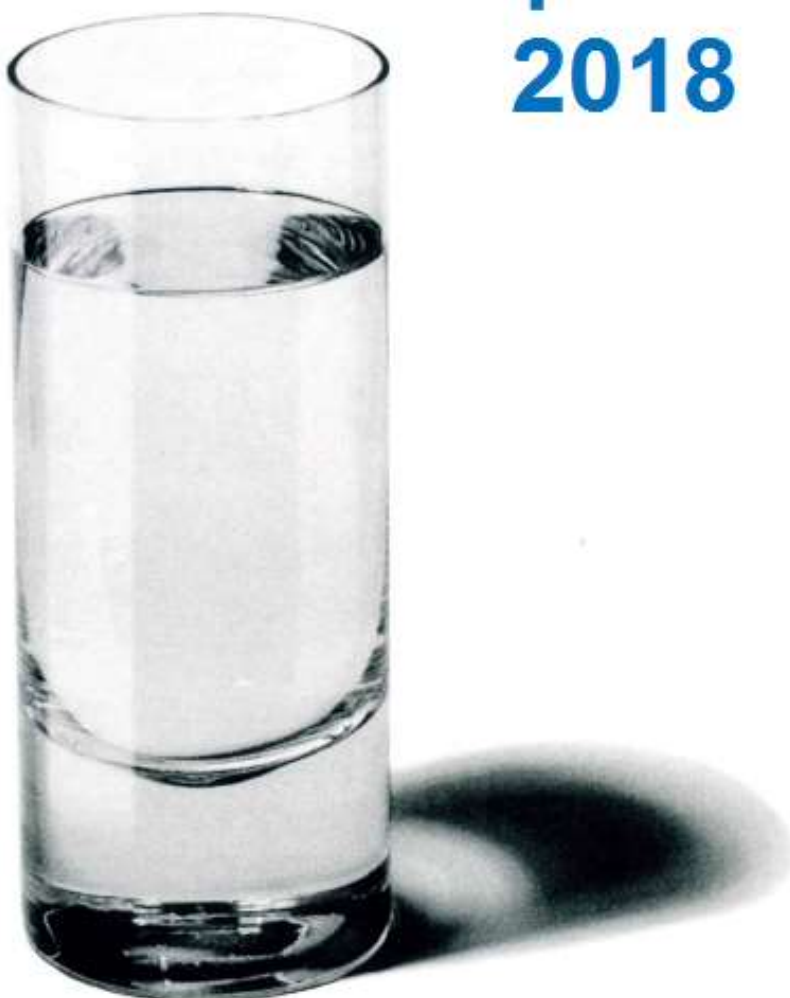


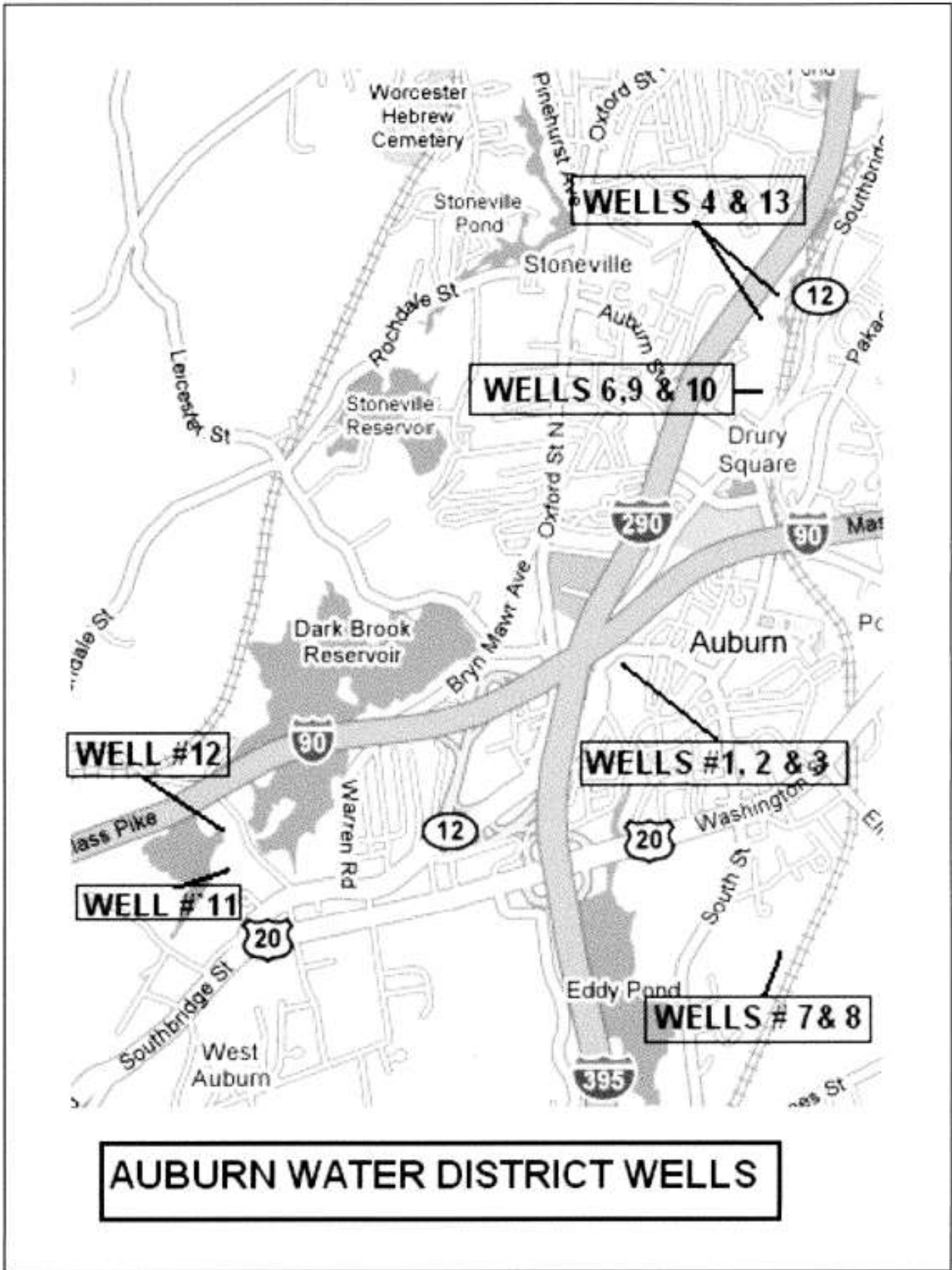
Auburn Water District Consumer Confidence Report 2018



