



City Manager's Report: June 2, 2023

IMPORTANT DATES

- **Joint Recognition Ceremony:** On **Thursday, June 8 at 5:30 p.m.** the City of Mason and Mason Public Schools will be hosting a Joint Recognition Ceremony in the Sycamore Room at City Hall.
- In recognition of **Juneteenth, Monday, June 19, 2023**, City Hall will be closed to the public for staff training focused on Serving our Neighbors.

OPERATIONS

- **2022 Water Quality Report:** Staff submitted the attached report to the State and publicized it to our users. The report covers the drinking water quality for the City of Mason for the 2022 calendar year. The report included details about where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. Please note our significant progress on lead service line compliance, as we continue to gather data.
- **Training:**
 - Five police department staff attended an Emergency Management & Homeland Security presentation at ICSO, The Parkland Massacre Through a Police Chief's Eyes, May 16 and May 17, 2023.
 - All officers attended Legal Update at Meridian Township, May 11, May 18, and May 23, 2023.
 - K9 Officer Hayden Wildfong and Tamarack attended All Things K9 training on May 22, 2023.
 - Finance Director/Treasurer Pietsch attended the Michigan Municipal Treasurer's Association Advanced Institute May 21 - May 24, 2023.
- **Staffing Updates:** Current Open Positions (3)
 - TRANSFER/PROMOTION EMPLOYEES: Sarah Grier transferred to the Full-Time Bookkeeper position effective May 17, 2023.
 - CLOSED POSITIONS
 - Full-Time Police Officer (1) – Offer has been made and accepted and pre-employment screenings are taking place
 - OPEN POSITIONS
 - Seasonal Part-time Crossing Guard (1) - Open until filled.
 - Full-Time Police Officer (2) – Positions will be posted the week of June 5th.
- **Traffic Updates:**
 - Traffic Complaint- Corbin Street: speeding vehicles. Officers have been assigned. Status: Open
 - Traffic Complaint- Barnes Street between Kipp/South (after school traffic). Officers have been assigned. Status: Open
 - Traffic Complaint- Mason Street, speeding vehicles. Officers have been assigned. Status: Open

LARGE CITY PROJECTS

| FY 2021-2022 | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| Project | Project Name/Description | Status | Completed |
| UTILITIES: SANITARY SEWER, STORM WATER, AND WATER DISTRIBUTION (U) | | | |
| 2019-U3a | Wastewater Treatment Plant – Design | Project out to bid, the design portion of contract will end when bids are received. Staff recommend expanding the scope of this contract to continue through construction. | |

| PARKS/ CEMETERY/ FORESTRY/ NONMOTORIZED (P) | | | |
|---|--|--|-----|
| 2017-P8 | Laylin Park - Phase II | Completed | May |
| 2020- P6/ 8/12/13/14 | Plan/ Design-Rayner, Lee Austin, Bond, Hayes Parks | The public comment period closed on May 26. Feedback received will be incorporated into the final design and presented along with the final asap, no earlier than end of June. | |
| BUILDING, PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT (B) | | | |
| 2018-B23 | Planning: Master Plan/Zoning Update | The public comment period closed on May 26. Feedback received will be incorporated into the final design and presented along with the final asap, no earlier than end of June. | |

