

City of Maitland's—2008 Water Quality Report

*We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality drinking 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 comes from deep ground water wells that draw the water from the Floridian Aquifer. The treatment process is basic disinfection utilizing gas chlorine, with the addition of fluoride to promote healthy teeth and aeration to remove hydrogen sulfide gases. The water production section operates and maintains three potable water plants, six groundwater wells and five storage tanks which produce over 3 million gallons of water daily. The water distribution section maintains over 80 miles of piping, over 5000 water meters and hundreds of valves and fire hydrants to ensure compliance with all local, State, and Federal regulations. All of these responsibilities together allow us to provide you with the highest quality water available with the highest level of service. **We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.***

In 2008, the Department of Environmental Protection 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 are 17 potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a moderate susceptibility level, 15 of which are petroleum storage tanks and 2 are hazardous waste. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from the Water Production/Distribution Division at 407-875-2115.

The City of Maitland routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of Maitland's monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2008. Data obtained before January 1, 2008, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$) – 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.

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

Our Mission :

“To produce and distribute potable water where and when it is needed, at an acceptable level of quality and pressure. To prevent cross connections with wastewater or storm water; educate residents on water conservation (in-door and out-door); while providing professional and courteous service to all of Maitland’s potable water customers.”

2008 WATER QUALITY DATA

Microbiological contaminants:							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	May & August 2008	N	1	NA	0	For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample collected during a month.	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2008	N	0.0199	0.011—0.0199	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2008	N	5.2	4.3—5.2	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2008	N	0.755	0.56—0.755	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	2008	N	2.7	2.1—2.7	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	2008	N	6.05	5.14—6.05	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	2008	N	31.0	16.9—57.8	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2008	N	37.8	23.6—60	NA	MCL = 100/80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual	2008	N	1.19	0.9 – 1.51	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Radiological 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
Gross Alpha EXCL Radon & Uranium	2008	N	1.6	1.1—1.6	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	2008	N	0.82	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	2008	N	3.1	0	ND	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;

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 Maitland 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.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

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).

We at the City of Maitland would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.

How to Contact Us

The Public Works Director, Rick Lemke, can be reached at 407-539-6252 or at rlemke@itsmymaitland.com, Monday through Friday between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

*The Water Production/Distribution Division can be reached at 407-875-2115 or by email at trogers@itsmymaitland.com, Monday through Friday between 7:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. After 3:30 p.m. until 5 p.m. please call Maitland City Hall at 407-539-6200 with general questions concerning your water service. In an **emergency instance** occurring after regular business hours call 407-539-6231.*

*If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on **the second and fourth Mondays starting at 6:30 p.m at City Hall, 1776 Independence Lane, Maitland FL***

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2008 Drinking Water Quality Report