

# CITY OF AUBURN TEST RESULTS FOR 2015

## SUBSTANCES REGULATED AT MIDLAND'S WATER TREATMENT PLANT

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amount Detected</u>				<u>Likely Source</u>	<u>Violation?</u>
		<u>Range</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>		
Fluoride	ppm	0.52 -0.79	0.69	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water Treatment additive which promotes strong teeth	NO
Turbidity	ntu	0.04 - 0.21	n/a	TT <sup>a</sup>	n/a	Soil runoff; suspended matter in surface water	NO
Barium <sup>b</sup>	ppm	0.01	0.01	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	NO
						Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	NO

a. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. The treatment technique for turbidity requires that all samples be below 1 ntu, and at least 95% of the samples each month be lower than 0.3 ntu. 100% of our samples were below 0.3 ntu.  
b. Testing for this substance conducted every nine years. Test date 2013.

## SUBSTANCES REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amount Detected</u>				<u>Likely Source</u>	<u>Violation?</u>
		<u>Range</u>	<u>Highest RAA<sup>c</sup></u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>		
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	59	59	80		By-products of drinking water chlorination	NO
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	26	26	60		By-products of drinking water chlorination	NO
Chlorine	ppm	0.72 -1.04	0.88	<u>MRDL</u> 4.0	<u>MRDLG</u> 4.0	Water Treatment additive for control of microbial contaminants	NO

c. Highest Running Annual Average (RAA) calculated quarterly.

## SUBSTANCES REGULATED AT THE CUSTOMER'S TAP (CITY OF AUBURN)

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amount Detected</u>				<u>Likely Source</u>	<u>Violation?</u>
		<u>90th Percentile</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>			
Copper <sup>d,f</sup>	ppm	0.270	AL=1.3	1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems	NO
Lead <sup>e,f</sup>	ppb	3	AL=15	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems	NO

d. No testing site exceeded the Copper Action Level of 1.300 ppm.  
e. No testing sites exceeded the Lead Action Level of 15 ppb.  
f. Testing for this substance conducted every three years. Test date 2013.

## UNREGULATED (SINGLE SAMPLE AT WATER TREATMENT PLANT)

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amount Detected</u>	<u>Likely Source</u>	<u>Violation?</u>
Sodium	ppm	5	Erosion of natural deposits	NO

## IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require an explanation.

**Action Level or AL:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers the need for additional treatment or other requirements which a water system must meet.

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** The highest level of a contaminant, which 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 or MCLG:** The level of 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 or 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 or MRDLG:** 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 contamination.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Units (ntu):** Is a measure of the clarity of water. The lower the numbers, the more clear the water.

**Not Applicable:** n/a

**Part per million (ppm); part per billion (ppb):** These units describe the levels of detected contaminants. One part per million is about 1/2 of a dissolved aspirin tablet (162.5 mg) in a full bathtub of water (about 50 gallons). One part per billion is about one dissolved aspirin tablet (325 mg) in a typical 25-meter swimming pool (about 100,000 gallons).

**Treatment Technique or TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.