| FY 2022-2023 | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Project | Project Name/Description | Status | Completed |
| STREETS, SIDEWALKS, SIGNALS(S) | | | |
| 2017-S15/ 2017-U28 | S. Barnes Street – Ash to Kipp | Completed | February |
| UTILITIES: SANITARY SEWER, STORM WATER, AND WATER DISTRIBUTION (U) | | | |
| 2018-U39 | Well No. 9 and 10 (Temple St.) and Well No. 8 Rebuilds | No. 8- Complete, 9 & 10 in process. | |
| 2022-U1 | Headworks Huber Screen | Moved to next FY | |
| PARKS/ CEMETERY/ FORESTRY/ NONMOTORIZED (P) | | | |
| 2020-P3 | Hayhoe Riverwalk Trail – Eval. & Repair | Preparing bid package | |
| 2020-P11 | Rayner Park- Phase 1 Construction | Preparing bid package | |
| 2020-P1 | Columbia Bridge: Non-Motorized Connect | Submitted for MDOT permit, special assessment not required. Final plans (adjusted from public engagement) can be found here . Bids will be prepared to be released the week of June 5. | |
| 2020-P15 | Jefferson Trailhead/ Comm Garden | Final plans (adjusted from public engagement) can be found here . Bids will be prepared to be released the week of June 5. | |
| 2020-P17 | Non-motorized Program: Southeast | Public Notices were mailed to impacted properties, posted on Facebook, posted to the City's website, and included in this report. Construction is anticipated to start June 5. | |
| 2020-P1 | Maple Grove Cemetery: Columbarium | Ordered, Cemetery Board to consider layout, fees, and agreement templates. | |
| MOTOR VEHICLE POOL (MVP) | | | |
| 2017-MVP22 | Vehicle No. 83 | Police | Completed |
| 2017-MVP18a | Vehicle No. 24 | Dump/Plow Truck | Ordered, receipt anticipated in 2024 |
| 2022-MVP1 | | Concrete Grinder | Completed |
| 2022-MVP2 | Trailer No. 53 | Public Works | Completed |
| 2022-MVP3 | Trailer No. 55 | Public Works | Completed |
| 2022-MVP4 | Mower No. 39 | Public Works | Completed |

| BUILDING, PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT (B) | | | |
|--|---|--|---------|
| 2018-B14 | Fire: Rehab 815 Replacement | Completed | April |
| 2020-B4a | DPW: Facility Design | Preparing bid package | |
| 2017-B5b | Building: Library Phase 1, Part 1 | Executed contract for only grant portion/entrances and bathrooms of project. Anticipating finalizing contract for remainder in July. | |
| 2017-B10 | Fire: Furnace/AC, Office & Training Area | Council approved; in progress | |
| 2018-B15 | Fire: Sprinkler System in Truck Bay | Council approved; in progress | |
| 2018-B20 | Fire: Carpet Replacement for Station 1 | Council approved; in progress | |
| 2018-B25 | Police: In-Car Digital Recording System | Completed | January |
| 2018-B23a | Cedar/127 Corridor Sub-area Plan | Moved to next FY | |
| 2018-B23b | Kipp Road/Temple Street Sub-Area Plan | Completed | May |
| 2019-B2b | City Hall Renovations: Phase 1 /Carpet | Moved to next FY | |
| 2020-B4b | Public Works: Facility Construction | Moved to next FY | |
| 2022-B1 | Ordinance Update: Planning, Subdivision, Signs, STR | Moved to next FY | |

| FY 2023-2024 | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|------------------|
| Project | Project Name/Description | Status | Completed |
| STREETS, BRIDGES, SIGNALS(S) | | | |
| 2017-S14/ 2017-U27 | E Cherry St: S Rogers St to End | Anticipated to start in June. Impacted properties have been notified. | |
| 2017-S16 | Maple Street Bridge: Replacement | Preparing bids. | |
| 2019-S1/ 2023-U1 | S Walnut Ct: W Columbia St to W Ash St | Construction began April 24. Impacted properties have been notified. | |
| 2023-S1 | E Cherry St South Alley: S Jefferson St to S Rogers St | Anticipated to start in June. Impacted properties have been notified. | |



2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT

CITY OF MASON

Overview

This report covers the drinking water quality for the City of Mason for the 2022 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water we provided to you in 2022. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from seven groundwater wells, each well averaging from 215 to 400 feet in depth. The State of Michigan Department of Environment Great Lakes and Energy (EGLE) performed an assessment of our source water in 2007 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very-low" to "very-high" based on geologic sensitivity, well construction, and water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source water is moderately high as of that evaluation. There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply. The City continues to make efforts to protect our drinking water sources and is scheduled to update their wellhead protection plan in 2023. If you would like to know more about the report, please contact Customer Service at 517.676.9155 or info@mason.mi.us.