NOW IT COMES WITH A LIST OF INGREDIENTS.

What's in your tap water besides water? A short new report from your water supplier will tell you where your water comes from, what's in it, and how safe it is. Because when it comes to understanding your drinking water, the most important ingredient is you.

DRINKING WATER. KNOW WHAT'S IN IT FOR YOU.



ANNUAL 2018 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

FOR THE AUBURN WATER DISTRICT

Auburn, Massachusetts (MassDEP PWS ID #2017000)

This report is a snapshot of drinking water quality that we provided during the 2018 calendar year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses).

I. PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

Address: P.O. Box 187 Auburn, MA. 01501

Contact Person: Kenneth Smith

Telephone #: 508-832-5336

Fax #: 508-832-5338

Internet Address: ksmith@auburnwater.com

Water System Improvements

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) routinely monitors our water system, while the District inspects and monitors the water system daily. The DEP inspects our system for its technical, financial and managerial capacity to provide safe drinking water to you. To ensure that we provide the highest quality of water available, your water system is operated by a Massachusetts certified operator who oversees the routine operations of our system. As part of our ongoing commitment to you, last year we made the following improvements to our system:

- We are pleased to announce that as of late 2018, the second of two new 600, 000 gallon went into service providing a total of 1.2 Million Gallons of water storage at the Leicester St. Tank Site for an estimated total cost of 2.4 million dollars. Design work is underway to begin the process to replace the existing two welded steel water tanks at the Prospect St. Tank Site. The tanks are constructed of a bolted steel with a glass coating that is not subject to rusting as a painted tank is.
- We continue our annual efforts to replace numerous valves, and to replace watermains in those streets / roads scheduled for resurfacing by the Town DPW. These efforts will reduce the need to excavate the newly paved surface to make repairs on the aging water mains.
- We continue with upgrades to the control systems in our pump stations and to chemical feed equipment in our treatment plants.
- We support town wide cleanups and with household hazardous waste collection programs.
- We work closely with the Board of Health on any pertinent water supply issues.
- We work closely with the Auburn Fire Department on any responding to and training for hazardous materials releases (i.e. fuel releases from motor vehicle accidents) which continue to threaten the District's water sources.

Opportunities for Public Participation

If you would like to participate in discussions regarding your water quality, you may attend the following meetings or educational events: The Public is invited to attend any of our Water Commissioner's meetings. Meetings are generally held the 3rd Wednesday of each month at 9:00 A.M. at the Water District office located at 75 Church St., Auburn, MA. Unless otherwise posted.

II. YOUR DRINKING WATER SOURCE

Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?

Your water is provided by the following sources listed below:

| Source Name | DEP Source ID# | Source Type | Location of Source |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Well # 1 | 2017000-01G | Groundwater | Church St |
| Well # 2 | 2017000-02G | Groundwater | Church St. (off line) |
| Well # 3 | 2017000-03G | Groundwater | Church St |
| Well # 4 | 2017000-04G | Groundwater | Walsh Ave |
| Well # 13 | 2017000-13G | Groundwater | Walsh Ave |
| Well # 6 | 2017000-06G | Groundwater | Southbridge St. Court |
| Well # 7 | 2017000-07G | Groundwater | Pine Valley Dr |
| Well # 8 | 2017000-08G | Groundwater | Pine Valley Dr |
| Well # 9 | 2017000-09G | Groundwater | Southbridge St. Court |
| Well # 10 | 2017000-10G | Groundwater | Southbridge St. Court |
| Well #11 | 2017000-11G | Groundwater | West St. |
| Well # 12 | 2017000-12G | Groundwater | West St. |

Is My Water Treated?

Our water system makes every effort to provide you with high quality drinking water. To improve the quality of the water delivered to you, we treat it to remove several contaminants.

- We add a disinfectant (chlorine) to protect you against microbial contaminants.
- We chemically treat the water to adjust the ph to reduce lead and copper concentrations that come from the household plumbing lines.
- We chemically treat and filter the water to reduce levels of iron, manganese and arsenic.

