



City of Auburndale

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CITY OF AUBURNDALE 2007 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT

The City of Auburndale is very pleased to provide you with this annual quality water report. This report is being mailed to you in accordance with Federal and State requirements. The City of Auburndale hopes you are pleased with the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water supply is five (5) deep wells that draw water from the Floridian Aquifer. This water receives the addition of Fluoride to raise the content to 0.8 *ppm* for dental health and the addition of Chlorine for disinfection to maintain a minimum of 0.2 *ppm* free residual in our system as required by law. For more information concerning your drinking water, questions about this report, or to obtain a copy, please contact **Don Wilson at 863-965-5500**

A source water assessment was completed in 2004 by the Florida Department of Environmental protection (FDEP) to find this water system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. The department found the susceptibility to be high due to proximity of a dry cleaner, fuel storage tanks and known agricultural contamination. To view the source water assessment for this system, visit the Florida Department of Environmental protection web site for source water assessment at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds Federal and State requirements

The City of Auburndale routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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 storm water 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 agricultural, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants; which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The Tests Results Table below shows the results of our monitoring during 2007 and includes test results in earlier years for contaminants sampled less often than annually. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

For contaminants not required to be tested for in 2007 test results are for the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Picocuries per liter is a measure of radiation in water.

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

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use the results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance locations for the Stage DBPR.

Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk for health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants

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.

NA – not applicable.

ND – Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

TESTS RESULTS TABLE							
** Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.							
Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo. / yr.)	MCL Violation Yes/No	** Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Alpha (pCi/l)	1/05 – 12/05	No	3.1	1.8 – 3.1	0	15	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	1/05– 12/05	No	4.8	ND – 4.8	NA	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	1/05– 12/05	No	0.01	0.01 - 0.01	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1/05– 12/05	No	0.76	0.16 – 0.76	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from Fertilizer and Aluminum factories .Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Lead (ppb) (point of entry)	1/05– 12/05	No	0.2	ND - 0.2	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (ppm)	1/05 - 12/05	No	0.15	0.11 – 0.15	10	10	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	1/05 - 12/05	No	12	9.3 – 12	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching Salt from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
For Bromate, Chloramines or Chlorines the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. For Haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of results is the range of individual samples (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including initial distribution system evaluation (IDSE) results as well as stage 1 compliance results							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo. / yr.)	MCL Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1/07-12/07	No	1.1	0.80 – 1.4	MRDLG =4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haolacetic acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	1/07-12/07	No	12	3.3 – 17.3	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)(ppb)	1/07- 12/07	No	52	12.2 – 77.7	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr)	AL Violation Yes/No	90TH Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Copper (Tap Water) (ppm)	6/07-9/07	No	0.4	2	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (Tap Water) (ppb)	6/07-9/07	No	.7	2	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing erosion of natural deposits

The City of Auburndale is proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

In order to insure 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 provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants can be obtained by calling: ***The Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at: 1-800-426-4791***

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the MCL could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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 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.***

The City of Auburndale's Public Utilities Department works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us to protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. If you have any questions about this report or your water quality, please call ***Public Utilities at (863) 965-5500*** and one of our plant operators will be happy to answer your questions. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality.