










## Gwinnett County 2024 Data for C.C.R.

Type	Meets EPA Standard	Substance	Testing Frequency	Typical Source	Maximum Level (MCL)	Maximum Goal (MCLG)	Gwinnett's Range	Gwinnett's Average	Notes
EPA Regulated Substances or Contaminants		Fluoride (ppm)	Daily	Water additive that promotes strong teeth	4	4	0.63-1.05	0.84	Fluoride is added to water to help promote dental health in children.
		Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)	Annually	Fertilizer runoff, leaching from septic tanks, or erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.50-0.53	0.52	Nitrate and Nitrite are measured together
Disinfection By-Products and Disinfectant Residuals		Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)(ppb)	Quarterly	By-products of drinking water disinfection	80	0	10.8-73.2	73.2 (Highest Detected LRAA)	Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – the average of analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four quarters.
		Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb)	Quarterly	By-products of drinking water disinfection	60	0	11.9-27.6	27.6 (Highest Detected LRAA)	Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – the average of analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four quarters.
		Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	Monthly	Decay of naturally-occurring organic matter in the water withdrawn from sources such as lakes and streams	TT	N/A	0.90-1.80	1.6	
		Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly	Drinking water disinfectant	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.00-2.46	1.56	
		Bromate (ppb)	Monthly	By-products of drinking water disinfection	10	10	<5.0	<5.0	
Cloudiness		Turbidity	Continuously	Soil runoff	TT, <0.3 in 95% of monthly samples	0 NTU	N/A	0.17 NTU (Highest Detected) 100% Lowest % of samples meeting limit	NTU= Nephelometric Turbidity Units Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
Microbiological Contaminants		Total Coliform Bacteria	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment	<5% positive samples (monthly)	0	0%-0.65%	0.65% (Highest % positive samples monthly)	Approximately 306 samples taken monthly

Type	Meets EPA Standard	Substance	Frequency	Typical Source	Action Level 90%	90th Percentile Sample Result in Gwinnett	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level in Gwinnett (AL)	Results	Notes
Lead and Copper Levels at Residential Taps		Lead (ppb)	50 homes tested every 3 years	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	15	0	1	Of the 50 homes tested in 2023, one site exceeded the action level (AL) for lead.	Gwinnett is required to test a minimum of 50 homes for lead and copper every three years. The last testing occurred in 2023. Compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule is based on obtaining the 90th percentile of the total number of samples collected and comparing it against the lead and copper action levels. To have an exceedance, the 90th percentile value must be greater than 15 ppb for lead or 1.3 ppm for copper.
		Copper (ppm)	50 homes tested every 3 years	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	1.3	0.18	0	Of the 50 homes tested in 2023, no sites exceeded the action level (AL) for copper.	
Type	Meets EPA Standard	Substance	Frequency	Typical Source	EPA MCLG	EPA MCL	Gwinnett's Range	Gwinnett's Average	Notes
PFAS (polyfluoroalkyl substances)	YES	perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	Quarterly	Consumer, commercial, and industrial products	0 ppt	4 ppt	0.96-1.31 ppt	1.11 ppt	<p>ppt= parts per trillion</p> <p>Gwinnett monitors the amount of perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in the drinking water. These substances are found in water, air, fish, and soil across the world.</p>
	YES	perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	Quarterly	Consumer, commercial, and industrial products	0 ppt	4 ppt	0.89-1.14 ppt	0.99 ppt	