

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**A Publication for the Park at Wolf Branch Oaks**  
PWS ID 3354935  
Report for year 2013  
Prepared 2014



We are pleased to present you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. 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.

Our water is produced by two (2) groundwater wells that draw water from the Floridan Aquifer and are disinfected by chlorination.

If you have any questions concerning your water utility, please contact General Utilities Corporation at (352-787-2493)

between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The Park at Wolf Branch Oaks routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration for these contaminants do not change frequently. Except when indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results for the period January 1 to December 31, 2013. All water analyses are the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Water Drinking Act.

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

**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 billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l):** One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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

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

**N/A:** means not applicable.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

**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.

**Range:** Indicates the lowest and highest analysis result.

**FDEP:** Florida Department of Environmental Protection

**USEPA:** United States Environmental Protection Agency.

**TEST RESULTS TABLE**

Results in the "Level Detected" column for Radiological and Inorganic contaminants are from individual samples.

**Radioactive Contaminants**

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	9/2009	N	2.5	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	9/2009	N	0.3	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	6/2012	N	1.6	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	6/2012	N	1.4	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	6/2012	N	0.0069	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	6/2012	N	2.9	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	6/2012	N	0.14	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nickel (ppb)	6/2012	N	0.93	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/2013	N	1.39	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	6/2012	N	1.2	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	6/2012	N	10	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

**TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters**

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

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)	1-12/2013	N	1.4	0.8-1.8	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	9/2012	N	1.11	N/A	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	9/2012	N	5.4	N/A	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

**Lead and Copper (Tap Water)**

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo. /yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Results	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (action level)	Likely source of contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2012	N	0.105	0	1.3	AL =1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservative

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 and 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, 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, USEPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration 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 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 US Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two (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.

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 Park at Wolf Branch Oaks 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>.

In 2013 the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment. The assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. A search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination. The assessment data is available on the FDEP website link is [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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. USEPA and the Center for Disease Control 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).

We at The Park at Wolf Branch Oaks work 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.