The water quality of our system is constantly monitored by us and the DEP to determine the effectiveness of existing water treatment and to determine if any additional treatment is required.

How Are These Sources Protected?

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the water supply source(s) serving this water system. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies. A susceptibility ranking of “high” was assigned to this system using the information collected during the assessment by the DEP due to land uses within Water Supply Protection areas of our wells (Zone I and Zone II).

What Can Be Done To Improve Protection?

Our public water system plan addresses the protection recommendations by:

1. Our staff monitors these wells at least 2 times daily.
2. Fences are installed around all our wells and gates are locked.
3. Alarms are installed at all our treatment plants.
4. Our radio-based computerized monitoring system that provides us with many facets of information of our system, including water quality parameters continues to keep us continuously informed on the operation of our system and notifies us immediately of alarms or irregularities within the system.
5. Our best source of protection continues to be early detection and response to hazardous materials releases and outstanding by the Auburn Fire Department and MassDOT personnel responding to control the impacts of these spills resulting from accidents primarily on the interstate highways that cross our community. Additionally as important are a set of maps that were funded by two Department of Environmental Protection grants to map the drainage systems of the Mass Pike, Route 12, Route 395, Route 290, and other roads that pass near our well fields. These maps have been used many times by response teams from the MassDEP, the Auburn Fire Department and our department when accidents involving hazardous waste spills occur in these areas. Through the efforts of the MassDOT, our mapping of the interstate highways in Auburn has been updated and copies distributed to the appropriate responding agencies to be better prepared to respond to spills of potentially hazardous materials as the result of motor vehicle crashes.

Residents can help protect sources by:

- Practicing good septic system maintenance.
- Supporting water supply protection initiatives at the next town meeting.
- Taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous materials collection days.
- Contacting the Water District or Board of Health to volunteer for monitoring or education outreach to schools.
- Limiting pesticide and fertilizer use, etc.

Where Can I See The SWAP Report?

The complete **SWAP** report is available at the Auburn Water Department, the Auburn Board of Health and online at <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/the-source-water-assessment-protection-swap-program>. For more information, call the Auburn Water District office at 508-832-5336 and speak to Kenneth Smith, Water Superintendent.

III. SUBSTANCES FOUND IN TAP WATER

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) can 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. The source of the Auburn Water is strictly from groundwater wells.

Contaminants 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 and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants -such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

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 Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. All 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on lowering the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

IV. IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) -- The highest level of a disinfectant (chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) 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 (MRDLG) -- The level of a drinking water disinfectant (chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) 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.

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

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

90th Percentile – Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

Variances and Exemptions – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Abbreviations

MCL = maximum contaminant level

MCLG = maximum contaminant level goal

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ND = Not Detected

N/A = Not Applicable

mrem/year = millirem per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) – These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards Guideline (ORSG) – This is the concentration of a chemical in drinking water, at or below which, adverse health effects are unlikely to occur after chronic (lifetime) exposure. If exceeded, it serves as an indicator of the potential need for further action.

Unregulated Contaminants – Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Level 1 Assessment - A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

V. WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

What Does This Data Represent?

The water quality information presented in the table(s) are from the most recent round of testing done in accordance with the regulations. All data shown was collected during the last calendar year unless otherwise noted in the table(s).

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection has reduced the monitoring requirements for Synthetic organic Compounds because the source is not at risk of contamination. The last sample collected for these contaminants was taken in January 2016 and was found to meet all applicable EPA and DEP standards.

LEAD AND COPPER

COPPER – Elevated levels of copper may upset your stomach, but there are no long-term effects unless you suffer from Wilson's Disease. If this is the case, consult your personal physician. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

LEAD – Elevated levels of lead are known to cause learning impairments in young children and may cause delays in mental and physical development. The easiest solution to decrease lead and copper in your home is to run the water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before you use the water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula. This assures that you will be getting safe water from the street main and not drinking water from your household plumbing that may have elevated lead and copper due to periods of non-use. Additional information on lead and copper is available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800426-4791**.

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 District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components within our customer's homes and facilities. 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 the 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>

| | Date(s) Collected | 90 TH percentile | Action Level | MCLG | # of sites sampled | # of sites above Action Level | Possible Source of Contamination |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Lead (ppm) | 06/08/2018 thru 6/27/2018 | 0.001 | 0.015 | 0 | 61 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 06/08/2018 thru 6/27/2018 | 0.80 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 61 | 1 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |

Our next round of testing for lead and copper will be done in during the third quarter of 2019. As shown in improved test results, we have increased the level of chemical treatment to adjust the pH of the water delivered to the customers as well as performing improvements to the distribution system to install new mains and additional water mains to improve water circulation and quality as well as eliminating dead ended water mains.

It should be noted that the MassDEP has issued notices of non-compliance for lead and copper related reporting of periodic water quality testing reports.

Our system received a Notice of Noncompliance on 6/2/2017 for late notification and reporting. Specifically, we failed to provide notification to sampling program participants (Consumer Notice) within 30 days after we learned of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for samples collected August through September 2016. In addition, we are also required to certify to MassDEP within 90 days that the Consumer Notices were delivered. We sent the Consumer Notices and submitted the certification late. None of the 30 late results exceeded the lead action level; 4 exceeded the copper action level.

