

We're pleased to present to you this year's

Annual Annual

Water Quality Report

Auburn Water System, Inc. continuous goal and commitment is to provide residents and businesses with a safe, dependable supply of drinking water, and to ensure its long term quality. Auburn Water System, Inc. provides this Annual Consumer Confidence Report to Auburn Water System, Inc. residents so they may understand the concerted and rigorous efforts made to continually maintain and improve the water treatment process and preserve Auburn Water System, Inc. precious water resources.

Auburn Water System, Inc. drinking water is groundwater drawn via wells from the Floridan Aquifer, one of the world's largest sources of drinking water. Because of the excellent quality of our water, the only treatment required is chlorine for disinfection purposes. Auburn Water System, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in accordance with Federal and State regulations.

"In 2014 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp."

We encourage our valued customers to be informed about Auburn Water System, Inc. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings. They are held on the third Monday of each month (rearranged if on a holiday) at 6:00pm in the Board of Directors Room, 3097 Locke Lane, Crestview, Florida.

If you have any questions concerning this report, or would like to learn more about Auburn Water System, Inc., please contact Doug Sims, General Manager or Richard Laux, Operations Manager at (850) 682-1258. Our Office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and offices are located at 3097 Locke Lane, Crestview, Florida 32536. You can also visit www.auburnwatersystem.com for more information.

Why we monitor

From the EPA - Drinking Water Sources

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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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

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

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 the 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 at

1-800-426-4791.



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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (al):

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

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.

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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

"ND":

means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms Per Liter (µg/l):

one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie Per Liter (pCi/L):

measure of the radioactivity in water.

1 drop in 13,563 gallons | ½ teaspoon in an Olympic sized swimming pool

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

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. Auburn Water System, Inc. 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

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We at Auburn Water System, Inc. work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future

Auburn Water System Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014. Data obtained before January 1, 2014, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

2014 ANALYSIS TABLE

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo. / yr.)	MCL Violation Y / N	Highest Monthly MCLG		MCLG	MCL		Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	Jan - Dec 14	N	1		0	For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in >1 sample collected during a month.		Naturally present in the environment	
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo. / yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCI	LG MCL Likely Source of Contamination		amination	
Radioactive Contain	minates								
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi / L)	March 08	N	0.9	ND - 0.9	0		5	Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Contami	nates	/ E-cs							
Arsenic (ppb)	March 14	N	3.5	ND - 3.5	0		10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (ppm)	March 14	N	0.021	0.0035 - 0.022	1 2		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	March 14	N	0.15	0.12 - 0.15	4		4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7	
Sodium (ppm)	March 14	N	5.7	ND - 5.7	N/A	A	160	Salt water intrusion, le	eaching from soil
Stage 2 Disinfectan	nt/Disinfecti	on By-Pro	oduct (d/db	p)					
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo. / yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCI or MRD	r	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of	Contamination
Stage 1 Chlorine(ppm)	Jan - Dec 14	N	1.39	1.21 - 1.57	MRDL	.G = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to	control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Jan - Sept 14	N	2.03	ND - 5.8	N/	4	MCL = 60	By-product of drinkin disinfection	g water
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)(ppb)	Jan - Sept 14	N	8.93	ND - 21.3	N/	A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinkin disinfection	g water

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Microbiological Contaminates

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo. / yr.)	AL exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Jun - Sept 14	N	0.18	0 OF 30	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Jun - Sept 14	N	1.8	0 OF 30	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Vanadium ug/l	8/25/14	0.15	ND - 0.7	Unavailable
Molybdenum ug/l	8/25/14	2.97	2.3 - 4.4	Unavailable
Strontium ug/l	8/25/14	74.66	46 - 140	Unavailable
Chromium (total chromium) ug/l	8/25/14	0.075	ND - 0.3	Unavailable
Chromium-6 ug/l	8/25/14	0.03	ND - 0.18	Unavailable

We monitored for Unregulated Contaminants (UCs) in 2014 as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) or likely sources have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

> This report is reporting on the quality of your drinking water.

Please read this information carefully.

Auburn Water System, Inc. 3097 Locke Lane Crestview, Florida 32536

Auburn Water System, Inc 2014







