

## 2013 Water Quality Report For Deltona Water

### DELTONA WATER QUALITY

We are 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.

### SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act has created the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program. The program is designed to ensure the safety of drinking water at the source. Contamination of ground water can occur from contaminants such as hazardous chemicals, stormwater runoff, waste disposal sites and underground storage tanks. *The Department of Environmental Protection updated the Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was updated to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There were only two (2) unique potential contaminant sources found. One had a low concern level and the other a moderate concern level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp) or they can be obtained from Deltona Water at 255 Enterprise Rd Deltona FL, 32725.*

### ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. Please address any concerns about this report or the quality of your water to Deltona Water at 1-386-575-6800. You may visit the DEP website at [www.myflorida.com](http://www.myflorida.com) or the Volusia County Health Department at [www.volusiahealth.com](http://www.volusiahealth.com). You can also contact the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their utility. If you want to learn more, attend a City Commission meeting. The Deltona City Commission meets the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Monday of each month, in the City Hall Commission Chambers located at 2345 Providence Blvd.

*Deltona Water 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. Data obtained before January 1, 2013, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.*

*In the tables 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.*

*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*

*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.*

*“ND” means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis*

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.*

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

### SOURCE WATER

Our water source is groundwater from the Floridan Aquifer. The treatment conducted includes aeration, chlorination for disinfection and the addition of a corrosion control chemical. Deltona Water also provides water to Stone Island and Enterprise. Deltona Water also provides water to other county locations through system interconnects as needed

*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.*

*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. Deltona Water 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>. 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.*

### VULNERABLE POPULATION

*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).*

Our water system had a secondary standard MCL violation for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) in 2012. TDS has a secondary rather than a primary standard because there are no potential adverse health effects. The condition at a single water facility persists and the City has drastically reduced water production from the facility to minimize the TDS levels, and is currently sampling to verify that the levels are acceptable.

Additionally a change in federal regulations resulted in a portion of the City service area being considered out of compliance with the TTHM MCL on 4-1-2013. If you were affected by this situation you were notified by mail. The City has reduced water production and seen a decrease in TTHM levels and is in the process of installing chloramines as a disinfectant, which do not produce high TTHM levels. The process is on track to be completed and operational by January 2015 to resolve the issue

Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer

*MCL's 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.*

*The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires monitoring of over 100 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.*

## NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

**Total Coliform Bacteria:** 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.

### Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Percentage/Number	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	1/15,2/13,3/13,4/13,5/13,6/13,7/13,8/13,9/13,10/13,11/13,12/13	N	3% / 3	0	For systems collecting at least 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples.	Naturally present in the environment

\*\* Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile 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.

### Radioactive 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
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	2/11,3/11,4/11,6/11,7/11	N	3.3	0-3.3	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	2/11,3/11,4/11,6/11,7/11	N	1.1	0-1.1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

### Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony (ppb)	2/11,3/11,4/11,6/11,7/11	N	1.0	0-1.0	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	2/11,3/11,4/11,6/11,7/11	N	2.9	0-2.9	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2/11,3/11,4/11,6/11,7/11	N	.03	0089--033	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	2/11,3/11,4/11,6/11,7/11	N	0.2	0-0.2	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Fluoride (ppm)	2/11,3/11,4/11,6/11,7/11	N	0.23	0-0.23	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum production wastes which promotes strong leach when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	2/11,3/11,4/11,6/11,7/11	N	0.5	0-0.5	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	2/11,3/11,4/11,6/11,7/11	N	0.1	0-0.1	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel (ppb)	2/11,3/11,4/11,6/11,7/11	N	1.6	0-1.6	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/13, 2/13	N	3.2	0-3.2	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2/11,3/11,4/11,6/11,7/11	N	2.7	0-2.7	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	2/11-3/11-4/11-6/11-7/11	N	110	8.2-110	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	2/11,3/11,4/11,6/11,7/11	N	0.18	0-0.18	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

### Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For chlorine, the level detected is the the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1/13,2/13,3/13,4/13,5/13,6/13,7/13,8/13,9/13,10/13,11/13,12/13	N	1.4	0.2-3.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

### Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Halocetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	1/13, 4/13, 7/13, 9/13, 10/13	N	59.9	9.41-91.3	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THM [Total trihalo-methanes] (ppb)	1/13, 4/13, 7/13, 9/13, 10/13	Y	119.1	30.0-141	N/A	MCL = 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
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/11,8/11	N	0.43	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/11,8/11	N	2	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

### Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1/12, 4/12, 8/12	Y	540	240-540	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching