

2006 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. *In 2004 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 seven (7) potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a high to moderate susceptibility level. 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 Deltona Water at 255 Enterprise Rd Deltona FL, 32725.*

Deltona's assessment can be viewed at:
www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/DisplayPWS.asp?pws_id=3640287&ocode=01-OCT-04

The City of Deltona maintains a HAZMAT Emergency Planning and Response Plan through the Deltona Fire Department. Source water testing shows no indication of contamination at the seven (7) listed sources. The City continues to monitor these areas every three (3) years to verify that no contamination is occurring. Additionally the City of Deltona currently has a Potable Water Wellfield Protection Ordinance (Sec. 98 Article V) whose sole purpose and intent is to safeguard the public health, safety and welfare by providing for regulation of the storage, handling, use or production of hazardous substances within zones of protection surrounding potable water supply wells, thereby protecting the potable water supply from future contamination.

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 the Environmental Services section of Deltona Water at 1-386-574-1620. You may visit the DEP website at www.myflorida.com or the Volusia County Health Department at 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 1st and 3rd 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, 2006. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, 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.

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

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 (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.

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes 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.

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. 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.

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).

MCL's are set at a 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.

PRIMARY WATER QUALITY TESTING

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

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	8/06	N	3.4	0	For systems collecting at least 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples.	Naturally present in the environment
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	5/06	N	1	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

** Results in the Level Detected column for radiological 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.

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
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Radiological Contaminants

Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	10/05	N	6.9 +/- 1.7	0 - 6.9	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	10/05	N	1.5 +/- .7	0.8-1.5	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (ppm)	10/05	N	.04	.0085-.04	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refiners; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	10/05	N	0.16	0-0.16	4	4	Discharge from metal refiners and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	11/06	N	0.9	0-0.9	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Fluoride (ppm)	10/05	N	0.2	0.08 -0.2	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/06	N	4.2	0.004 -4.2	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	10/05	N	100	8.5 -100	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.

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

For the following contaminants and disinfectant residuals monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites, including IDSE results.

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)	1/06-12/06	N	1.7	0.3-2.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (Five) (HAAs) (ppb)	1/06-12/06	N	29.7	6.3-116	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	1/06-12/06	N	51.9	0-119	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./Yr.)	AL Exceedance Y/N	90th Percn the Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/05-8/05	N	0.42	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/05-8/05	N	2.3	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits