**The following water quality report is presented to the citizens of the City of Auburn using information provided by the Barrow County water and sewerage authority and from Gwinnett County water authority, also from testing in and around the City of Auburn. Should you have any questions regarding the information in this report, you may contact Elbert Blackstock, Auburn’s public water licensed operator at (770)963-4002. This report details information on our water system for the calendar year of 2019, January 1st to December 31st**

**During the calendar year of 2019 the City of Auburn purchased 100% of our drinking water from Barrow County Water and sewer Authority (BCWSA).**

**We have the ability to purchase water from Gwinnett County if needed.**

Barrow County Water System 2019 Water-Quality Report - Water System ID #0130031/0130034

The Barrow County Water System is pleased to present a summary of the quality of water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to its customers. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. Barrow County Water System is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water. We encourage public interest and participation in our community’s decisions affecting our drinking water. The Barrow County Board of Commissioners meets each month on the second and fourth Tuesday at 7:00 pm in the Commission Meeting Room located on the second floor of the Historic Courthouse, 30 North Broad Street in Winder, GA. Any comments are welcomed; please contact our office at 770-307-3014. Water Source: Barrow County purchased all its drinking water from the Upper Oconee Basin Water Authority. The water supply sources for the Upper Oconee Basin Water Authority are Bear Creek and the Middle Oconee River. How to Read this Table The chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples, collected in 2019 unless otherwise noted from the Barrow County Water System. Please note the following definitions: 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. 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. Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which triggers treatment or other requirement, which a water system must follow. Inorganic Contaminant Date Units MCL MCLG Detected # Above AL Major Sources Violations? Lead1 ppb AL=15 0 Barrow County 2019 ppb 0.31 0 NO Copper2 ppb AL=1300 1300 Barrow County 2019 ppb 26 0 NO Inorganic Contaminant Date Units MCL MCLG Detected Range Major Sources Violations?

Nitrate Bear Creek 2019 ppm 10 10 0.37 N/A NO Chlorine Residual ppm 4 4 Water disinfectant Barrow County Monthly ppm 1.02 0.86-1.22 Bear Creek Daily ppm 1.8 1.7-2.0 NO

Fluoride ppm 4 4 Bear Creek Daily ppm 0.67 0.24-0.89 NO Organic Contaminant Date Units MCL MCLG Detected Range Major Sources Violations? TTHM's ppb 80 n/a Barrow County Quarterly ppb 70.5 18-110 NO Bear Creek Quarterly ppb 33.7 21.1-50.8 NO HAA5 ppb 60 n/a Barrow County Quarterly ppb 49.75 27-59 NO Bear Creek Quarterly ppb 38.6 19-64 NO

Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth

By-product of drinking water chlorination

By-product of drinking water chlorination

Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological Contaminant Date Units MCL MCLG Detected Range Major Sources Violations? Turbidity3 NTU TT=1 n/a Bear Creek Daily NTU 0.03 NO Turbidity NTU n/a Bear Creek Daily NTU 100% n/a NO Total Coliform p/a 0 Barrow County p/a 0 n/a NO Bear Creek p/a 0 n/a NO Total Organic Carbon ppm TT n/a Bear Creek 1.3 1.1-1.5 NO

1 ppb of lead reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken

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.

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoﬀ, and residential uses. (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems. (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottle 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 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:

Table Key

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) p/a = presence/absence (microbial)

2 ppb of copper reported as the 90th percentile of samples taken 3 Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness in water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

95% samples <0.3

Soil Runoff

No more than 5% of monthly samples

Naturally present in the environment

Required Additional Health Information:

Naturally present in the environment

Soil Runoff

Barrow County Water System 2019 Water-Quality Report - Water System ID #0130031/0130034

Este informe contiene information muy importante. Traduscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.

Lead in Drinking Water 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 Barrow County Water System 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 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. National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance If you have any questions please contact the Barrow County Water System Distribution Superintendent, Dewayne Moss at (404) 597-8867 or email at dmoss@barrowga.org . Water quality data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com. Water system customers will receive notice of availability of the CCR through a notice posted on the water bill. A copy of this water quality report will not be mailed to each individual customer; copies will be available at the Barrow County water department. This report contains water quality information from the Barrow County Water System (WSID0130031/01360034).

