

Presented By
City of Buford



ANNUAL
**WATER
QUALITY
REPORT**

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2015

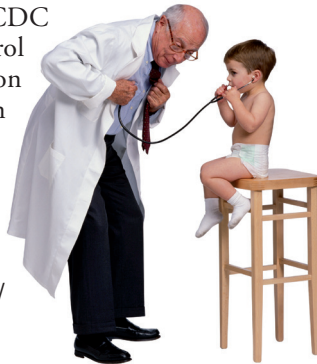
Meeting the Challenge

Once again we are proud to present our annual drinking water report, covering all drinking water testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2015. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to your homes and businesses. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users.

Please remember that we are always available to assist you, should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Buford receives its water supply from Lake Sidney Lanier, located just north of Buford. We also purchase a portion of our water from the Gwinnett County Water Plant. Lake Lanier is formed by the Buford Dam, which holds the Chattahoochee and Chestatee rivers flowing from northern Georgia. Lake Lanier is the most visited Corps of Engineers' project in the country. Lake Lanier is a key element in terms of water supply: More than 60 percent of Georgia's population receives drinking water from the Chattahoochee system. Lake Lanier's watershed is composed of more than 1,000 square miles in 10 Georgia counties. The watershed contains heavily forested areas, with agriculture being the largest activity. Lake Lanier is very low in point source and urban runoff pollutants. The Buford Waterworks was built in 1934 to filter 500,000 gallons of drinking water per day. In 1965, it was expanded to 1 million gallons per day. In 1994, the plant was high rated to 2 million gallons per day. We plan to grow with the future needs of our citizens.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Community Participation

The Buford City Commissioners meet the first Monday of every month at 7 p.m. in the Commissioners Chambers at Buford City Hall. Your questions and concerns can be heard after the regular scheduled meetings. For more information, call Buford City Hall at (770) 945-6761, Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Fixtures with Green Stains

A green or blue-green stain on kitchen or bathroom fixtures is caused by tiny amounts of copper that dissolve in your home's copper plumbing system when the water sits unused overnight. Copper staining may be the result of a leaky faucet or a faulty toilet flush valve, so be sure your plumbing is in good working order.

Copper stains may also be caused by overly hot tap water. Generally speaking, you should maintain your water temperature at a maximum of 120 degrees Fahrenheit. You should consult the owner's manual for your heater or check with your plumber to determine your current heat setting. Lowering your water temperature will reduce the staining problem and save you money on your energy bill.

Also keep in mind that a tap that is used often throughout the day usually will not produce copper stains, so if you flush the tap for a minute or so before using the water for cooking or drinking, copper levels will be reduced.



Is tap water cheaper than soda?

Yes! You can refill an 8 oz. glass of tap water approximately 15,000 times for the same cost as a six-pack of soda pop. And, water has no sugar or caffeine.

How long can a person go without water?

Although a person can live without food for more than a month, a person can only live without water for approximately one week.

When was drinking water first regulated?

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974 represents the first time that public drinking water supplies were protected on a federal (national) level in the U.S. Amendments were made to the SDWA in 1986 and 1996.

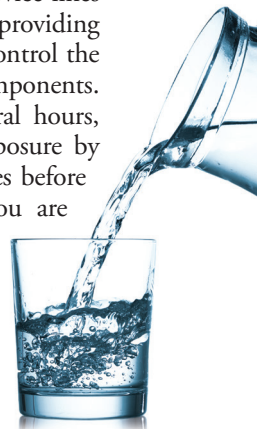
How Is My Water Treated and Purified

The treatment process consists of a series of steps. First, raw water is drawn from Lake Lanier and sent to our reservoir. The water is then gravity fed into the plant, where lime, alum, polymer, and chlorine are added as the water passes through a static mixer.

The addition of these substances causes small particles to adhere to one another (called floc), making them heavy enough to settle into a basin from which sediment is removed. Chlorine is then added for disinfection. At this point, the water is filtered through layers of fine coal and silicate sand. As smaller, suspended particles are removed, turbidity disappears and clear water emerges. Chlorine is added again as a precaution against any bacteria that may still be present. (We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromising taste.) Finally, lime (to adjust the final pH and alkalinity), fluoride (to prevent tooth decay), and a corrosion inhibitor (to protect distribution system pipes) are added before the water is pumped to sanitized underground reservoirs, water towers, and into your home or business.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 www.epa.gov/lead.



QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Cory Burge, Water Plant Superintendent, at (770) 932-7986.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment was conducted for the City of Buford in accordance with Georgia's Source Water Assessment and Protection Implementation Plan for Public Drinking Water Sources (2000). The assessment was completed through the Georgia Mountains Regional Development Center (GMRDC) as part of a larger source water assessment plan (SWAP) for the Lake Lanier Basin. The Lanier SWAP was managed with the overall goal of identifying potential risks that may affect the integrity of surface drinking water sources in the basin. Separate assessments were conducted for 13 existing and new municipal surface water intakes, and separate SWAP reports were produced for the nine individual water systems.