Our system received a Notice of Noncompliance on 7/13/2018 for late notification to our sampling program participants. Specifically, we failed to provide notification (Consumer Notice) within 30 days after we learned of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for samples collected October through December 2017. We sent the Consumer Notices to participants on March 14, 2018 (two months late). None of the 63 late results exceeded the lead action level and only 1 exceeded the copper action level.

Our system received a Notice of Noncompliance on 5/13/2019 for late reporting to MassDEP. Specifically, we failed to provide the results of our lead and copper sampling program conducted in June 2018 to MassDEP within 10 days from the end of the monitoring period or July 10, 2018. We submitted the results late on March 8, 2019. None of the 61 results exceeded the lead action level and only 1 exceeded the copper action level.

COLIFORMS

Total Coliforms

Coliforms are bacteria that are normally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. During 2018 we did have one sample from the distribution system samples that tested positive for total coliforms in the sample. A retest of water at that location, and nearby residences came back negative. The presence of total coliform can indicate the need to look for potential problems in the water treatment or distribution. When that occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify any problems that were found during these assessments. If Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed this would be a warning of potential problems.

Fecal Coliforms

Fecal coliforms and e-coli are microbes (bacteria) whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Microbes in these wastes may cause short-term effects as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches or other symptoms. They may pose a special risk for infants, young children, and people with compromised immune systems. In 2018 in as much as we one sample which tested positive for total coliform, the retest of that sample came back negative for total coliforms and none tested positive for Ecoli.

| Distribution System | Total # Positive for the year | Highest # Positive in a month | MCL | MCLG | Violation (Y/N) | Possible Source of Contamination |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | Naturally present in the environment |
| E.coli | 0 | ----- | * | 0 | | Human or animal fecal waste |
| * Compliance with the E.coli MCL is determined upon additional repeat testing. | | | | | | |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Health Effects: | Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. |
| Corrective Actions: | none |

As required by MassDEP, the Auburn Water District routinely tests the sources and sites throughout the distribution system each month for coliform bacteria. Coliform are bacteria that are normally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. When a positive total coliform test is received, we contact the Auburn Board of Health and contact MassDEP and follow their recommendations. Our testing includes the ability to immediately test for E. coli on any sample testing positive for coliform bacteria. Procedurally, we also obtain repeat samples at the sites testing positive for total coliform as well as obtaining samples from two customers who are adjacent to or as near to the original sampling site as possible.

Of all the monthly testing for coliform bacteria completed with samples taken from each of our well and at sampling locations is the distribution system. All of the coliform testing in our distribution system that we conducted during 2018, all were negative for any E-coli.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Highest Detect | Regulated Contaminant | Date(s) Collected | Range Detected | Highest Average | MCL or MRDL | MCLG or MRDLG | Violation (Y/N) | Possible Source(s) of Contamination |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 0.125 | Barium (ppm) | 5/30/2018 | 0.029 -0.125 | 0.654 | 2 | 2 | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 0.0041 | Nickel (ppm) | 5/30/2018 | 0.0018 – 0.0041 | 0.0046 | None | None | N | Discharge from industrial processes |
| 0.1.63 | Nitrate (ppm) | 5/30/2018 | 0.125 – 1.63 | 0.712 | 10 | 10 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| N/D | Arsenic(ppb) | 5/30/2018 | N/D | N/D | 10 | 10 | Y | Naturally occurring compound from eroding / decomposing natural deposits, runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| 0.69 | Fluoride | 5/19/2015 | N/D – 0.69 | 0.138 | 4.0 | 4.0 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

Nitrate

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months old. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause Blue Baby Syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|--|
| Highest Detect | Regulated Contaminant | Date(s) Collected | Range Detected | Highest Average | MCL or MRDL | MCLG or MRDLG | Violation (Y/N) | Possible Source(s) of Contamination |
| 0.63 | 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 10/18/2017 | N/D-0.63 | 0.63 | 7 | 7 | N | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Highest Detect | Regulated Contaminant | Date(s) Collected | Range Detected | Highest Average | MCL or MRDL | MCLG or MRDLG | Violation (Y/N) | Possible Source(s) of Contamination |
| 5.84 | Gross Alpha (pCi/L) (minus uranium) | 5/30/2018 | 0.893 – 3.4 | 2.146 | 15 | 0 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 1.403 | Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) (combined values) | 5/30/2018 | 1.403 | 1.403 | 5 | 0 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| N/D | Radon (pCi/L) | 5/13/13 | N/D | N/D | --- | ORSG 10,000 | N | Erosion of Natural deposits |

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known carcinogen. Breathing air-containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also increase risk of stomach cancer. Per MassDEP, our next round of radon related testing is scheduled for 2018.

