THE WATER WE DRINK 2007

CITY OF WILDWOOD FLORIDA

Our goal at the City of Wildwood Water Department is to provide a reliable supply of high quality water at the lowest cost possible, in an environmentally responsible manner.

My drinking water!

We are proud to report that the drinking water provided by The City of Wildwood meets or exceeds established water-quality standards instituted by all Federal and State regulatory agencies. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. In 2007, your water department distributed over 700 million gallons of water servicing a population of over 10,000 residents. For more information please visit our website at: www.wildwood-fl.gov.

What is the source of my drinking water?

Your water, which is groundwater, comes from seven deep wells that draw from the Floridian Aquifer. The groundwater from this aquifer is of consistently high quality and is used as a source of potable water for our systems and other systems in this area. It is primarily fed by rainwater that is filtered through hundreds of feet of sand and rock in a natural filtering process. Our goal is to protect our water from contaminates and to determine the vulnerability of our water source to potential contamination. To ensure safe drinking water our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes, aerated and additives such as polyphosphates are used for iron.

Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP)

SWAPP stands for Source Water Assessment and Protection Program. This program is meant to ensure that your drinking water is safe, not just at the tap, but at its source. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) is initiating SWAPP as part of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The water that surrounds us – lakes, rivers, streams and aquifers – makes up our drinking water sources. These source waters can be threatened by potential contaminants such as hazardous chemicals, stormwater runoff, waste disposal sites and underground storage tanks. It is a national priority to protect these sources and ensure safe drinking water for citizens. SWAPP was created to protect these vital resources. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection completed a baseline study, (Source Water Assessment) of our water system. This assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. SWAPP identified 2 sources of potential contamination; both are petroleum storage tanks at the Moderate concern level. Results are posted on the SWAPP website www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 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 (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Water Department at: 352-330-1346 or the City Hall Utility Department at: 352-330-1335 ext. 108. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our City Commission meetings. They are held on the second and fourth m day of each month, at 7:00 p.m. in the City Hall Commission Chamber at 100 North Main Street.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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 their personal sanitation, food preparation, handling infants and pets, and 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). We had 0 sites out of a total of 40 sites sampled to exceed the lead or copper action level. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water.

Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The chart on the reverse side of this sheet shows contaminants that were detected in our system. None of the contaminants detected were at high enough levels to be a violation of the Water Quality Standards. All monitoring results of regulated and unregulated contaminants, including VOC's are available at the office of the City of Wildwood Water Department. Copies are available upon request.

What does this chart mean?

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 results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (***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 Contaminant Level (***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. 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. Parts per million (***ppm***) or milligrams per liter (mg/L) : one part weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample. Picocurie per liter (***pCi/L***): measure of radioactivity in water. Action Level (***AL***): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. 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 level goal or (***MRDLG***): The level of 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. (***ND***): not detected and indicates the substance was not found by laboratory analysis. (***N/A***): not applicable

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS (Most of the data presented in this table is from testing done between Jan 1-Dec 31, 2007. We monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, and for those contaminants, the date of the last sample is shown in the table.)

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL Violation Y/N	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of Results	Dates of Sampling	Typical source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	NO	0	15	2.7	N/A	4/06	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	NO	0	5	4.0	4.0	4/06	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (µg/L)	NO	0	20	0.5	0.5	4/06	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Fluoride (ppm)	NO	4	4.0	0.2	0.003-0.2	05-07/05	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
Sodium (ppm)	NO	N/A	160	12	5.7-12	05-07/05	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	NO	10	10	2.4	0.0068-2.4	08/07	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Stage 1 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the 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 sample results (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	MCL Violation Y/N	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Detected	Range of Results	Dates of Sampling	Typical source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	NO	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	1.0	0.8-1.0	01/07-12/07	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NO	N/A	MCL=60	18.4	1.0-18.4	08/07	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NO	N/A	MCL=80	48.4	0.93-48.4	08/07	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	AL Violation Y/N	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile Result	Sample Sites exceeding AL	Dates of Sampling	Typical source of Contaminant
Lead (Tap water)(ppm)	NO	0	15	1.6	0	09/05	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Tap water)(ppm)	NO	1.3	1.3	0.39	0	09/05	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL Violation Y/N	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range Of Results	Dates of Sampling	Typical source of Contaminant
Iron (ppm)	YES		0.3***	0.71	ND-0.71	05/05	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

***Note: While Iron is not a health risk to humans, the system did exceed the MCL on 5/05 for Iron. The system adds chemical treatment and continues to monitor for Iron.

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