

AUBURN WATER SYSTEM, INC



Consumer Confidence Report 2021

*We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets
all Federal and State requirements.*

We're pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The source of our drinking water is ground water from seven wells which draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Because of the excellent quality of our water, the only treatment required is chlorine for disinfection purposes.



We encourage our customers to be informed about Auburn Water System. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings or contact our General Manager, Michael Kapotsy or our Operations Manager Richard Laux, at (850) 682 -1258. Our office hours are 8:00 a.m.- 4:00 p.m. Monday - Friday and our office is located at 3097 Locke Lane Crestview, FL 32536. You can also visit

our website <http://auburnwatersystem.com>

Auburn Water System, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water per 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, 2021. Data obtained before January 1, 2021, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Definitions:

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided 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 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Not Detected (ND): *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.*

Contaminants Table

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	April 2020	N	2.15	ND-2.15	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

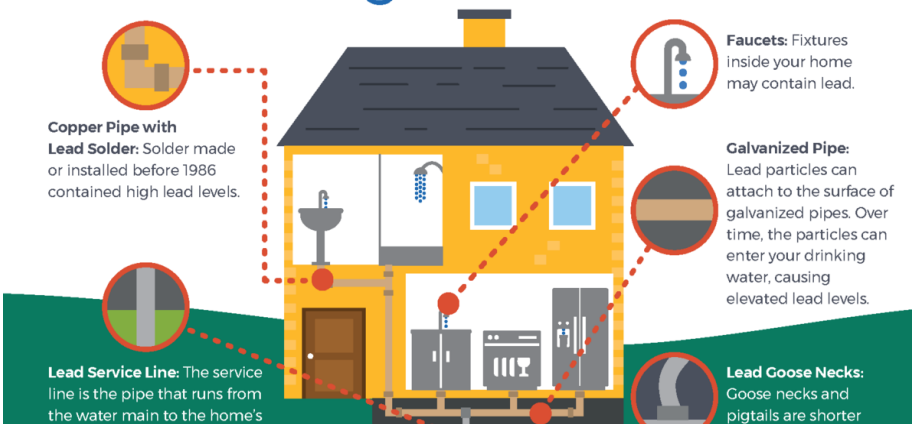
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90th Percentile Results	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	June 2020	N	0.13	0 of 30	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	June 2020	N	1.8	0 of 30	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits .



CONCERNED ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER?

Sources of LEAD in Drinking Water



While we have not had any Lead levels exceeding the action level, 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 two 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>

CONTAMINANTS TABLE CONTINUED

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	April 2020	N	3.8	ND –4.1	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	April 2020	N	0.02	0.003– 0.018	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	April 2020	N	0.13	0.11 - 0.13	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 ppm.
Sodium (ppm)	April 2020	N	5.8	1.5-5.8	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Dichloroethane (ppb)	Apr 2020 - Jan 2021	N	0.3	ND**	0	3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	

**Compliance is based on an average of quarterly data.

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Stage 1: Chlorine (ppm)	Jan.– Dec. 2021	N	0.93	0.81-0.98	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Aug. 2021	N	2.2	ND-2.2	N/A	MCL =60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Aug. 2021	N	11.6	1.1-11.6	N/A	MCL =80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

In 2021, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system for which it 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 <https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>.



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 stormwater 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 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.

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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).



How to check for leaks:

Use your water meter to check for leaks

If you suspect a leak at your home first eliminate the obvious. Start by checking all of your fixtures and faucets. Toilet leaks are not always the most obvious so here is a tip to check your toilet. Add some dye or food coloring to the holding tank on back of your toilet wait 30 minutes and see if the dye has made it into the bowl. If so the rubber seal in the tank is leaking. You can also use your water meter to see if you are losing water. Make sure no water is being used, take a reading from the meter and wait 30 minutes. Take another reading. If the reading has increased and you were not using water, then you have a leak. If you need assistance locating or reading your water meter, we will be glad to help. Please contact us at (850) 682-1258 or go to our website for additional information, www.auburnwatersystem.com.

We at Auburn Water System would like you to understand our commitment to improve the level of service we provide and our efforts to protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.