If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information call the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Radon Program at 413-586-7525 or call E.P.A.'s Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON) The Massachusetts guideline for Radon is 10,000 pCi/L. The E.P.A. has proposed a radon MCL of 300 – 4000 pCi/L.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| DISINFECTION CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----|-----------------|---|
| Regulated Contaminant | Date(s) Collected | Range Detected | Highest Average | MCL | Violation (Y/N) | Possible Source(s) of Contamination |
| TRICHALOMETHANES | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) | 8/14/2018 | 10 - 26 | 18 | 80 | No | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb) | 8/14/2018 | 0.68 – 6.6 | 3.16 | --- | --- | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Bromoform (ppb) | 8/14/2018 | 0.54 – 6.9 | 2.78 | --- | --- | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chloroform (ppb) | 8/14/2018 | N/D - 4 | 2.07 | --- | --- | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorodibromomethane (ppb) | 8/14/2018 | 1.44 – 4.68 | 2.696 | --- | --- | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Dibromochloromethane (ppb) | 8/14/2018 | 2.9 – 8.4 | 5.65 | --- | --- | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| HALOACETIC ACIDS | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------|-----|-----|---|
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | 8/14/2018 | 1.8 – 6.7 | 4.25 | 60 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Trichloroacetic acid (ppb) | 8/14/2018 | 1.3 – 1.8 | 1.55 | --- | --- | BY-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Dichloroacetic acid (ppb) | 8/14/2018 | N/D | N/D | --- | --- | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Monochloroacetic acid (ppb) | 8/14/2018 | N/D – 1.5 | 0.75 | --- | --- | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Monobromoacetic acid (ppb) | 8/14/2018 | N/D | N/D | --- | --- | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Dibromoacetic acid (ppb) | 8/14/2018 | N/D - 3.9 | 1.95 | | | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |

The above tables for Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic acids are the result of chemicals used in drinking water chlorination. The benefits of chlorination far outweigh any effects of any of these chemicals in your drinking water as long as they stay beneath the MCL's for the various byproducts. The Auburn Water District's drinking water does not exceed the MCL's for any of these chemicals.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Unregulated Contaminant | Date(s) Collected | Result or Range Detected | Average Detected | SMCL | ORSG | Possible Source |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------|------|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Sodium (ppm) | 5/30/2018 | 24.6 - 306 | 163 | ---- | 20 | Natural sources; runoff from use as salt on roadways; by-product of treatment process |

Sodium

Sodium-sensitive individuals, such as those experiencing hypertension, kidney failure, or congestive heart failure, should be aware of the sodium levels where exposures are being carefully controlled. Since we have elevated levels of sodium in our wells we report these values as a guide for anyone that may be on a low sodium diet for health reasons.

The sodium in our wells is caused by runoff of de-icing materials from the many miles of highways and local roads that traverse near our well sites. This is a public safety issue and as such we have to balance the use of salt with the public safety of our roads. The Auburn Water District is aggressively working MassDEP and MassDOT to develop alternatives to reduce the sodium levels in our wells in the area of the highways within our watershed.

Our sodium levels in wells from which supply water to customers are at values vary from a low of 35 ppm (parts per million or milligrams per liter) to a high of 645 ppm. The water is pumped from our 10 wells to our storage tanks and the water is combined during this process. There is probably no water at 200 ppm or none at 28 ppm, in the distribution system, but rather a value somewhere in between these figures. If you average all these figures together the result is 114 ppm.

Although there is no way to tell how well the water is mixed during passage from pump to storage tank to eventual users, the figure of 114 ppm may be a fair figure. If you use these figures you get about 27 milligrams of sodium in an 8 ounce glass of water. In evaluating the amount of salt in the water versus the amount of salt in some foods, be aware of the salt content on the labels of many common foods including fast foods and those pre-processed foods, and some bottled water.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health related. The chart below contains the secondary contaminants found in the drinking water delivered to Auburn Water Districts customers.

Manganese

Manganese is a naturally occurring mineral found in rocks, soil and groundwater, and surface water. Manganese is necessary for proper nutrition and is part of a healthy diet but can have undesirable effects on certain sensitive populations at elevated concentrations. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and MassDEP have set an aesthetics-based Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) for manganese of 50 ug/L (micrograms per liter), or 50 parts per billion. In addition, EPA and MassDEP have also established a public health advisory level of 300 ug/L.

Drinking water may naturally have manganese and, when concentrations are greater than 50 ug/L, the water may be discolored and taste bad. Over a lifetime, EPA recommends that people drink water with manganese levels less than 300 ug/L and over the short term, EPA recommends that people limit their consumption of water with levels over 1000 ug/L, primarily due to concerns about possible neurological effects. Children up to 1 year of age should not be given water with manganese concentrations over 300 ug/L, nor should formula for infants be made with that water for longer than 10 days.

See: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccl/pdfs/reg_determine1/support_cc1_magnese_dwreport.pdf.”

