



CITY OF AUBURN
113 E. ELM STREET, AUBURN, MI 48611 (989)662-6761

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

We are dedicated to providing you with the highest quality drinking water while meeting or exceeding all state and federal water quality standards. The City of Auburn's annual Water Quality Report is intended to provide you, our customer, with the most recent water quality testing data. Your concerns and opinions are important to us, and we encourage you to contact us with any questions or comments. You can reach us by calling (989) 662-6761, sending an email to dpwdirector@auburnmi.org or writing to 113 E. Elm Street, Auburn, MI 48611.

Source Water Information

The City of Auburn receives its water from the City of Midland. Midland has received its source water from Lake Huron since 1948. The source water pumping system is jointly owned and operated by the cities of Midland and Saginaw and is called the Saginaw-Midland Municipal Water Supply Corporation (SMMWSC). Water is drawn into the system through two intake structures located in Lake Huron off the shores of Whitestone Point. The water is chlorinated at the lake intake structures to kill harmful bacteria and zebra mussels and is then pumped through 65 miles of pipeline to Midland. The Midland Water Treatment Plant is able to provide 48 million gallons per day of treated Lake Huron water to the communities. It is staffed by professional water treatment operators, water analysts, and maintenance personnel that monitor, test, maintain and adjust the treatment process to provide high quality and reliable water service.

In 2004, the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (now EGLE) released a Source Water Assessment Report (SWAR) for our community's source of raw water. Included in the Source Water Assessment is a susceptibility analysis of our raw water. Susceptibility is a measure of the factors within the source water area that may pose a risk to the water supply. The Source Water Assessment Report concluded that potential contaminated sources present a negligible risk due to the physical location of the intakes. Based on the intake's infrequent experience with abnormal current flows, the Saginaw-Midland source water is defined as moderately low for susceptibility to potential contamination. Midland effectively treats this source to meet drinking water standards.

Protecting the source of our drinking water is an investment in our community's future and one of our main priorities. There are no significant sources of contamination in our

water supply. A copy of the Source Water Assessment is available for review at the Midland Water Treatment Plant. If you have questions or need additional information, contact the Midland Water Treatment Plant at (989) 837-3515 or City Hall at (989) 662-6761.

Lead and Copper

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. The City of Auburn 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, 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 contact their physician. If you are concerned about elevated copper levels in your water, you may wish to have the water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water. Contact City Hall at (989) 662-6761 for further information.

Monitoring and Reporting to the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) Requirements: The State of Michigan and the U.S. EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2025.

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 City Hall.

For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact City Hall. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.

Information for Special Health Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons - such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants - can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

About Drinking Water Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Additionally, 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 from the 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 and, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. In order 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. FDA

regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic system, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) 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; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses; (D) 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 storm water runoff and septic

systems; and (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

PFAS

Known to scientist as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances. PFAS area group of potentially harmful contaminants used in thousands of applications globally including firefighting foam, food packaging, and many other consumer products. These compounds are also used by industries such as tanneries, metal platers, and clothing manufacturers. PFAS have been found all over the world, including Michigan.

The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) recently coordinated a statewide initiative to test public water supplies in Michigan.

No PFAS were detected in Midland's finished water during this preliminary testing. Midland will begin annual testing for these compounds in compliance with new drinking water regulations that took effect in August 2020.

To learn more about PFAS, visit the Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (MPART) website at www.michigan.gov/PFASrcsponse or contact the Midland Water Treatment Plant at (989) 837-3515.

CITY OF AUBURN WATER TEST RESULTS FOR 2025

REGULATED PARAMETERS AT CITY OF MIDLAND WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Substance	Amount Detected					Likely Source	Violation
	Unit	Range	Average	MCL	MCLG		
Fluoride	ppm	0.26-0.83	0.66	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water treatment additive which promotes strong teeth.	NO
Turbidity ^a	ntu	0.02-0.21	n/a	TT ^a	n/a	Soil runoff; suspended matter in surface water.	NO
Barium ^b	ppm	0.01	0.01	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. 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 2022.

REGULATED PARAMETERS IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Substance	Amount Detected				Likely Source	Violation	
	Unit	Range	Highest RAA ^c	MCL			
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	21-71	51	80	By-products of drinking water disinfection.	NO	
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	14-28	25	60	By-products of drinking water disinfection.	NO	
Chlorine	ppm	0.54-1.00	0.88	MRDL	MRDLG	Water treatment additive for control of microbial contaminants.	NO
				4			

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

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

Substance	Amount Detected					Likely Source	Violation
	Unit	90th Percentile	Range (# exceeding AL)	MCL	MCLG		
Copper ^{d,f}	ppm	0.2	0.04-0.3 (0)	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	NO
Lead ^{e,f}	ppb	2.9	<1.0 - 6.1 (0)	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 site exceeded the Lead Action Level of 15 ppb.

f. Tested in 2025. Annual testing started in 2019 to meet latest requirement of Lead and Copper.

UNREGULATED PARAMETERS

Substance	Unit	Amount Detected	Likely Source	Violation
Sodium	ppm	4.9	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE

Substance	Unit	Amount Detected		Year Sampled	Likely Source	Violation
		Average	Range			
Perfluorobutanoic acid PFBA	ppt	8.9	One Occurrence	2023	Industrial Processes	NO
Perfluorobutanoic acid PFBA	ppt	2.0	One Occurrence	2025	Industrial Processes	NO
MC-LF Microcystins	ppt	8.9	One Occurrence	2025	Blue-Green Algae	NO

CITY OF AUBURN WATER TEST RESULTS FOR 2025

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

The previous table contains scientific terms and measures, some of which may require an explanation.

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

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 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): 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): A measure of the clarity of water. The lower the numbers, the clearer the water.

Not Applicable (n/a): Does not apply.

Part per million (ppm): These units describe the level of detected contaminants. One part per million is about 1/2 of an aspirin tablet (162.5 mg) in a full bathtub of water (about 50 gallons) or one second in 11 days.

Part per billion (ppb): These units describe the level of detected contaminants. One part per billion is about one aspirin tablet (325 mg) in a 25-meter swimming pool (about 100,000 gallons) or one second in 31 years.

Part per trillion (ppt): These units describe the level of detected contaminants. One part per trillion is the equivalent of about one second in 31,000 years.

Running Annual Average (RAA): Running Annual Average.

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

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. City of Midland monitored for these contaminants and complete results of monitoring are available on request.