

Eastpoint Water and Sewer District
2017 Annual Drinking 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 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 is ground water from three wells. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Because of the excellent quality of our water, the only treatments required are aeration and chlorination for disinfection purposes.

In 2017 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 no potential sources of contamination identified for this system. 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 Eastpoint Water and Sewer District at 670-8177.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charlie Painter at 850-670-8177. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 4:00 p.m.

Eastpoint Water and Sewer District 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, 2017. Data obtained before January 1, 2017 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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 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.

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.

“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.

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.

2017 CONTAMINANTS TABLE

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							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	Oct 2015- Dec 2017	N	13.1	ND-13.1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
226+228 or combine radium (pCi/L)	Oct 2015- Dec 2017	N	3.2	ND-3.2	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	Oct 2015- Dec 2015	N	0.5	0.36-0.5	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 0.7ppm
Sodium (ppm)	Oct 2015- Dec 2015	N	11	6.6-11	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Barium (ppm)	Oct 2015- Dec 2015	N	0.024	0.017-0.024	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	Oct 2015- Dec 2015	N	6.7	ND-6.7	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	Oct 2015- Dec 2015	N	2.4	ND-2.4	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Antimony (ppb)	Oct 2015- Dec 2015	N	0.9	ND-0.9	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder

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
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine (ppm) Stage 1	Jan-Dec 2017	N	1.33	0.83-1.55	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Aug 2017	N	51.3	41.2-51.3	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Aug 2017	N	74.15	20.3-128	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Due to administrative oversight during a busy part of the year, our office failed to timely submit the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products to the DEP. The report was due by October 10, 2017 but was delivered January 18, 2018. This violation has no impact on the quality of water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health. We have established a report tracking file to ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future.							
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)							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Jun-Sept 2015	N	0.23 ppm	0 of 10	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Jun-Sept 2015	N	4.5 ppb	0 of 10	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Secondary Contaminants							
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	Oct - Dec 2015	N	4	ND-4	N/A	3*	Naturally occurring organics

*The State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) sets drinking water standard for secondary contaminants and has determined that Odor is an aesthetic concern at certain levels of exposure. Odor was sampled in December 2015 and found at Well #4 in higher levels than are allowed by the State (an MCL Violation). Odor, as a secondary drinking water contaminant, does not pose a health risk. We will continue to sample as required by rule and work with the Department as needed.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year, we were required to conduct a Level 1 assessment in February 2017 and a Level 2 assessment in August 2017, both due to having two total coliform positives in that month. A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. Both the Level 1 and Level 2 assessments were completed the same month they occurred. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action for the Level 1 and three corrective actions for the Level 2, which were all corrected immediately. We have reviewed and updated our sampling plan to prevent this from reoccurring.

The Eastpoint Water and Sewer District did not have lead levels above State required limits. However, if elevated levels were present, it could 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. Eastpoint Water and Sewer District 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 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.

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).

The Eastpoint Water and Sewer District constantly monitors various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. We sampled annually for trihalomethanes. The annual averages for 2017 were below the MCL. The Eastpoint Water and Sewer District has taken a twofold approach to lowering levels of trihalomethanes. First, we continue an aggressive flushing program to ensure a fresher water supply at your tap. Second, we have undertaken the development of a new well to supply additional water to the New plant which delivers a more reliable water supply to our community. We at the Eastpoint Water and Sewer District 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 call our office at either of the following numbers 850-670-8177 or 850-670-8178