| Secondary Contaminant | Date(s) Collected | Result or Range Detected | SMCL | Possible Source |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|---------|--|
| Iron (ppm) | 2/7/2018 5/30/2018 9/11/2018 11/14/2018 | N/D – 0.087 | 0.3 | Naturally occurring, corrosion of cast iron pipes |
| Manganese (ppm) | 2/7/2018 5/30/2018 9/11/2018 11/14/2018 | N/D – 0.04 | 0.05 | Naturally occurring |
| Alkalinity (ppm) | 2/7/2018 | 62.2 - 119 | none | Naturally occurring |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2/7/2018 | 69.3 - 561 | 250 | Runoff from road de-icing, use of inorganic fertilizers, landfill leachates, septic tank effluents, animal feeds, industrial effluents, irrigation drainage, and seawater intrusion in coastal areas |
| Color (C.U.) | 2/7/2018 | 0 | 15 | Naturally occurring organic material |
| Copper (ppm) | 2/7/2018 | 0.0083 – 0.119 | 1 | Naturally occurring organic material |
| Odor (T.O.N.) | 2/7/2018 | 1 | 3 | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| pH | 2/7/2018 | 7.07 – 7.32 | 6.5-8.5 | ----- |
| Silver (ppm) | 2/7/2018 | N/D | 0.10 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids, TDS (ppm) | 2/7/2018 | 222 - 1010 | 500 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Zinc (ppm) | 2/7/2018 | 0.0161 – 0.455 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from plumbing materials |
| Calcium (ppm) | 2/7/2018 | 16.6 – 126 | None | |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 2/7/2018 | 2.65 – 9.44 | none | |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 2/7/2018 | N/D - 0.37 | none | Soil runoff |
| Aluminum (ppm) | 2/7/2018 | 0 – 0.149 | 0.2 | |
| Potassium (ppm) | 2/7/2018 | 3.11 – 67.8 | none | |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2/7/2018 | N/D – 25.1 | 250 | Naturally occurring |

VI. SPECIAL NOTICES

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses).

AUBURN WATER DISTRICT MANDATORY WATER BAN **ON-NON ESSENTIAL WATER USE FROM MAY 1 THRU SEPTEMBER 30**

As part of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MA D.E.P.) Water Management Act (WMA) the permit issued to the Auburn Water District now mandates that the Auburn Water District to impose a seasonal water ban restriction from May 1st through September 30th for non-essential outdoor water use between the hours of 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Non-Essential water uses that are subject to the mandatory water restrictions between 9 A.M to 5 P.M. are as follows:

- Irrigation of lawns via hose sprinklers or automatic irrigation systems.
- Washing of motor vehicles , except in commercial car washes or as necessary for operator safety
- Washing of exterior building surfaces, parking lots, driveways or sidewalks except as necessary to apply surface treatments such as paint, preservatives, stucco, pavement, or cement.
- The following uses may be allowed when mandatory non-essential use restrictions are in place:
 - Irrigation to establish new lawn and new plantings during the months of May and September.
 - Irrigation of public parks and recreational fields by means of automatic sprinklers outside the hours of 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
 - Irrigation of lawns, gardens, flowers and ornamental plants by means of a hand-held hose.

Water uses NOT subject to mandatory restrictions are those required

- For health or safety reasons
- For the production of food and fiber
- For the maintenance of livestock

To meet the core functions of a business (for example, irrigation by golf courses as necessary to maintain tees, greens, and limited fairway watering or irrigation by plant nurseries as necessary to maintain stock)

In spite of the fact that the 2018 average residential average water use was less than the allowable per day of 65 gallons per person per day, to watering between the hours of 5 P.M. and 9 A.M. without restriction. However In light of the recent severe drought conditions that we all endured in the past years, and in an effort of water conservation, the Board of Water Commissioners have voted to allow an non-mandatory outdoor water use on an odd / even day basis based on the street number of the property address. Tuesdays Odd numbered properties water on, Thursdays and Saturdays. Even numbered properties water on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays. No watering is allowed on Mondays.

The Auburn Water District appreciates the ongoing cooperation, especially during the past drought, with your complying these restrictions between the months of May and September. These restrictions are not that difficult or imposing to follow. It is hoped that these restrictions will promote smart water use and to lessen the loss of valuable water that is evaporated from irrigation systems as well as reducing the peak water demands that water suppliers face during warmer, dry weather periods.

Watering at night improves the effectiveness of the watering as well as reducing the amount of water needed for plant growth. Established lawns need no more than a one inch total depth application of water per week. Watering more than that results in shallow root systems and with decreased tolerance to drier weather conditions and does not make for a better or healthier lawn.

If everybody co-operates, we and other towns in the state may not have to institute stricter requirements. These restrictions were instituted by the Department of Environmental Protection to try and insure that the water suppliers within the state to have sustainable water supply for years to come. This requirement is not just our commitment to have sufficient water but it should be everybody's commitment to insure that we have sufficient water for years to come. Water is a very precious resource and if it is not managed properly it can be lost and not easily returned if ever.

Failure to comply with this non-essential use restriction will result in more stringent, mandatory water use restrictions which may include severely restricted or prohibited irrigation of lawns and other outdoor water uses.

We all should make a commitment to do our little share of conservation and statewide it will make a large improvement to save our water supply for our children and their children. The Auburn Water District wells fall within the Blackstone River Basin. The aquifer within this basin has been increasingly stressed. Failure to curtail our water needs will result in the basin becoming increasingly stressed resulting in future problems and resulting restrictions. With your co-operation we can work to prevent this and to insure that we have sufficient water for our present and future needs. Thank you for your help in this matter.

Should you have any question or require additional information on water conservation please call the Auburn Water District Office during normal business hours, M-F 8am – 4 pm, at (508) 832-5336.

CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL AND BACKFLOW PREVENTION

The Auburn Water District makes every effort to ensure that the water delivered to your home and business is clean, safe and free of contamination. Our staff works very hard to protect the quality of the water delivered to our customers from the time the water is extracted via deep wells from underground aquifers or it is withdrawal from a surface water source, throughout the entire treatment and distribution system. But what happens when the water reaches your home or business? Is there still a need to protect the water quality from contamination caused by a cross-connection and, if so, how?

