

Town of Braselton Water System

2017 Water-Quality Report - Water System ID #1570000



The Town of Braselton 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 customers. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The Town of Braselton 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. Regularly scheduled Town Council meetings are held on the 2nd Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Municipal Court Building. Any comments are welcomed; please contact us at The Town of Braselton – P.O. Box 306 – Braselton, GA 30517 or (706) 654-3915.

Water Source The Town of Braselton’s water system is supplied by a system of five ground water wells, two connections to the Gwinnett County Water System, one connection to the Jackson County Water System and one connection to the Barrow County Water System. The water from the wells is treated with chlorine before entering the system. Gwinnett County, Barrow County and Jackson County provide sampling analysis data to the Town regarding the quality of the water provided by each system. The Town of Braselton completed a well head protection plan in 2005; copies can be obtained at the Planning & Public Utilities Building.

How to Read This Table

The chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples, collected in 2017 unless otherwise noted from the Town of Braselton’s water system. Please note 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: The concentration of a contaminant, which triggers treatment or other requirement, which a water system must follow.

Inorganic Contaminant	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected	# Above AL	Major Sources	Violation?	
Lead¹									
Gwinnett County	2017	ppb	AL =15	0	1.1	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO	
Jackson County	2017	ppb			0	0		NO	
Barrow County		ppm			0.00059				
Copper²									
Gwinnett County	2017	ppb	AL =1300	1300	160	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	NO	
Jackson County	2017	ppb			430	0		NO	
Barrow County		ppm			0.093				
Nitrate/Nitrite									
Town of Braselton	Annual	ppm	10	10	0.63	ND-1.4	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits	NO	
Gwinnett County	Annual	ppm	10	10	0.54	0.44-0.65		NO	
Barrow County	Annual	ppm	10	10	0.14	n/a		NO	
Fluoride									
Gwinnett County	Daily	ppm	4	4	0.75	0.63-0.85	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth	NO	
Barrow County		ppm	4	4	0.75			NO	
Organic Contaminant		Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected (Highest)	Range	Major Sources	Violation?	
Chlorine Residual									
Town of Braselton	Monthly	ppm	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	1.16	1.06-1.22	Water disinfectant	NO	
Gwinnett County	Monthly	ppm	4	4	2.15	0.58-2.15		NO	
Jackson County	Monthly	ppm	4	4	2.1	0.21-2.1		NO	
TTHM's									
Town of Braselton	Quarterly	ppb	80	n/a	69.3	30.7-97.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO	
Gwinnett County	Quarterly	ppb	80	n/a	60.1	9.5-60.1		NO	
Jackson County	Quarterly	ppb	80	n/a	63	30-104		NO	
Barrow County	Quarterly	ppb	80	n/a	69.25	n/a		NO	
HAA5									
Town of Braselton	Quarterly	ppb	60	n/a	31.9	16.6-33	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO	
Gwinnett County	Quarterly	ppb	60	n/a	32	8.525-32.0		NO	
Jackson County	Quarterly	ppb	60	n/a	45	23-62		NO	
Barrow County	Quarterly	ppb	60	n/a	62			YES	
Bromate									
Gwinnett County	Monthly	ppb	10	0	<5.0	<5.0-6.1	By-product of disinfection utilizing ozone	NO	
Contaminant		Units	MCL	MCLG	Value	Range	Major Sources	Violation?	
Turbidity³									
Gwinnett County	Continuous	NTU	TT=1	n/a	0.17	n/a	Soil runoff	NO	
Barrow County	Continuous	NTU	TT=1	n/a	0.10	n/a		NO	
Turbidity									
Gwinnett County	Continuous	NTU	95% samples	n/a	100%	n/a	Soil runoff	NO	
Barrow County	Continuous	NTU	<0.3	n/a	100.0%	n/a		NO	
Total Coliforms			No more				Naturally present in		

Town of Braselton	Monthly	p/a	than 5%	0	0.00	n/a	environment	NO
Gwinnett County	Monthly	p/a	of	0	0.364%	n/a		NO
Jackson County	Monthly	p/a	monthly	0	0.00	n/a		NO
Barrow County	Monthly	p/a	samples	0	0.00	n/a		NO
Total Organic Carbon							Naturally present in	
Gwinnett County	Monthly	ppm	TT	n/a	1.17	0.89-1.5	the environment.	NO
Barrow County		ppm	TT	n/a	1.5	n/a		NO

Table Key

AL = Action Level
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
n/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 the cloudiness in water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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 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 (800-426-4791). 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 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 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead in Drinking Water

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. The Town of Braselton Water System 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>.



National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

If you have any questions please contact the Town of Braselton's Water Superintendent, Paul Mims at (706) 654-9426 or email at pmims@braselton.net. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com. A copy of this Water Quality Report is posted on the Town's website. Printed copies will be available at the Planning & Public Utilities Building. This report contains water quality information from the Town of Braselton's water system (WSID1570000).

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.