

CITY OF FELLSMERE

2013 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality 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. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided in this report, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

The water source for the City of Fellsmere is ground water which is withdrawn from four wells in the Surficial Aquifer. The water is filtered through granular activated carbon to remove impurities, disinfected to destroy microbes, and fluoride is added to prevent tooth decay prior to delivery to customers.

HOW WE ENSURE YOUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. The City of Fellsmere 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, 2013. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old but are based on the most recent water analyses performed.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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 byproducts 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

HOW TO READ THE TABLE

The terms used in the water quality summary table and in other parts of this report are defined below.

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

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 the Stage 2 DBPR.

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.

N/A – not applicable

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

ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter is one part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.

ppb – parts per billion or micrograms per liter is one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.

pCi/l – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water

FOR CUSTOMERS WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

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 (1-800-426-4791).

HOW TO REACH US

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Cathy Cabezas, City of Fellsmere at (772) 646-6306 or visit our website at www.cityoffellsmere.org. The City of Fellsmere's office is open from 8:30 am until noon and 1:00 pm until 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PLAN

In 2013, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) 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 is one potential source of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

| 2013 WATER QUALITY SUMMARY TABLE - PWS ID NUMBER 3314280 | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL/AL Violation Y/N | Level Detected ^A | Range of Results ^A | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 7/11 | N | 0.0102 | N/A | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 7/11 | N | 9.94 | N/A | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (point of entry) (ppb) ^B | 7/11 | N | 1.23 | N/A | 0 | 15 | Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder |
| Nickel (ppb) | 7/11 | N | 5.19 | N/A | N/A | 100 | Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil |
| Sodium (ppm) | 10/13 | N | 21.0 | N/A | N/A | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |
| Stage I Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine and chloramines (ppm) | 1/13 – 12/13 | N | 2.8 | 1.4 – 4.5 | 4 | 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| HAA5s (Haloacetic acids) (five) (ppb) | 10/13 | N | 24.7 | N/A | N/A | 60 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb) | 10/13 | N | 21.5 | N/A | N/A | 80 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Lead and Copper (Tap Water) | | | | | | | |
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 9/13 | N | 0.00869 | 0 samples > AL | 1.3 | AL = 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (tap water) (ppb) ^B | 9/13 | N | 1.10 | 0 samples > AL | 0 | AL = 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

TABLE NOTES:

- A.

Results in the level detected column for inorganic contaminants, TTHMs, and HAA5s are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The result in the level detected column for chlorine and chloramines is the highest running annual average, computed quarterly, of the monthly averages of all samples collected. The result in the level detected column for lead and copper is the 90th percentile of all sample results for the most recent sampling event. The range of results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites, including Stage 1 compliance results. The range of results for lead and copper is the number of samples during the most recent sampling period that were above the action level.
- B.

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 Fellsmere 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>.