The source water assessment area for the City of Buford includes an inner management zone (IMZ) and an outer management zone (OMZ). The IMZ includes the entire subwatershed around Big Creek Cove, areas within a one-half-mile buffer all the way around the lake, and all areas within a seven-mile radius from the intake. The OMZ upstream of the intake includes all areas from the inner management zone plus the seven-mile radius from the intake. Several suburbs and urban areas are located within the City of Buford's IMZ and OMZ. Therefore, the types of point-source potential contaminant sources (PCSs) identified are somewhat varied; they include mostly gas stations, auto repair shops, marinas, and boat repair shops. Most point source PCSs ranked low, and the overall point-source susceptibility rating for the intake is low. Of the PCS types that ranked high, the most common were marinas and gas stations. The marinas all ranked high; however, gas stations more often ranked low or medium priority. The high ranking for gas stations resulted from a particular station's location in relation to water or to the intake. The overall nonpoint-source susceptibility rating for the intake is medium. The majority of the nonpoint-source PCSs ranked medium, with several ranked as high priority. Nonpoint-source PCS types receiving a high rating were secondary road crossings or those near streams; sewer systems with a history of spills; septic systems; and urban land use. The watershed vulnerability rating for the Buford intake is low due to watershed size and lake size. Likewise, both the point-source and nonpoint-source PCS/vulnerability analysis resulted in a low priority ranking.

A copy of Buford's source water assessment plan is available for inspection at Buford City Hall, Monday through Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. You may obtain a copy for \$5 from the Georgia Mountains Regional Development Center; call Tiffannie Hill at (770) 538-2626. Or you can download a free copy by going to www.GMRDC.org and following the links to the SWAP Web site.

Tip Top Tap

The most common signs that your faucet or sink is affecting the quality of your drinking water are discolored water, sink or faucet stains, a buildup of particles, unusual odors or tastes, and a reduced flow of water. The solutions to these problems may be in your hands.

Kitchen Sink and Drain

Hand washing, soap scum buildup, and the handling of raw meats and vegetables can contaminate your sink. Clogged drains can lead to unclean sinks and backed-up water in which bacteria (e.g., pink and black slime) can grow and contaminate the sink area and faucet, causing a rotten egg odor. Disinfect and clean the sink and drain area regularly. Also, flush regularly with hot water.

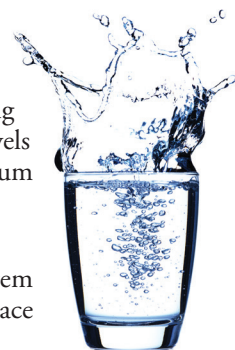
Faucets, Screens, and Aerators

Chemicals and bacteria can splash and accumulate on the faucet screen and aerator, which are located on the tip of faucets and can collect particles like sediment and minerals, resulting in a decreased flow from the faucet. Clean and disinfect the aerators or screens on a regular basis.

Check with your plumber if you find particles in the faucet screen as they could be pieces of plastic from the hot water heater dip tube. Faucet gaskets can break down and cause black, oily slime. If you find this slime, replace the faucet gasket with a higher-quality product. White scaling or hard deposits on faucets and shower heads may be caused by hard water or water with high levels of calcium carbonate. Clean these fixtures with vinegar or use water softening to reduce the calcium carbonate levels for the hot water system.

Water Filtration and Treatment Devices

A smell of rotten eggs can be a sign of bacteria on the filters or in the treatment system. The system can also become clogged over time so regular filter replacement is important. (Remember to replace your refrigerator filter!)



Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The tables below show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES									
				Buford Waterworks		Gwinnett County			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromate (ppb)	2015	10	0	NA	NA	1.7	0–7.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	[4]	[2]	1.03	0.5–1.5	1.6	0.5–2.2	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2015	4	4	0.89	0.45–1.80	0.76	0.50–0.97	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2015	60	NA	20.5	15.6–26	34.6	11.9–34.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate + Nitrite (ppm)	2015	10	10	0.24	NA	0.825	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2015	80	NA	33.4	21.5–54.9	68.1	14.6–68.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (# positive samples)	2015	1 positive monthly sample	0	0	NA	0	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2015	TT	NA	1.1	0.87–1.3	1.3	1.1–1.7	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ¹ (NTU)	2015	TT	NA	0.080	0.020–0.080	0.28	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2015	TT = 95% of samples < or = 0.3 NTU	NA	100	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

				Buford Waterworks		Gwinnett County			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2013	1.3	1.3	0.077	0/20	0.12 ²	0/50 ²	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2013	15	0	2.5	0/20	1.5 ²	1/50 ²	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES (BUFORD WATERWORKS)

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2015	2.4	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	2015	0.66	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	2015	4.4	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Sodium (ppm)	2015	4	NA	Naturally occurring

¹ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

² Sampled in 2014.

Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as LRAAs.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.