

# 2015 Quality Water Report

## Wahneta Water System Inc.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante acerca de su agua potable. Lealo o hable con alguien que lo pueda entender.**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is two (2) wells that draw water from the Floridan aquifer. The water is disinfected with chlorine and phosphates are added for corrosion control before delivery to your home or business.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, or want to obtain a copy of this report, please contact Robert (Bob) Descalso Chief Water Plant Operator (863) 324-5389. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend one of our regularly scheduled meetings, held at 5:30 PM on the third Tuesday of each month at the water plant, 106 Eighth Street East, Wahneta, Florida. 33880 or E-mail us at WAHNETA WATERINC@aol.com Wahneta Water System 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 1st to December 31st, 2015. Also included are test results in earlier years for contaminants sampled less often than annually. For contaminants not required to be tested for in 2015, test results are for the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations authorized by the state and approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**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 or on-line at their web site [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/)**

As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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, or 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 or mining activities.

**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).**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Florida's DEP conducted a Source Water Assessment (SWA), for all public water systems in Florida, to identify and assess any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of your water supply. A SWA conducted for this system in 2015 found that your system's wells are at moderate risk from 1 potential location. A SWA report for this system will be available at the DEP SWAPP website: [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp).

In the data table you will find many terms you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following key to these terms' abbreviations and definitions:

TERM Appearing in TABLE		DEFINITION
Action Level	AL	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
Not Applicable	n/a	Does not apply.
	ND	
Parts per million	ppm	or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of contaminant to one million parts by weight of the water sample.
Parts per billion	ppb	or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of contaminant to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.
Picocuries per liter	pCi/L	- picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water
Maximum Contaminant Level	MCL	The “Maximum Allowed” is 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	MCLG	The “Goal” is 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 Goal	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.
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.

### TEST RESULTS TABLE

\*\* Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants and inorganic contaminant are single samples.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL Violation Yes/No	Level Detected **	MCLG	MCL	Monitoring Period Month/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>						
Alpha (pCi/L)	No	2.9	0	15	3/14	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	No	3.7	0	5	3/14	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Barium (ppm)	No	0.0137	2	2	3/14	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	No	.255	4	4	3/14	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
Sodium (ppm)	No	10.1	N/A	160	3/14	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

### TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Contaminant

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)	1/015, 12/15	N	1.17	1.08-1.28	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/15	N	28.4	27.7 - 28.4	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	8/15	N	25	24.4-25	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Action Level Violation Yes/No	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Monitoring Period Month / Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	No	0.328	0	1.3	AL=1.3	09/2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

As you can see by the data table, our system had no violations in 2015 though we have learned through the required monitoring program that some constituents have been detected. Drinking water that meets all EPA and Florida's standards is associated with little to none health risk and is considered safe to drink for most people. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

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 Wahnetta Water System 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>.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 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.

Please call any of the above telephone numbers if you have questions about your water.