What is a cross-connection?

A cross-connection is any actual or potential connection between the drinking water lines and potential sources of pollution or contamination, such as a piping arrangement or equipment that allows the drinking water to come in contact with non-potable liquids, solids or gases hazardous to humans in event of a backflow event.

What is backflow?

Backflow is the undesired reverse of the water flow in the drinking water distribution lines. This backward flow of the water can occur when the pressure created by equipment, such as a boiler or air-conditioning system, is higher than the water pressure inside the water distribution line (back pressure), or when the pressure in the distribution line drops due to routine occurrences such as water main breaks or heavy water demand, causing the water to flow backward inside the water distribution system (back siphonage). Backflow is a problem that many water consumers are unaware of, a problem that each and every water customer has a responsibility to help prevent.



What can I do to help prevent a cross-connection?

Without the proper protection, something as simple as a garden hose has the potential to contaminate or pollute the drinking water lines in your house. In fact more than half the country's cross-connection incidents involve unprotected garden hoses. There are very simple steps that you, as a drinking water user, can take to prevent such hazards, including:

- NEVER submerge a hose in soapy water buckets, pet watering containers, pools, tubs, sinks, drains or chemicals.
- NEVER attached a hose to a garden sprayer without the proper backflow preventer.
- Buy and install a hose bibb vacuum breaker in any threaded water fixture. The installation can be as easy as attaching a garden hose to a spigot. This inexpensive device is available almost hardware stores and home-improvement centers.
- Identify and be aware of potential cross-connections to your water line.
- Buy appliances equipped with backflow prevention devices.
- Buy and install backflow preventers or assemblies for all high and moderate hazard connections.

If you are the owner or manager of a property that is being used as a commercial, industrial or institutional facility, you must have your property's plumbing system surveyed for cross-connections by your water supplier. If your property has NOT yet been surveyed, contact the District to schedule a cross-connection survey.

The Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations, 310 CMR 22.00, require all public water systems to have an approved and fully implemented Cross-connection Control Program (CCCP). The District is working diligently to protect the public health of its drinking water customers from the hazards caused by unprotected cross-connections through the implementation of its cross-connection survey program, elimination or proper protection of all identified cross-connections, the registration of all cross-connections protected by reduced pressure backflow preventers (RPBPs) or double check valve assemblies (DCVAs), and the implementation of a testing program for all RPBPs and DCVAs.

Should you have any question or require additional information on water conservation please call the Auburn Water District Office during normal business hours, M-F 8am – 4 pm, at (508) 832-5336.

VIII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Q: HOW TO CONTACT THE AUBURN WATER DISTRICT?

A: The District office is open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday thru Friday. We are located at 75 Church St., Auburn MA 01501 at the corner of Southbridge and Church Streets. Our office telephone number is (508) 832-5336 and our fax number is (508) 832-5338. Please stop in, or call and our staff would be happy to answer any questions you may have regarding the operation of the Auburn Water District.

FOR AFTER HOURS EMERGENCIES, PLEASE CALL (508) 832-5336 FOR THE TELEPHONE NUMBER OF THE ON-CALL SERVICE TECHNICIAN

Q. HOW WOULD I KNOW IF THERE WAS A PROBLEM WITH THE DISTRICTS WATER SUPPLY?

A. The Auburn Water District and the local Department of Environmental Protection keep a close watch on your water system. If a problem were found, all affected water users would be made aware of the problem via radio, local cable television, local newspapers, telephone alerting systems, the District and the Auburn Board of Health.

Q. MY WATER IS OCCASIONALLY DISCOLORED. IS IT SAFE TO DRINK?

A. You can safely drink, cook, and bathe in the water. Yellow color is caused by small particles of iron in the water. When there is a disruption in the system such as a water main break or when hydrants are flushed or used for a fire, the heavy flows of water can cause the water to flow in different directions and speeds than under normal conditions. This disruption can cause small particles of iron (rust) to become dislodged and to cause the water to become discolored. Try running the water for a while and wait until the water runs clear before doing laundry.

Q. MY WATER IS SOMETIMES CLOUDY, BUT IT CLEARS UP QUICKLY. CAN I DRINK IT?

A. This cloudiness is caused by air being trapped in the water. The water is completely safe to drink and will clear up very quickly.

Q: I HAVE HEARD ABOUT CHLORINATION BY-PRODUCTS CAUSED BY TREATMENT WITH CHLORINE TO KILL BACTERIA IN DRINKING WATER. IS IT SAFE?

A. Due to treatment with chlorine there are small residuals of trihalomethanes found in drinking water. As long as these residuals do not exceed the MCL for these compounds the water is completely safe to drink. Since our system uses groundwater and is void of organics which reacts with the chlorine to create trihalomethanes, the water in our system is periodically tested for these compounds and are all below the MCL.

Q. SOMETIMES, ESPECIALLY DURING THE SUMMER, MY WATER MAY SMELL FUNNY. WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF THIS?

