

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 2018 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 are no potential sources of contamination. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at 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, 2018.. Data obtained before January 1, 2019, 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

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CITY OF
WILDWOOD
FLORIDA

PWS # 6600331



THE WATER WE DRINK 2018 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	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MDRL	Likely source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	07/14	NO	6.4	ND-6.4	15	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	07/14	NO	1.5	ND-1.5	5	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony (ppb)	07/14	No	0.1	ND-0.1	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics solder.
Arsenic (ppb)	04/17	NO	0.5	ND-0.5	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and Electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	04/17	NO	.0077	.0043-.0077	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	04/17	NO	1.1	ND-1.1	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	04/17	NO	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	0.5	ND-0.5	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Nickel (ppb)	04/17	NO	1	ND-1	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (ppm)	06/18	NO	4.29	ND-4.29	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	04/17	NO	1.2	ND-1.2	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	13	7.8-13	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Thallium	04/17	NO	0.1	ND-0.1	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass factories

Synthetic Organic Contaminant

Dalapon Prison Plant	06/18	NO	2.9	ND-2.9	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
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Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	01/18,04/18,07/18,10/18	NO	38.38	ND-47.3	N/A	=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	01/18,04/18,07/18,10/18	NO	67.92	0.9-76.73	N/A	=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	01/18-12/18	NO	1.8	0.2-1.8	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper Contaminant

Lead & Copper (Tap Water)	Date of Sampling	AL Exceeded Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding AL	MCLG	AL	Likely source of Contamination
Copper (Tap water) ppm	05/18,10/18	NO	0.49	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservation.
Lead (Tap) ppb	05/18,10/18	NO	0.0018	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>.

CONTINENTAL COUNTRY CLUB

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	12/15	N	1.4	0-1.4	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits of minerals

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	01/15	N	0.0051	0.0043-0.0051	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	01/15	N	0.2	0.1-0.2	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning
Chromium (ppb)	01/15	N	5.8	5.0-5.8	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	01/15	N	0.11	0.075-0.11	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive, which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories. Water additive, which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm.
Lead (ppb)	07/15	N	3.5	0-0.003	15	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nickel (ppb)	01/15	N	1.2	1.2-1.2	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Selenium	01/15	N	1.1	1.1-1.1	50	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	01/15	N	5.7	5.1-5.7	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, soil leaching

Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of results	MCLG Or MRDLG	MCL Or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	01/17-12/17	N	1.25	0.50-1.25	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive to control microbes
HAA5 (Halacetic Acids)	07/17	N	19.86	14.22-19.86	60	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (total trihalomethanes (ppb))	07/17	N	26.19	26.19-42.06	N/A	MCL= 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead & Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit Measurement	Date of Sampling	AL Exceeded Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites exceeding AL	MCLG	AL	Likely source of Contamination
Copper (Tap water) ppm	07/15	N	0.40	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	07/15	N	0.0035	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of 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>.

Due to administrative oversight during a busy part of the year, our office failed to submit a report required under the Safe Drinking Water Act. This violation has no impact on the quality of the water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health. We have established a report tracking file to ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future.

Please DO NOT FLUSH your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. More information is available at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm>.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
A Publication for Continental Country Club Utilities
 PWS ID 6602058
 Report for 2018
 Prepared 2019

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we have delivered to you over the year. 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.

Our water is produced by (2) two groundwater wells that draw water from the Floridan Aquifer and are disinfected by chlorination.

If you have any questions concerning your water utility, please contact City of Wildwood Water Dept. at (352-

330-1346) between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Continental Country Club routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration for these contaminants do not change frequently. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results for the period January 1 to December 31, 2015. All water analyses are the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Water Drinking Act.

In this 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 (ug/l): One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

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

N/A: not applicable.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 (MCLG): The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

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.

FDEP: Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Results in the "Level Detected" column for Radiological and Inorganic 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.

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	12/15	N	1.4	0-1.4	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits of minerals

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	01/15	N	0.0051	0.0043-0.0051	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	01/15	N	0.2	0.1-0.2	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning
Chromium (ppb)	01/15	N	5.8	5.0-5.8	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	01/15	N	0.11	0.075-0.11	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive, which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories. Water additive, which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm.
Lead (ppb)	07/15	N	3.5	0-0.003	15	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nickel (ppb)	01/15	N	1.2	1.2-1.2	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Selenium	01/15	N	1.1	1.1-1.1	50	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	01/15	N	5.7	5.1-5.7	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, soil leaching

Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of results	MCLG Or MRDLG	MCL Or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	01/17-12/17	N	1.25	0.50-1.25	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive to control microbes
HAA5 (Halacetic Acids)	07/17	N	19.86	14.22-19.86	60	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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Lead & Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit Measurement	Date of Sampling	AL Exceeded Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites exceeding AL	MCLG	AL	Likely source of Contamination
Copper (Tap water) ppm	07/15	N	0.40	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	07/15	N	0.0035	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

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 and 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, 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, USEPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 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 US Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two (2) liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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>.

In 2017, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. These Assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. The search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination. The assessment results are available on the FDEP website link = 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. USEPA and the Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

We at the City of Wildwood work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.