 parts per trillion, below current standards. Several water suppliers participated in UCMR sampling between 2023 and 2025. There were 37 samples collected during this time as part of the UCMR and routine monitoring. Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), a contaminant currently without standards, was detected in eight of these samples in a range of 2 – 13 parts per trillion. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) was detected in one sample in 2024, at a concentration of 2 parts per trillion, below the current MCL. You can find a summary of City of Saginaw Plant Tap results at ***www.saginaw-mi.com/447/Water-Quality.***

**Perchlorate:** The EPA will be issuing a new rule in 2027 to monitor for Perchlorate. Perchlorate can affect the thyroid and may be found naturally or be manufactured. The City tested for and did not detect perchlorate during the first UCMR.

# 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.

# 2025 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Below are the water quality test results from the Saginaw Water Treatment System during 2025, 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] | *2025* | *ppm* | *1.06* | *0.92-1.13* | *4* | *4* | *no* | *Water additive used to control microbes* |

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] | *2025* | *ppm* | *0.59* | *na* | *4* | *4* | *no* | *Water additive to promote strong teeth* |
| *Combined Radium* | *2020* | *pCi/L* | *1.04* | *na* | *5* | *0* | *no* | *Erosion 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, remaining under the EPA's secondary fluoride standard of 2 ppm. Fluoride greater than 2 ppm in drinking water may cause dental fluorosis in children. You can learn more about fluoride in drinking water at ***www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/adult-child-serv/childrenfamilies/familyhealth/oralhealth***. The level reported above is from annual regulatory sampling. City staff also conduct daily fluoride sampling, which produced the following values in 2025: average=0.68 ppm; range=0.09–0.82 ppm.

**Regulated Microbiological Parameters (sampled in the filtered water confluence)**

| Parameter | Test Date | Unit | Avg | Range | MCL | MCLG | Violation | Likely Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Turbidity*[3] | *2025* | *NTU* | *0.06* | *0.04-0.16* | *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 2025.

**Unregulated Parameters (not regulated at the state or federal level)**

| Parameter | Test Date | Unit | Avg | Range | MCL/MCLG | Violation | Likely Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sodium*[4] | *2025* | *ppm* | *5.9* | *na* | *unregulated* | *no* | *Erosion of natural deposits* |
| *PFBA* | *2025* | *ppt* | *1.75* | *0-2* | *unregulated* | *no* | *Discharge from industrial facilities* |

4. For those concerned about sodium in their diet, 5.9 ppm equates to 1.40 milligrams of sodium per 8-ounce glass of water.

**Total Coliform Bacteria:** In 2025, there were 4 total coliform positive sample detections in the greater distribution system out of more than 2400 samples analyzed. Immediate retesting at the same sites, as well as sites upstream and downstream, was negative so there was no contamination or violation and no need to boil 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.
- **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 | 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[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TTHM (ppb) | 66 | 69 | 57 | 64 | 68 | 70 | 56 | 58 | 58 | 57 | 63 | 78 | 60 | 76 | 63 | 56 | 62 | 67 | 62 | 63 | 50 |
| Low | 31 | 34 | 24 | 31 | 34 | 28 | 28 | 31 | 28 | 24 | 29 | 47 | 25 | 43 | 36 | 23 | 32 | 33 | 18 | 28 | 23 |
| High | 94 | 101 | 86 | 90 | 95 | 79 | 72 | 84 | 75 | 87 | 94 | 120 | 67 | 99 | 75 | 56 | 87 | 79 | 66 | 110 | 65 |
| Violations? | **There were no TTHM or HAA5 MCL violations** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HAA5 (ppb) | 27 | 29 | 25 | 33 | 26 | 29 | 24 | 26 | 29 | 22 | 29 | 30 | 20 | 38 | 23 | 27 | 25 | 29 | 25 | 30 | 23 |
| Low | 14 | 19 | 11 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 21 | 10 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 17 | 8 | 15 | 10 |
| High | 35 | 38 | 33 | 37 | 36 | 24 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 38 | 25 | 34 | 29 | 36 | 31 | 41 | 35 | 43 | 31 |
| Copper (ppm) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Range low/high | 0/0.2 | 0.1/0.2 | 0.1/0.2 | 0.1/0.2 | 0/0.3 | 0/0.3 | 0/0.3 | 0/0.3 | 0/0.3 | 0.1/0.4 | 0/0.2 | 0/0.4 | 0/0.3 | 0/0.3 | 0/0.2 | 0.1/0.2 | 0.1/0.2 | 0.1/0.4 | 0.1/0.3 | 0/0.6 | 0.1/0.2 |
| 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) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Range low/high | 0/0 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/2 | 0/2 | 0/20 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 0/1 | 0/3 | 0/5 | 0/28 | 0/2 | 0/2 | 0/3 | 0/0 | 0/2 | 0/6 | 0/5 | 0/2 |
| Sites above AL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead Serv. Lines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5362 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unkno. Material | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 209 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 658 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| Total No. Lines | 156 | 881 | 459 | 1474 | 4111 | 2675 | 2423 | 1361 | 2141 | 497 | 826 | 852 | 26511 | 14997 | 950 | 784 | 1006 | 745 | 4730 | 2866 | 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. The City of Zilwaukee had a monitoring violation in 2025. The second quarter TTHM and HAA5 sampling in May was missed. They cannot be certain of the quality of the water from April to June 2025. Compliance was met with third quarter sampling collected in August 2025. 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 2025 compliance monitoring. Likely source: TTHM and HAA5 are byproducts created when drinking water disinfectants react with organics in the water.

**Lead and Copper:** 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.

The figures above are from the 2024 and 2025 coordinated tests 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 for lead, 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 monitoring and corrosion control techniques to prevent the chemical reaction between water and plumbing that causes metal release. Likely sources: lead and copper may be present due to the corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures, and erosion of natural deposits. Lead may also be present due to the presence of lead service lines, which the City is in the process of replacing. Test results indicate that lead and copper are not naturally present in our drinking water. ***www.saginaw-mi.com/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. Your water supplier is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for at least 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your water supplier for available resources. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at ***www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.***

# 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
**Priscilla Garcia,** Mayor Pro Tem

Council Members: **Michael Balls** **Bill Ostash** **Carly Hammond** **Eric Braddock, Sr.** **Heidi Wiggins** **Tobias Young** **Jacinta Seals**

**Tim Morales,** City Manager | **Phil Karwat, PE,** Public Services Director | **Mike Grenier,** Director of Water and Wastewater Treatment Services | **Ted Bomba,** Superintendent, City of Saginaw Water Treatment Plant | **Tony Folino,** 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 | Brandon Carter, 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 | Jamie Sochocki, 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 Tuesday, 6:00 pm, 3265 Kochville Road | Joshua Hoffman, 989.792.7596 x131 |
| City of Saginaw | Mondays, twice monthly, call 989.759.1480 for details | Ted Bomba, 989.759.1640 |
| Saginaw Township | Second/Fourth Mondays, 5:45 pm, 4980 Shattuck Road | Mike Comstock, 989.791.9870 |
| Village of St. Charles | Second Wednesday, 7:00 pm, 110 W. Spruce Street | Jason Thurston, 989.482.5224 |
| Spaulding Township | Third Tuesday, 6:00 pm, 5025 East Road | Don Ackerman, 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 | Michael Elisech, 989.327.4844 |
| 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 |