

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For The City of Wildwood

This report will be mailed to customers only upon request and is also available at *(City Hall 100 N Main St Wildwood FL 34785)* upon request.

Water Source, Source Water Plants and Treatment

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 2019 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).

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact (Utility Billing Department at 352-330-1336). We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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, 2019. Data obtained before January 1, 2019, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Terms and Abbreviations

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 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$): one part by weight of analyze 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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Water Quality Test Results

Results in the Level Detected column for 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.

Inorganic 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
12. Barium (ppm)	Jun - 2018	NO	0.0077	0.0053 - 0.0077	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17. Fluoride (ppm)	Jun - 2018	NO	0.13	ND - 0.13	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
18. Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Jun - 2018	NO	0.46	ND - 0.46	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
21. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	July - 2019	NO	4.01	0.11 - 4.01	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
24. Sodium (ppm)	April- 2017	NO	13.0	7.8 - 13.0	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Results in the Level Detected column for Synthetic 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.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

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
33. Dalapon (ppb)	May - 2019	NO	2.4	ND - 2.9	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

Results in the Level Detected column for Disinfectant By-Product 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.

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

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
83. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Jan-2019/ Apr-2019/ Jul-2019/ Oct-2019	NO	45.03	0.89 – 45.03	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
84. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Jan-2019/ Apr-2019/ Jul-2019/ Oct-2019	NO	53.41	3.23 – 53.41	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
85. Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Apr-2019 / July-2019	NO	0.66	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
86. Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Apr-2019 / July-2019	NO	.0014	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Average Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
1. Bromide (ppb)	Oct 2019	NA	36.62	ND – 45.3	NA	NA	May be naturally occurring; also associated with fossil fuel extraction and utilization (i.e., oil and gas production and coal-fired steam electric power plants)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Average Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2. Manganese (ppb)	Oct 2019	NA	7.29	ND – 19.5	NA	NA	Naturally occurring; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries, and as a treatment chemical in drinking water and wastewater treatment processes
3. total Organic Carbon (ppm)	Oct 2019	NA	0.89	ND – 2.3	NA	NA	Naturally occurring; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries, and as a treatment chemical in drinking water and wastewater treatment processes
4. Haloacetic Acids - 5(List of 5 HAAs) (ppb)	Oct 2019	NA	33.11	3.70 - 49.8	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
5. Haloacetic Acids - 6 Br (List of 6 HAAs) (ppb)	Oct 2019	NA	8.13	6.24 – 9.83	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
6. Haloacetic Acids - 9 (List of 9 HAAs) (ppb)	Oct 2019	NA	40.76	9.14 – 59.2	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

We monitored for unregulated contaminants (UCs) in 2019 as part of a study to help the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) or likely sources have been established for UCs, however, we are required to publish the detected analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426- 4791. For a complete list of results, including the non-detected contaminants, contact Jared Fort at 352-330-1346.

Required Language

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. (insert name of utility) 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>.

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.

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.

Closing

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>.

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.