Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2012
City of Auburn - IL1670050

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by Auburn is purchased Surface Water. For more information regarding this report contact:

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Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings on the 1st and 3rd Monday of the month at 7:00 pm. These meetings are held at the Auburn City Hall at 324 W Jefferson Street in Auburn.

Sources of Drinking Water

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 the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup 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 agriculture, urban storm water runoff, 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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

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 system 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/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).

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 components. We 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 water 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC 01 – Main Master Meter Pit – FF IL1175200 TP01	SW	----------	Inside the city limits of Auburn.
CC 02 – Lakeview Estates Subdivision – FF IL1175200 TP01	SW	----------	Meter Pit.
CC 03 – Edgewood Meadows - FF IL1175200 TP01	SW	----------	Subdivision Meter Pit.
CC 04 – Southern View Acres – FF IL1175200 TP01	SW	----------	Subdivision Meter Pit.

Source Water Assessments

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by Auburn City Hall or call our operator listed on the first page. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation / recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

Otter Lake is utilized by the Otter Lake Water Commission (Facility # 1175200) to provide water to eight communities in Christian, Sangamon and Macoupin Counties and the surrounding rural areas. This facility draws water from Otter Lake through one surface water intake (IEPA #58059). The water is obtained via two 700 and one 1,400 gallon per minute pumps located on an elevated fill roadway bisecting the lake. The supply provides approximately 1.5 million gallons per day to 467 service connections and an estimated population of 16,996. Eight facilities purchase water from the Commission, including Auburn (1670050), Divernon (1670450), Girard (1170450), Pawnee (1670850), Thayer (1671250), Virden (1171100), Nilwood (1170750) and Tovey.

Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. Hence the reason for mandatory treatment of all public water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems) and shoreline erosion.

2012 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Lead and Copper								
	Date Sampled	**MCLG**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th Percentile**	**# Sites Over AL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead	7/23 to 9/29/2008	0	15	0	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	7/23 to 9/29/2008	1,300	1,300	0	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Water Quality Test Results

Here are a few definitions and scientific terms to know which will help you understand the information in the contaminant detection tables.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 Contaminant Level or 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.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.
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 contaminants.
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.
ppb	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na	Not applicable.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm	Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

2012 Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	12/31/2012	1.6	.74 – 1.98	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	Y	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*		32	13.5 – 50.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*		57	9.1 –91.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.								

Violation Summary Table

Chloramines			
Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine (DPD), Major	01/01/2012	03/31/2012	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated

Auburn has taken the following action specific to the VIOLATION(S) listed above:
A monitoring schedule has been established to meet the sampling requirements

2012 Regulated Contaminants Detected From Our Parent Supply – Otter Lake Water Commission

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic		1	0.781 – 0.781	0	10	Ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium		0.0408	0.0408 – 0.0408	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride		1	1.04 – 1.04	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)		0.472	0.472 – 0.472	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium		13	11 – 29			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine		0.334	0 - 0.334	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Turbidity								
Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.								

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.39 NTU	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	98.72 %	N	Soil Runoff

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Cryptosporidium	11/09/2009	0.5	0.5 – 0.5	0	TT	ppm	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring of source water and/or finished water indicate the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.