

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. Our water source is from wells drawn from the Floridian Aquifer. The water is then treated with chlorine to disinfect the water and polyphosphate is added for corrosion control and also to treat for high levels of iron in the ground water, as well as aeration for the treatment of iron.

In 2016 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There is 1 potential source of contamination identified for this system; all are petroleum storage tanks with a moderate level of concern. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp)

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Below you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

**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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL:** The highest level of a 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 or MRDLG:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Million fibers per liter (MFL):** Measures of the presence of asbestos fibers are no longer 10 micrometers.

"N/A" means not applicable.

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

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

**Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Threshold odor number: (TON)** The greatest dilution of a sample with odor free water that still yields a just detectable odor

The City of Wildwood Water Department 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 to December 31, 2017. Data obtained before January 1, 2018, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

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:

(A) **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

(E) **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 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 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 and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



CITY OF  
WILDWOOD  
FLORIDA

PWS # 660033 I



## THE WATER WE DRINK 2017 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

*Our goal is and has been, to provide a dependable supply of quality water at the lowest cost possible, in an environmentally responsible manner.*

*In keeping you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered over the past year, we are proud to provide you with this year's annual report.*

**WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS**

Results in the level detected column for radioactive 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.

**Radioactive Contaminants**

Disinfectant or Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Ashley WTP 2016 Results	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MDRL	Likely source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	03/17	NO	0	0	ND	15	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	07/14	NO	0	0	ND	5	5	Erosion of natural deposits

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Arsenic (ppb)	04/17	NO	.0005	.0005	.0002-0005	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and Electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	04/17	NO	.0064	.0064	.0043-.0064	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppb)	04/17	NO	.00013	.00013	.00013	4.0	4.0	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories :discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries.
Chromium (ppb)	04/17	NO	.0009	.0011	ND-.0011	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	04/17	NO	0.12	0.14	ND-.14	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 & 1.3 ppm
Lead (ppb)	04/17	NO	ND	.0005	ND-.0005	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Nickel (ppb)	04/17	NO	.0002	.001	.0002-.001	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Selenium (ppb)	04/17	NO	.0012	.0012	ND-.0012	50	50	Metal found in natural deposits as ores containing other elements. The greatest use of selenium compounds is in electronic and photocopier components.
Sodium (ppb)	04/17	NO	9.1	13	7.8-13	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Thallium	04/17	NO	.0001	.0001	ND-.001	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass factories

**Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products**

Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	02/17,04/17,07/17,10/17	NO	37.68	ND-47.3	N/A	=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	02/17,04/17,07/17,10/17	NO	56.46	0.9-67.21	N/A	=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	01/17-12/17	NO	1.1	0.6-1.1	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead & Copper (Tap Water)	Date of Sampling	AL Exceeded Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding AL	MCLG	AL	Likely source of Contamination
Copper (Tap water) ppm	04/17	NO	0.55	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservation.
Lead (Tap) ppb	04/17	NO	1.6	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing and natural deposits.

*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 Wildwood 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.*