

The data presented in this chart is from testing done between Jan 01-Dec 31, 2009. This chart shows only the 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. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants.

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL or MRDL, Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Typical source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	10/08	NO	6.4	2.0-6.4	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	10/08	NO	0.12	0.8-1.2	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	10/08	NO	0.15	0.085-0.15	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
Sodium (ppm)	10/08	NO	12	5.4-12	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)/	04/09	NO	2.6	0.054-2.6	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from Septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	01/09 - 12/09	NO	3.5	0.3-3.5	=4	=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	08/09	NO	25.5	1-25.5	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/09	NO	57.01	0.2 - 57.01	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites exceeding AL	MCLG	AL	Typical source of Contaminant
Copper (Tap water)(ppm)	08/08	NO	0.45	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCLG MCL Violation	Highest Result	Range Of Results	MCLG	MCL	Typical source of Contaminant
Iron (ppm)	10/08	YES	0.53	ND-0.53	ND-	0.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

Iron MCL Violation - "Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 0.3ppm. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits." There are no adverse health effects due to the iron.

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**THE WATER WE DRINK
 2009
 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.

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 2009, your water department distributed over 720 million gallons of water servicing a population of over 13,000 residents. For more information please visit our website at: www.wildwood-fl.gov

What is the source of my drinking water?

Our water 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. In our goal to protect the water from contaminants and to determine the vulnerability of our water source to potential contamination; the water is then chlorinated for disinfection purposes, aerated and additives such as polyphosphates are added for iron; a natural occurrence from soil leaching.

TIP! For approximately \$10 to \$20, the average homeowner can install two low-flow showerheads, place dams or bottles in the toilet tanks, install low-flow aerators on the faucets, and repair dripping faucets and leaking toilets. This could save 10,000 to more than 25,000 gallons per year for a family of four, and would pay for itself in less than a year! Even more could be saved if good outdoor water conservation is practiced for the lawn and garden.

Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP)

In 2009 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. This assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are 4 potential sources 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.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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. To comply with EPA guidelines we perform monthly testing on drinking water samples on a monthly basis. We also perform additional tests throughout the City water service area in order to continually monitor the quality of your drinking water.

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 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).

Lead

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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

How can I get involved?

We encourage our 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 Monday of each month, at 7:00 p.m. in the City Hall Commission Chamber at 100 North Main Street. Or contact the Water Department at: 352-330-1346 or the City Hall Utility Department at: 352-330-1335 ext. 108.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with another year of clean, quality water. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers.

What does this chart mean?

You may not be familiar with all the terms and abbreviations in the chart on the reverse side.

To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology and taking costs into consideration. MCL's are enforceable standards.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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 and are non-enforceable health goals.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant level (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.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$): 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.

"N/A": Means not applicable.

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