



Public Utilities
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CITY OF AUBURNDALE 2017 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 which is an additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm. It also receives 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, Department of Water Utilities serves 12,352 metered accounts with a population of 32,362 people. In 2017 we distributed just under 1.9 billion gallons of water to our customers.

The City of Auburndale has three water treatment plants which provide drinking water to our community. The newest water treatment plant which is located on Berkley Road is similar to our Atlantic Avenue plant and has the same 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 the aeration system produces a more stable, cost effective and pleasing product for our customers.

To obtain a copy of this report please visit our website at www.auburndalefl.com. For more information concerning your drinking water, questions about this report, please contact **Kenny Gregory at 863-965-5500.**

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 2017 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 2017, 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 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 identify monitoring locations to be used for future compliance monitoring.

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 – Means **not** detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

| TESTS RESULTS TABLE | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| ** Results in the Level Detected column for Radioactive contaminants and inorganic contaminants, are the highest average of any of the sampling points or the highest level detected at any sampling point depending on 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) | 1/17 – 12/17 | No | 0.6 | 0.6--1.7 | 0 | 15 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Radium(226+228) or Combined Radium(pCi/L) | 1/17-12/17 | No | 1.0 | 0.6-2.1 | 0 | 5 | Decay of natural and man- made deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Asbestos (MFL) | 1/17-12/17 | No | 0.20 | ND – 0.20 | 7 | 7 | Decay of Asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | 1/17– 12/17 | No | 0.01 | 0.01 x3 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lead (ppb) | 1/17—12/17 | No | 0.6 | 0.6 - 0.8 | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 1/17 - 12/17 | No | 0.16 | 0.16 - 0.69 | 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 ppm and 1.2 ppm |
| Sodium (ppm) | 1/17-12/17 | No | 9.5 | 9.5 - 11 | NA | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching Salt from soil |
| Stage 2 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 LRAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples taken during the year or the highest result as the level detected and the range of individual sample results from lowest to highest as the range of results. 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) | 1/17-12/17 | No | 1.15 | 1.00 – 1.60 | MRDLG =4 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haolacetic acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) | 1/17-12/17 | No | 2.8 | 2.8 - 13.30 | NA | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)(ppb) | 1/17- 12/17 | No | 8.76 | 8.76 - 31.33 | NA | MCL= 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 or NO | 90 th Percentile Result | No. of Samples Sites Exceeding the AL | MCLG | MCL | Likely source of Contamination |
| Copper (ppm) | 7/17 – 10/17 | NO | 0.19 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lead (ppb) | 7/17 - 10/17 | NO | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. |

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

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 not been used 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-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.