City of Auburndale

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CITY OF AUBURNDALE
2008 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 7 deep wells that draw water from the Floridian Aquifer. The water is first treated to remove volatile contaminants. 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.

The City of Auburndale has three water treatment plants which provide drinking water to our community. The City of Auburndale has recently completed construction and placed into operation the third water treatment plant which is located on Berkley Road. This plant, similar to our Atlantic Ave plant, has a treatment process which includes a forced air degasification system. These systems use forced fresh air to remove Hydrogen Sulfides from the raw well water as it cascades down through a packed media tower prior to the injection of the disinfectant and Fluoride. The removal of Hydrogen Sulfides reduces the demand for disinfectants, which allows us to use less Chlorine in our treatment process. The result is, not only are we able to reduce the amount of disinfectant needed which reduces production costs but also the possibility of corrosion in our piping system is reduced which reduces cost of maintenance. We believe that these aeration systems produces a more stable, cost effective and pleasing product for our customers.

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 2008 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 risk to be moderate due to proximity of a dry cleaner, fuel storage tanks and to being located within an area delineated for 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 2008 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 2008 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. **MRDLG s** to 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 the highest detected level at any sampling point.

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)	1/08 – 12/08	No	1.93	1.0 – 1.93	0	15	Decay of man made and natural deposits
Radium(226+228) or Combined Radium(pCi/L)	1/08-12/08	No	1.8	0.8-1.8	0	5	Decay of man made and natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L	1/08-12/08	No	2.3	2.3 (3 sites)	0	30	Decay of man made and natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (ppm)	1/08– 12/08	No	0.01	0.01 - 0.01	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1/08– 12/08	No	0.65	0.49 – 0.65	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)	1/08– 12/08	No	0.6	ND - 0.6	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (ppm)	1/08 - 12/08	No	0.16	0.13 – 0.16	10	10	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	1/08 - 12/08	No	8.4	7.9 – 8.4	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching Salt from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For Chlorine 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 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)	1/0812/08	No	1.0	0.75 – 1.3	MRDLG =4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haolacetic acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	1/08-12/08	No	13	4.6 – 34.9	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)(ppb)	1/08- 12/08	No	45	26.1 – 57.1	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	0.7	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***

REQUIRED HEALTH INFORMATION

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 City of Auburndale** 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 about lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hot line or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-comprimised 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.

WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT ENCOURAGES RESIDENTS TO WATCH THE WEATHER, WAIT TO WATER

The Southwest Florida Water Management District is encouraging residents who irrigate their lawns to watch the weather and wait to water during the months of July, August and September. This time of year, seasonal rains often supply ample water for yards.

According to research by the University of Florida:

- An average of three-quarters of an inch of water every three to five days is enough to replenish the grass during the summer.
- Florida receives an average of 53 inches per year and most of that falls between June and September; So residents can operate their irrigation systems manually during the rainy months
- Saturating the root zone and then letting the soil dry encourages healthy, deep root growth.
- Over watering makes your lawn less drought-tolerant and can encourage pests.

In addition to watching the weather, make sure your irrigation system has a rain sensor. A rain sensor is a simple device that will help you determine if your lawn has received enough rain. It will also override your system when enough rain has fallen. As water evaporates from the device, the irrigation system will resume normal operation.

Make sure the rain sensor is located away from overhead obstructions, with a clear view of the sky and art least five feet away from air-conditioning units or pool heaters.

By watching weather and waiting to water you can conserve water, save money, maintain a healthy yard and help replenish the aquifer. After three years of below-normal rainfall, every drop is needed to bring the aquifer, our lakes and rivers back to normal levels.

For additional information about water restrictions, please contact your local utility or visit the District's web site at **www.watermatters.org** or call **1-800-836-0709 ext 2298**, during normal business hours. You can also learn about water conservation and the drought or schedule a speaker on the District's web site.

Additional research about efficient irrigation and other landscaping topics can be found on the University Of Florida's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences Extension web site at .**www.fyn.ufl.edu/ifaspubs.htm/.**