

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report the City Of Avon Park

PWS ID#: 6280049

Water Source, Source Water Plans and Treatment

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual 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.

Our water source(s) for the City of Avon Park comes from five (5) wells that draw water from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water treatment process for the City consists of adding phosphate and chlorine at our Bell St. treatment facility, chlorine and phosphate at our Glenwood facility, and chlorine at our Crystal Lake facility before the water is delivered to your home or business.

Basic Statement of Compliance

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

Contact Information

For questions on this report, please contact Brenda Sliva, Administrative Services Coordinator at 863-452-4400, 110 E. Main Street, Avon Park, FL. 33825, or bsliva@avonpark.cc

Period Covered by Report

The City of Avon Park 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, 2014. Data obtained before January 1, 2014, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations

Terms and Abbreviations

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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.

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 By-Products 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.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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): measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Millirem per year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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

“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 analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 quadrillion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 trillion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Water Quality Test Results

NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Total Coliform Bacteria: The Highest Monthly Number is the highest monthly number of positive samples for systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month. The Highest Monthly Percentage is the highest monthly percentage of positive samples for systems collecting at least 40 samples per month.

An acute violation of the Total Coliform Rule (TCR) exists when:

- any system collects a fecal-positive or *E. Coli*-positive sample that is followed by any positive repeat sample; **or**
- if any total coliform-positive sample is followed by a repeat sample that tests positive for either fecal coliform or *E. Coli*.

A non-acute violation of the TCR exists when:

- a system which collects at least 40 samples per month has a presence of total coliform in more than 5.0 percent of its monthly samples; **or**
- a system which collects fewer than 40 samples per month has more than 1 sample test positive for total coliform

Possible Scenarios:

- A fecal-positive or *E. Coli*-positive followed by proper repeat sampling absent of any contamination does not generate a violation as long as the TCR has not been violated. For a system taking over 40 samples per month, this result is then totaled with any total coliform positive compliance results for the month to determine percentage compliance with the TCR
- A system that collects more than 40 samples per month and has one positive sample followed by two positive repeat samples, with at least one of those being either fecal-positive or *E.coli*-positive would have an MCL violation (acute), even if the total number of positive samples is less than 5% of the total for the month.

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
Radioactive Contaminants							
6. Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	7/8/2014	N	2.5	0-.25	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
7. Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	7/2014	N	1.2	0.9-1.2	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
8. Uranium (µg/L)	7/8/2014	N	0	0	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
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
Inorganic Contaminants							
12. Barium (ppm)	7/8/2014	N	.024	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

17. Fluoride (ppm)	7/8/2014	N	.08	NA	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
21. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	7/2014	N	.06	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
23. Selenium (ppb)	7/2014	N	1.2	NA	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
24. Sodium (ppm)	7/2014	N	8.7	NA	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

33. Dalapon (ppb)	7/8/2014	N	.35	0-.33	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
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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
85. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	11/14	N	17.25	2.41-20.04	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
86. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	11/14	N	48.15	6.3-54.4	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
87. Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/25/2014	N	.004	0-.004	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
88. Lead (tap water) (ppb)	6/25/2014	N	.001	0-.001	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Other Important Information About Water Quality

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 Avon Park 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.*

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.

Required Vulnerable Population Language

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).

Closing Language

“Please DO NOT FLUSH your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. For more information, please click here at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm>.”

The City of Avon Park works 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. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.