Gwinnett County Data

Gwinnett County Drinking Water Quality Data 2019 EPA Regulated Inorganic Substances or Contaminants Substance (Unit) Analysis Frequency MCL MCLG Average Range Major Sources Violation Fluoride1 (ppm) Daily 4 4 0.81 0.56-1.03 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth No Nitrate/Nitrite2 (ppm) Annually 10 10 0.475 0.43 - 0.52 Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits No 1 Fluoride is added to water to help promote dental health in children. 2Nitrate and Nitrite are measured together.

Gwinnett County Water Distribution System – Lead and Copper Levels at Residential Taps Substance (Unit) Action Level 90% 90th Percentile sample result Number of sites exceeding Action Level (AL) Major Sources Violation Lead3 (ppb) 15 1.1 1 Corrosion of household plumbing systems No Copper4 (ppm) 1.30 0.16 0 Corrosion of household plumbing systems No Gwinnett is required to test a minimum of 50 homes for lead and copper every three years. The last testing occurred in 2017, and the next testing will take place in 2020. 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. 3Of the 50 homes tested in 2017, one site exceeded the action level (AL) for lead. 4Of the 50 homes tested in 2017, no sites exceeded the action level (AL) for copper. Disinfection By-Products, By-Product Precursors, and Disinfectant Residuals Substance (Unit) Analysis Frequency MCL (LRAA) MCLG (LRAA) Highest Detected LRAA5 Range Major Sources Violation TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) - Stage 2 Quarterly 80 0 59.25 9.95 - 59.25 By-products of drinking water disinfection No HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb) - Stage 2 Quarterly 60 0 25.925 8.125 - 25.925 By-products of drinking water disinfection No TOC (Total Organic Carbon) (ppm) Monthly TT N/A Average=1.13 0.91 - 1.4 Decay of naturally-occurring organic matter in the water withdrawn from sources such as lakes and streams N/A Chlorine (ppm) Monthly MRDL=4 MRDLG=4 2.19 0.26-2.19 Drinking Water Disinfectant No Bromate (ppb) Monthly 10 0 Average=<5.0 <5.0 - 7.7 By-product of drinking water disinfection utilizing ozone No 5LRAA= Locational Running Annual Average

Turbidity

Substance (Unit) Analysis Frequency MCL MCLG Highest value reported

Lowest % of samples meeting limit

Major Sources Violation

Turbidity (NTU) Continuous

TT, <0.3 in 95% of monthly samples

0 0.22 100% Soil Runoff No

Note: 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

Substance (Unit) Analysis Frequency MCL MCLG

Highest % positive samples (monthly)

Range Major Sources Violation

Total Coliform Bacteria6 (+/-) Monthly

<5% positive samples (monthly)

0 0.36% 0-0.36% Naturally present in the environment No

City Of Auburn Data

**The City of Auburn**

**The Chlorine detectable residual .90 ppm average.**

**Substance Units MCL MCLG System Violations Source of Substance**

**Results (YES/NO)**

**Fluoride** ppm 4.0 4.0 **detectable residual .83 ppm average no mcl violations.**

Water additive that promotes

Strong teeth; discharge from

Fertilizer and aluminum factories

**Average P.H 7.19**

**Turbidity** NTU <.30 NTU in 95% of samples **Average turbidity 0.12 ntu** NO mcl violations

100% Soil Runoff

Samples/month

**Substance Units MCL Violation Amount Source of Substance**

**(YES/NO) Detected**

**Total Trihalomethanes** ppb 80 detectable level 16.02 NO mcl violations.

By-product of drinking

Water chlorination.

**Total Haloacetic Acids** ppb 60 detectable level 62 ppb yes mcl violations in the 3rd and 4th quarter of 2019

By-product of drinking

Water chlorination.

**Chloroform** ppb N/A 56 **ppb** NO mcl violation

By-product of drinking

Water chlorination.

**MICROBIOLOGICAL**

The mcl is 1 per month in 2019 the city of Auburn had no positive for bacteria samples.

Naturally present in the environment.