A. Ground water as the source of our water, is usually not affected the same as surface water with respect to algae and other problems. However, ground water is susceptible to concentrations of hydrogen sulfide, especially during periods of heavy prolonged water use, These tastes and smells are usually not signs of harmful water but please let your water supplier know if you do encounter a strange smell or taste in your water.

Q. WHAT IS THE BOTTOM LINE ON WATER QUALITY IN THE AUBURN WATER DISTRICT?

A. The Auburn Water District performed over 800 tests concerning water quality last year. Most of our testing found no contaminants over the MCL's. That does not mean that the water does not have trace amounts of some contaminants but it does meet all of the current E.P.A. and D.E.P. Drinking Water Standards and is safe to drink.

IX. AUBURN WATER DISTRICT FACTS

We are one of two water districts in town. The other District, which purchases water from the City of Worcester, is the Elm Hill Water District. The Woodland Water District, which has been incorporated in the Auburn Water District, and is supplied with water from the City of Worcester.

We were chartered in 1947 by chapter 585 of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. We, being a separate water district, are independent from the Town of Auburn. And as such, we do not receive any tax dollars to operate our system.

We service about 80 % of the town. We have approximately 4800 service connections.

We process about a million gallons of water through our treatment plants daily. Our daily consumption during the winter months is about 1.0 million gallons a day. During the summer months is 1.8 million gallons a day. Our maximum safe yield is about 2.4 millions gallons a day.

We have about 70 miles of pipe in our distribution system varying in size from 2 to 16 inches.

We have 3.5 millions gallons of water storage, two and one half million gallons are stored in two tanks at the Prospect Street site with one million gallons being stored in the Bryn Mawr Ave Tank.

The District is made up of twelve gravel packed wells. We have three treatment plants for the removal of substances such as iron, manganese and radon from our water.

We have 424 hydrants in town and another 82 private hydrants that we service. The hydrants located on the public ways are maintained at no cost to the Town.

The District maintains a cross-connection control program to protect our water from cross-connection contamination. All backflow devices shall be tested annually, with some types requiring semi-annual testing.

We also own and maintain 5 dams in the Town of Auburn, which include three dams on Dark Brook Reservoir and one each on Upper and Lower Stoneville Reservoirs respectfully. Even though we do not use these reservoirs for our drinking water they are a very important recharge area for all our wells

The District works very hard to try to educate people on hazardous waste issues. We continue to co-sponsor various hazardous waste pickups in Town in conjunction with the Auburn Board of Health. We work with the Department of Environmental Protection and the Auburn Fire Department to respond to any hazardous waste spills that may affect our water supplies. We monitor existing hazardous waste releases to ensure remedial actions are completed.

We are on call 24 hrs a day 365 days a year. We do the majority of our service connections and repair work. We are a public water supplier and are subject to E.P.A. and D.E.P. drinking water regulations. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts licenses all our staff.

Summary

The Auburn Water District has prepared this report as required under the Safe Drinking Water Act and in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of environmental Protection. We hope this report has been of value to the customers of the Auburn Water District. As always it is the mission of the Auburn Water District to supply you with the best and safest drinking water possible.

If you have any questions regarding this Consumer Confidence Report please call to talk to Kenneth R. Smith at 508-832-5336. PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT AUBURNWATER.COM

WATER RATES AND FEES

Current (as of 6/2019) and in affect since July 2018
(AS SET BY THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS)

Water Rates Based on Cubic Feet (CF) Used. (One Cubic Foot (CF) of water equals 7.48 gallons)

| | |
|---|--|
| Minimum Charge for up to 600 CF per quarter | \$ 40.00 |
| Charge for 601 CF to 4999 CF per quarter | \$ 40.00 + \$6.52 per each 100 CF over 601 CF |
| Charge for 5000 CF per quarter | \$ 326.88 |
| Charge for over 5000 CF per quarter | \$ 326.88 +\$8.77 per each 100 CF over 5000 CF |

Fire Sprinkler Charges

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Minimum Charge (Up to 100 Heads) per quarter | \$ 32.50 |
| Additional Charge per head per quarter | \$.15 each head |

Fire Hydrant Charges (Private)

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Charge per hydrant per quarter | \$ 25.00 per hydrant |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|

Backflow Device Testing

\$ 75.00 each per test

Service Rates

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Service Rate from 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. | \$ 45.00 / man / hour |
| Service Rate after 4 p.m., & weekends / holidays | \$ 67.50 / man / hour |
| Backhoe Rate (w/ operator) 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m | \$ 65.00 / hour |
| Backhoe Rate (w/ operator) after 4:00 p.m & weekends / holidays | \$ 85.00 / hour |

ENTRANCE FEES

DOMESTIC SERVICE

FIRE SERVICE

| <u>SIZE</u> | <u>COST</u> | <u>SIZE</u> | <u>COST</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 3/4" - 1" | \$ 800.00 | 4 " | \$ 3,500.00 |
| 1 ½ " | \$1500.00 | 6 " | \$ 4,500.00 |
| 2 " | \$2,000.00 | 8 " | \$ 6,500.00 |
| 4" | \$3,500.00 | 10 " | \$ 8,500.00 |

Notes: All non-residential domestic services shall be a minimum of 2"
 All domestic services over 1" require backflow protection
 All Fire Protection Services Systems, require backflow protection
 All underground irrigation systems require backflow protection.