- **Contaminants and their presence in water:** Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses 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)**.
- **Vulnerability of sub-populations:** Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.
- **Sources of drinking water:** The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
 - Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural and residential uses.
 - Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban Stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. United States Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.

Lead Service Line Transparency as of May 31, 2023

Estimated Number of Service Connections by Service Line Material

A service line includes any section of pipe from the water main to the building plumbing at the first shut-off valve inside the building, or 18 inches inside the building, whichever is shorter.

| Any Portion Contains Lead (Property Owner Notified) | Contains Galvanized Previously Connected to Lead | Unknown | | | Contains neither Lead nor Galvanized Previously Connected to Lead | Total |
|---|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|-------|
| | | Likely Contains Lead | Likely Does <u>Not</u> Contain Lead | Material(s) Unknown | | |
| 73 | 0 | 401 | 778 | 0 | 1264 | 2516 |
| 3% | 0% | 16% | 31% | 0% | 50% | 100% |

On December 23, 2019, the City of Mason did an evaluation of potential lead lines within the City of Mason. Lead is defined to also include galvanized lines that were once connected to lead. The information above is based on data we have on timing of housing construction, available records, and/or completed inspections. The City has not visually confirmed all lead service lines at this point. In 2022, the City of Mason replaced 27 lead service lines.

Water Quality Data

The provided table lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2022. EGLE allows us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. All the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- **AI:** Action Level which is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** means the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **N/A:** not applicable
- **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter
- **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanogram per liter
- **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

Results

| Regulated Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Level Detected | Range | Year Sampled | Violation Yes / No | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|--------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|---|--|
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .66 | .61 - .69 | 2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories |
| TTMH - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 80 | N/A | 24 | N/A | 2022 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 60 | N/A | 5 | N/A | 2022 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Radioactive Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Level Detected | Range | Year Sampled | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) | 15 | 0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2018 | No | Erosion of natural deposits (Not required to test this year) |
| Combined Radium (pCi/L) | 5 | 0 | 0.693 | 2.1 | 2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDL | MRDLG | 1.16 | 1.09 – 1.16 | 2022 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| | 4 | 4 | | | | | |
| Contaminant Subject to AL | Action Level | MCLG | 90% of Samples ≤ This Level | | Year Sampled | Samples Above AL | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Lead (ppb) * | 15 | 0 | 0.785 | | 2022 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm)** | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.00 | | 2022 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant *** | | | Level Detected | | Year Sampled | Comments | |
| Sodium (ppm) | | | 13.0 | | 2022 | Typical source is erosion of natural deposits | |
| Hardness (ppm) | | | 363 | | 2022 | Typical source is erosion of natural deposits | |
| Chloride (ppm) | | | 23.1 | | 2022 | Typical source is erosion of natural deposits | |
| Sulfate (ppm) | | | 46.6 | | 2022 | Typical source is erosion of natural deposits | |
| Emerging Contaminant **** | LHA | | Level Detected | Range | Year Sampled | Violation Yes / No | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| PER-Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (ppt) ***** | 70 | | 0 | 0 | 2022 | No | Industrial and consumer product runoff |

The City of Mason is responsible for providing safe, high quality drinking water to its residents but cannot control the verity of materials used in plumbing components inside homes. Elevated lead and copper levels are sometimes found in some residences due to corrosion of household plumbing pipes and fixtures made of, or containing, lead and copper.

***Information about Lead:** 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. The City of Mason 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 two 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. City residents concerned about lead levels in their drinking water can be added to the sampling pool for this next round of testing by calling 517.676.9155. There is no cost to participate in this sampling. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791 or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>.

