

**The following water quality report is presented to the citizens of the City of Auburn using the 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.**

**This report details information on the water system for the calendar year of 2022, from January 1st to December 31<sup>st</sup>. During the calendar year of 2022, the City of Auburn purchased 98% of its drinking water from Barrow County Water and Sewer Authority (BCWSA). 2% of the water was purchased from Gwinnett County as needed.**

**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.**



# CITY OF AUBURN 2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT (Water System ID# 0130000)

Inorganic Contaminants	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Above Advisable Level	Major Sources	Violations
Fluoride	Daily	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.83 ppm average	0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth	No
Turbidity	Daily	NTU	.300	.300 in 95% of samples	0.011 NTU average	0	Soil runoff	No
Chlorine	Daily	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.78 ppm average	0	Added to water as a disinfectant	No

Total Trihalomethanes	Qrtly.	ppb	80	80	94	14 PPB	The byproduct of water disinfection with chlorine	Yes
Total Halo Acetic Acids	Qrtly.	ppb	60	60	53.25	0	By-product of drinking Water chlorination.	No

Lead	2022	ppb	AL 15	0	0	0	Corrosion of Household Plumbing systems, erosion of Natural deposits	No
Copper	2022	ppb	AL 1300	1300	26	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits	No
Microbiological	Monthly	Positive /Absent	5% of the monthly sample may be positive	N/A	0	0	Naturally present in the environment	No

## Table Key

**AL** = Action Level

**MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level

**MRDL** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant

**MCLG** = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

**MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

**ppm** = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb** = part per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

**p/a** = presence/absence (microbial)

## Water-Quality Table Footnotes

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

# Barrow County Water System 2022 Water-Quality Report (Water System ID #0130031)

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 their 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 6:00 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 2022 unless otherwise noted from the Barrow County Water System. Please note the following definitions:

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** The highest level of 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 requirements, that a water system must follow.

Inorganic Contaminant	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected	# Above AL	Major sources	Violations?
<b>Lead1</b> Barrow County	2022	ppb	AL=15	0	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	No
<b>Copper2</b> Barrow County	2022	ppb	AL=1300	1300	62	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	No
<b>Chlorine Residual</b> Barrow County	Monthly				0.94			No
Barrow County Bear Creek	Daily	ppm	4	4	1.79	1.5-2.20	Water disinfectant	No
<b>Fluorides</b> Bear Creek	Daily	ppm	4	4	0.78	0.75-0.82	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth	No
<b>TTHM's</b> Barrow County	Quarterly	ppb	80	N/A	48.25	32-71	A by-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Bear Creek	Quarterly	ppb	80	N/A	38.3	19.57		No
<b>HAA5</b> Barrow County	Quarterly				55.5	30-75	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Bear Creek	Quarterly	ppb ppb	60	N/A	34.6	18-67		No
<b>Turbidity3</b> Bear Creek	Daily	NTU	TT=1	N/A	0.02		Soil runoff	No
<b>Turbidity3</b> Bear Creek		NTU 0.3	Sample	N/A 100%	N/A		Soil runoff	No
<b>Total Coliform</b> Barrow County		< 5% of monthly samples	0	0			Naturally present in the environment	No
Bear Creek								
<b>Total Organic Carbon</b> Bear Creek		ppm	TT	N/A	1.6	1.4-1.9	Naturally present in the environment	No

## Gwinnett County Drinking Water Quality Data 2022

EPA Regulated Inorganic Substances or Contaminants							
Substance (Unit)	Analysis Frequency	MCL	MCLG	Average	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Fluoride <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	Daily	4	4	0.84	0.70-1.00	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth	No
Nitrate/Nitrite <sup>2</sup> (ppm)	Annually	10	10	0.37	0.33-0.41	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits	No

<sup>1</sup> Fluoride is added to water to help promote dental health in children.

<sup>2</sup> Nitrate 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
Lead <sup>3</sup> (ppb)	15	1.2	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No
Copper <sup>4</sup> (ppm)	1.3	0.17	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 2020, and the next testing will take place 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.

<sup>3</sup>Of the 50 homes tested in 2020, no sites exceeded the action level (AL) for lead.

<sup>4</sup>Of the 50 homes tested in 2020, 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 LRAA <sup>5</sup>	Range	Major Sources	Violation
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) - Stage 2	Quarterly	80	0	63.7	11.8-63.7	By-products of drinking water disinfection	No
HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb) - Stage 2	Quarterly	60	0	26.9	11.6-26.9	By-products of drinking water disinfection	No
TOC (Total Organic Carbon) (ppm)	Monthly	TT	N/A	Average=1.15	0.89-1.7	Decay of naturally-occurring organic matter in the water withdrawn from	N/A

						sources such as lakes and streams	
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Average = 1.41	0.14-2.13	Drinking Water Disinfectant	No
Bromate (ppb)	Monthly	10	10	< 5.0	< 5.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection utilizing ozone	No

<sup>5</sup>LRAA= 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	0.14 NTU	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 (year)	Major Sources	Violation
Total Coliform Bacteria <sup>6</sup> (+/-)	Monthly	<5% positive samples (monthly)	0	0.32%	0%-0.32%	Naturally present in the environment	No

<sup>6</sup> Approx 306 samples taken monthly