

# AUBURN WATER SYSTEM, INC



## Consumer Confidence Report 2025

***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: General Manager Michael Kapotsy or Operations Manager Richard Laux, at (850) 682-3413 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, 2025. Data obtained before January 1, 2025, 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 (ug/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.*

**Method Detection Limit (MDL):** *Represents the lowest concentration of a substance that a laboratory can reliably detect and report.*

The Federal Environmental Protection Agency has revised the Lead and Copper rule for all Public drinking water systems. They have mandated that drinking water systems produce an inventory list of all service line material. The service line is the piping that extends from our water main to the customer's meter as well as the piping that extends from the meter to the customer's home. Auburn Water System has prepared this inventory in accordance with federal regulations. To view this service line inventory, please contact Melanie Mursch (850) 682-3413 x 102.

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings, and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess the corrosion of lead and copper, Auburn Water System conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites triennially. The most recent set of lead and copper tap sampling is available for review. To view the lead and copper tap sampling data, contact Melanie Mursch at (850) 682-3413 X 102.

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	Range of Tap Sample Results	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	June 2023	N	0.14	0 of 30	ND-0.14	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	June 2023	N	1.7	0 of 30	ND-1.7	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural de-



*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.*

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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Auburn Water System, Inc. (850) 682-3413. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

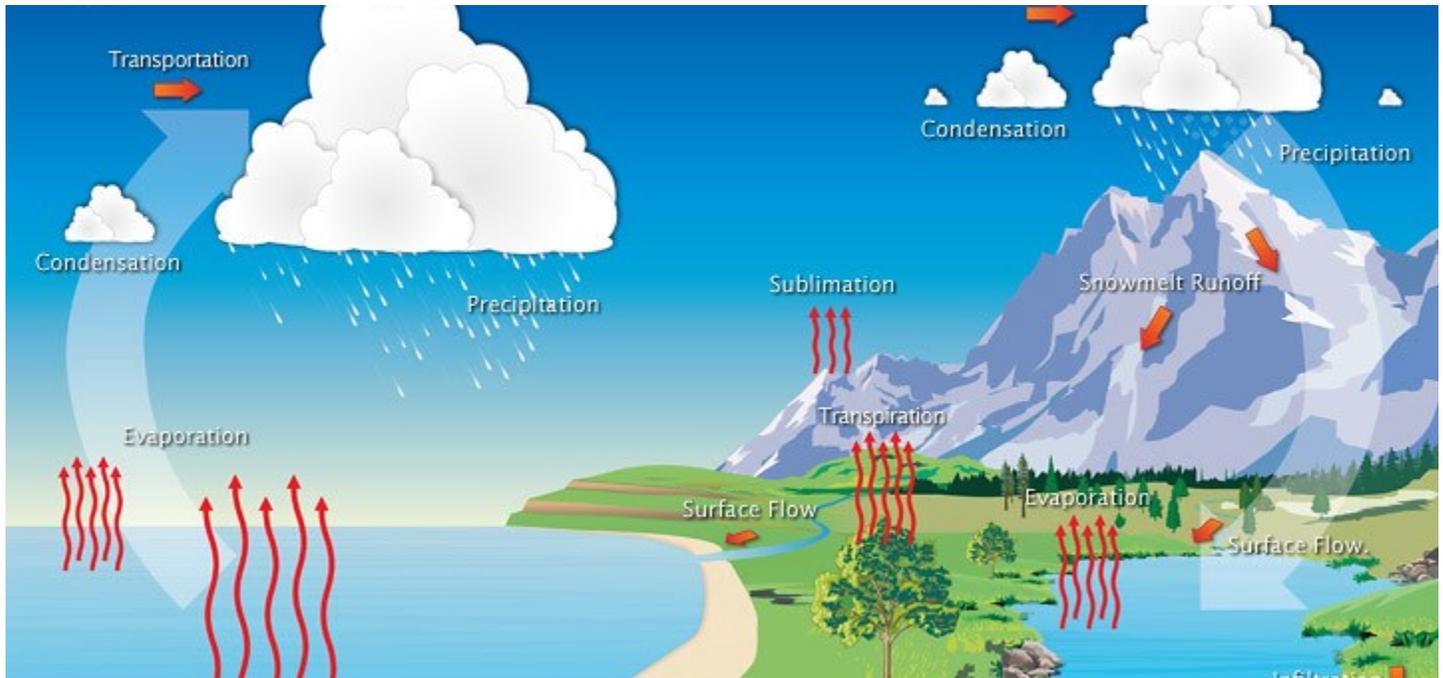
## *CONTAMINANTS TABLE CONTINUED*

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

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
<b>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</b>	<b>Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Results</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Arsenic (ppb)	February 2023	N	4.7	1.7-4.7	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	February 2023	N	0.028	0.0034– 0.028	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	February 2023	N	0.14	0.11 - 0.14	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)	February 2023	N	6.6	1.7-6.6	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Lead (Point of entry) (ppb)	February 2023	N	0.4	ND-0.4	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Thallium (ppb)	February 2023	N	0.8	ND-0.8	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

<b>Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</b>							
<b>Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</b>	<b>Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Results</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Stage 1: Chlorine (ppm)	Jan.– Dec. 2025	N	0.98	0.93-1.03	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Aug. 2025	N	2	ND-2	N/A	MCL =60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Aug. 2025	N	11.5	6.7-11.5	N/A	MCL =80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

In 2025, 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://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/Welcome/>



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).*



#### **Water Shortage Warning Order 26-001 :**

*How to conserve water through responsible irrigation scheduling.*

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With the current drought conditions impacting our region, the Northwest Florida Water Management District, and Auburn Water system, are requesting your cooperation in implementing proactive water conservation practices. As part of our conservation strategy, Auburn Water System is taking measures to reduce non-essential water usage and encourage responsible irrigation scheduling throughout the service area. We respectfully request that all non-beneficial water use, including landscape irrigation at construction sites, occur during off-peak hours between **9:00 p.m. and 3:00 a.m.**

Watering during these nighttime hours significantly reduces evaporation loss caused by daytime heat and sun exposure. Applying water during cooler periods allows greater soil absorption, minimizes runoff, and ensures that more of the applied water returns to and remains in the soil profile rather than being lost to evaporation. This approach promotes both effective irrigation and responsible resource management.

Additionally, we recommend implementing an **alternating irrigation schedule based on property address:**

- **Odd-numbered addresses:** Irrigate on odd-numbered calendar days

**Even-numbered addresses:** Irrigate on even-numbered calendar days

This alternating schedule will help distribute system demand more evenly and reduce peak-time strain on water infrastructure.

These recommendations align with the Governing Board of the Northwest Florida Water Management District (District), which issued a **Water Shortage Warning Order 26-001** calling for voluntary reductions in water use for all water classes within the district. Compliance with these best practices supports both regulatory intent and long-term water sustainability.

Your partnership is essential as we work collectively to preserve our water resources. By adjusting irrigation timing and reducing daytime water use, you play a critical role in protecting supply reliability for residents, businesses, and public safety needs.

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*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.*