****Information about Copper:** As required by Federal and State laws and regulations, regular testing is conducted on various aspects of the water system. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. Testing completed as recently as 2014 determined that copper was not detected in the City's wells, which supply the City's water. The City's recent testing in homes for copper conducted in 2020, of the Twenty samples collected, none of the samples exceeded the EPA's maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) for copper. In accordance with Federal and State laws and regulations, any sample that exceeds the EPA's maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) for copper, the resident will be notified of the results. The resident will also be given a fact sheet on how to flush their pipes before using the water for cooking and drinking if the water has been sitting in their pipes for an extended period of time.

The EGLE has advised the City of Mason is not in violation of the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act. In 2021 EGLE reduced the City's copper sampling requirements from 80 samples per year to 20 samples per year.

City residents concerned about copper levels in their drinking water can be added to the sampling pool for this next round of testing by calling 517.676.9155. There is no cost to participate in this sampling. In 2020 the City began a corrosion study to investigate adjustments in the current corrosion control program.

The City recommends that residents, especially with copper plumbing, follow published guidance about flushing pipes before using tap water for drinking, cooking, rinsing food, brushing teeth, and preparing powdered baby formula. To flush your pipes, turn on any faucet and let it run cold for about two minutes. Taking a shower, doing a load of laundry, or running the dishwasher will also accomplish the goal of flushing your pipes.

The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) recommends that homes with a formula-fed infant use cold, flushed water for drinking and making powdered infant formula. Formula-fed infants under twelve months old get their needed copper from the formula itself—and if tap water containing copper is used to prepare the powdered formula, the infant can end up with too much copper in their body. This may cause stomach upset or other health issues. If your infant is experiencing persistent stomach upset symptoms, consult your healthcare provider. People with disorders of copper metabolism (for example: Wilson's Disease) should continue to avoid potentials sources of copper, including drinking water from the City of Mason.

If you have questions about copper exposure and your health, call the Ingham County Health Department at 517.887.4312 or the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) at 844.934.1315. If you choose to purchase a water filter, MDHHS recommends filters that are tested and certified to NSF/ANSI Standard 53 for copper reduction. Be sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions for set-up and maintenance.

*****Unregulated contaminants** are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

******Per - and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances:** (PFAS), sometimes called PFC'S are a group of chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. PFAS has been classified by the EPA as an emerging contaminant on the landscape. For decades, they have been used in many industrial applications and consumer products such as carpeting, waterproof clothing, upholstery food wrappings, fire-fighting foams, and metal plating. They are still in use today. PFAS have been found at low levels both in the environment and in blood samples from the general U.S. population.

These chemicals are persistent, which means they do not break down in the environment. They also bio-accumulate, meaning the amount builds up over time in the blood and organs. Although our understanding of these emerging contaminants is constantly evolving, elevated levels of PFAS have the potential to cause increased cholesterol, changes in the body's hormones and immune system, decreased fertility, and increased risk of certain cancers. Links to these health effects in humans are supported by epidemiologic studies and by laboratory studies in animal models.

If any resident has additional questions regarding this issue, the State of Michigan Environmental Assistance Center can be contacted at 800-662-9278. Representatives may be reached to assist with your questions Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM. The State has created a website where you can find information about PFAS contamination and efforts to address it in Michigan. The site will be updated as more information becomes available. The website address is: <http://michigan.gov/pfasresponse>.

Supplemental Information: Radium Sampling Testing Violation

The EGLE and EPA requires the City of Mason to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. Due to an error, the City of Mason did not collect a combined radium sample during the required monitoring period of January 01, 2022 – March 31, 2022. This violation did not pose a threat to the quality of the water supply. Once the error was identified samples were collected on May 05, 2022, and the City has been in compliance since. Sample results were 0.830 pCi/L, which is below the maximum level allowed of 5.0 pCi/L. A complete copy of the violation notice can be found on the City of Mason's web site: www.mason.mi.us/publicnotice.

Report Updates

We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Copies are available at Mason City Hall at 201 West Ash Street and on the City of Mason website (www.mason.mi.us).

For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact, Customer Service 517.676.9155 For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater.