2010 Water Quality Report
The Town of Polk City

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and want you to be informed about the water and services delivered to you in 2010. Our goal is to provide a dependable supply of healthy drinking water. Therefore we are pleased to provide our Annual Water Report that describes the quality of the water you drink everyday, information about the contaminants found in your water and how this may relate to your health. The presence of a moderate amount of contaminants in drinking water within regulated standards is normal and does not indicate that the water poses a health risk. Should there is any reason for health concerns with your water, we would notify you immediately.

We are proud to report that in 2010 our drinking water met all federal and state quality standards!

Where does our water come from?

The Town of Polk City draws water from wells drilled deep into the Floridan aquifer. The sources of drinking 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 radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from human or animal activity.

Why must our water have Chlorine?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain very small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that water poses a health risk. Florida's drinking water rules require disinfection, so Chlorine is added in our water treatment plant, followed by fifteen minutes contact time to destroy living organisms before being delivered to you.

What contaminants might be in water?

Naturally occurring or man-made contaminants that may be present in raw or source water before it is treated including:

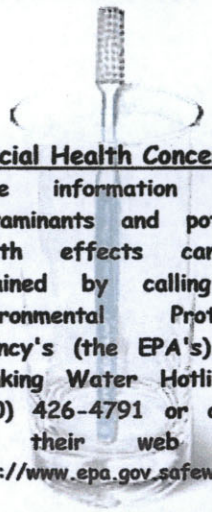
Microbial contaminants, such as living viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring, or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.



Special Health Concerns

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (the EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or on-line at their web site: http://www.epa.gov.safewater

Have more questions?

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Protecting your water

Florida's Department of Environmental Protection has conducted Source Water Assessment (SWA), for all public water systems in Florida, to identify and assess any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of your water supply. A SWA conducted for this system in 2009 found that the system's wells are at moderate risk for contamination due to the wells being located within an area of known agricultural ground water contamination, designated as a "Delineated Area" within Florida, for petroleum storage tanks and for hazardous waste. SWA report for Polk City is available at the DEP SWAPP website: www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from Charles Nichols at (863) 874 4808.

What is included in the Water Quality Test Results Data Table? — How do I read it?

The test results contained in this report are based on compliance monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009 or in earlier years for contaminants sampled less often than annually. For contaminants not required to be tested for in 2010, test results are for the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations authorized by the state and approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). We monitor for over 80 contaminants that might be in water. Only test results exceeding a regulated minimum detection level are included in this report. Although you will find many terms you might not be familiar with, to help you better understand these terms we've provided the following summary of these terms' abbreviations and definitions:

TERM APPEARING IN TABLE		DEFINITION
Action Level	AL	The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level	MCL	The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCGLS as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	MCLG	The "Goal" is 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	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	MRDLG	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Not Applicable	n/a	Does not apply.
Not Detected	ND	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 one 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 one billion parts by weight of the water sample.
Picocuries per liter	pCi/L	picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Florida ID #6531424 2010 TEST RESULTS TABLE The Town of Polk City

** Results in the Level Detected column for radiological and inorganic contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling pointy.

Radiolactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		MCL Violation Yes / No	**Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Monitoring Period Month / Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	No	7.4	4.8 - 7.4	0	15	Jan - Dec 2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + Radium 228 [combined Radium]	pCi/L	No	1.3	0.5 – 1.3	0	5	Jan - Dec 2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	µg/L	No	11.1	7.2 – 11.1	0	30	Jan - Dec 2009	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic	ppb	No	2.9	0.3 – 2.9	n/a	10	Jan - Dec 2009	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	No	0.0092	0.0063 – 0.0092	2	2	Jan - Dec 2009	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	No	0.17	ND - 0.17	4	4.0	Jan - Dec 2009	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Nickel	ppb	No	2.8	ND – 2.8	n/a	100	Jan - Dec 2009	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	No	0.22	ND - 0.22	10	10	Jan - Dec 2010	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	No	5.6	ND – 5.6	50	50	Jan - Dec 2009	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	ppm	No	6.4	5.2 – 6.4	n/a	160	Jan - Dec 2009	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Thallium	ppb	No	2.3	ND – 2.3	0.5	2	Jan - Dec 2009	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

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

Chlorine- Level Detected is the highest 2010 monthly average; Range of Results is the range of (lowest to highest) monthly residual disinfectant.
HAA5/TTHMs: Level Detected is the highest detected level at any sampling point. Range of Results is the range of results from lowest to highest.

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	Jan - Dec 2010	No	0.9	0.6 – 1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM]	ppb	July - Sept 2009	No	2.04	1.86 – 2.04	n/a	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Action Level Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Monitoring Period Month / Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water)	ppm	No	0.074	0	1.3	AL=1.3	June - Sept 2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires utilities issue to the following information, even if you have no Lead in your water:
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. Blue Jay Mobile Home Park 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.

Why is Drinking Water Regulated?
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the DEP and EPA prescribe regulations and standards for limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. To protect consumers, Florida's DEP also requires public water systems comply with regulations governing the construction, operation and health issues relative to your water supply. MCLs 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. of some contaminants. Don't forget, the present of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Bottled water and water vending machines are regulated under the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Food Safety and the federal Food and Drug Administration regulations that establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Don't forget, the present of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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Florida ID #6532345 2010 TEST RESULTS TABLE Mount Olive Estates

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL Violation Yes / No	**Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Monitoring Period Month / Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioloactive Contaminants						
Alpha emitters pCi/L	No	2	0	15	Jan - Dec 2008	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + Radium 228 [combined Radium] pCi/L	No	0.1	0	5	Jan - Dec 2008	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium µg/L	No	3	0	30	Jan - Dec 2008	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Fluoride ppm	No	0.38	4	4	Jan - Dec 2008	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Lead (point of entry) ppb	No	0.7	0	15	Jan - Dec 2008	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) ppm	No	0.21	10	10	Jan - Dec 2010	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium ppm	No	4.07	n/a	160	Jan - Dec 2008	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

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

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Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine ppm	Jan - Dec 2010	No	0.9	0.6 – 1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] ppb	July - Sept 2009	No	3.7	n/a	n/a	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Action Level Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Monitoring Period Month / Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) ppm	No	0.2354	0	1.3	AL=1.3	June - Sept 2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

We failed to complete required monthly bacteriological sampling during January 2010 and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water, and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. Monthly bacteriological sampling was resumed in February 2010.

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