

## 2012 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT CITY OF CRESCENT CITY

The Department of Environmental Protection has performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. These assessments are conducted to provide information about any potential of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. A domestic wastewater facility was identified as a potential source of contamination. Even though the domestic wastewater facility was identified as a potential source of contamination, monitoring of this situation has not shown any indication of contamination. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp).

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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. Our water source is ground water from wells. The wells draw from the Floridian Aquifer.

Because of the excellent quality of your water, the only treatment required is chlorine for disinfection purposes, aeration to remove hydrogen sulfide and caustic soda for corrosion and pH. We aim to provide the best quality water to you, the customer, at the lowest possible price.

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jason Brammeier at 386-698-2525. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of each month.

Crescent City water systems routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to 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, 2012 through December 31, 2012.

As authorized and approved by the EPA, the state has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. 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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's 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.

ND means not detected and indicated that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (mg/l) one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/l) measures the radioactivity in water.

### TEST RESULTS TABLE

\*\* Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

#### INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	Feb-12	N	0.06	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	Feb-12	N	0.0096	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	Feb-12	N	0.98	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	Feb-12	N	0.26	N/A	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum
Sodium (ppm)	Feb-12	N	30	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Beryllium (ppb)	Feb-12	N	0.15	N/A	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries & coal burning factories; discharge from electrical; aerospace & defense

<b>TTHMS and Stage 2 Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Contaminants</b>							
<b>For the following contaminants and disinfectant residual monitored under Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest annual average of the quarterly averages; Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range or Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites, including IDSE results.</b>							
<b>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</b>	<b>Date of Sampling</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Results</b>	<b>MCLG or MRDGL</b>	<b>MCL or MRDL</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Chlorine (ppm)</b>	<b>Monthly</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>0.267</b>	<b>0.2-0.3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Water additive used to control microbes</b>
<b>Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)</b>	<b>Feb-12, May-12, Aug-12, Nov-12</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>16.59</b>	<b>4.56 – 29.69</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>By product of drinking water disinfection</b>
<b>TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)</b>	<b>Feb-12, May-12, Aug-12, Nov-12</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>37.52</b>	<b>17.80-69.33</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>By product of drinking water disinfection</b>

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The city of Crescent City 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm> .

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 treatments 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff and septic tanks.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas productions 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 protections 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 populations. Immune-compromised person such as persons with cancer undergoing chemo therapy, 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

We at the Crescent City Water Systems would like 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. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.