

2014 Water-Quality Report

Mount Olive Estates

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 2014. 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 be any reason for health concerns with your water, we would notify you immediately.

We are proud to report that in 2014 our drinking water met all federal and state quality standards

Where does our water come from?

Mount Olive Estates 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 and a minimum contact time of fifteen minutes is provided to destroy living organisms before being delivered to you.

Have more questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, or want to obtain a copy of this report, please contact Charles Nichols at (863)874-4808. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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 contaminates might be in water?

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

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.

Is our water safe for everyone?

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. US EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available on the web at epa.gov/safewater or telephone the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)426-4791 for any drinking water issue.



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 Hot line at (800)426-4791 or on-line at their web site: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>



Want to learn more about Florida's water?

Please visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at <http://www.myflorida.com> follow the prompts to: Find an Agency: Environmental Protection, Water, and Drinking Water

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, 2014 or in earlier years for contaminants sampled less often than annually. For contaminants not required to be tested for in 2014, 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 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 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 | MCGL | 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 of health. MRDLGs do 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 (ug/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 # 6532345 2014 TEST RESULTS TABLE Mount Olive Estates

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

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | MCL Violation Yes / No | **Level Detected | MCLG | MCL | Monitoring Period Month / Year | Likely Source of Contamination | |
|---|------------------------|------------------|--------|-----|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Radioactive 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 | Pg/L | No | 3 | 0 | 30 | Jan - Dec 2008 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride | ppm | No | 0.25 | 4 | 4 | Jan - Dec 2012 | 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. |
| Arsenic | ppb | No | 3 | 10 | 10 | Jan - Dec 2012 | Natural deposits in the earth, and agricultural or industrial practices. |
| Barium | ppm | No | 0.0057 | 2 | 2 | Jan - Dec 2012 | The dissolving of natural minerals in the ground. |
| Antimony | ppb | No | 0.37 | 6 | 6 | Jan - Dec 2012 | Natural weathering of rock, industrial production, municipal waste disposal, and manufacturing processes. |
| Thallium | ppb | No | 0.1 | 2 | 2 | Jan - Dec 2012 | Natural metal found in the soil. |
| Nitrate | ppm | No | 1.4 | 10 | 10 | Jan - Dec 2014 | Run off from fertilizer, leaking septic tanks, sewage, and erosion from natural deposits. |
| Lead (point of entry) | ppb | No | .057 | 0 | 15 | Jan - Dec 2012 | Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil. |
| Selenium | ppb | No | 1.4 | 50 | 50 | Jan - Dec 2012 | Inorganic chemical found naturally in food and soils. |
| Sodium | ppm | No | 5.7 | n/a | 160 | Jan - Dec 2012 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil. |

Chlorine Residual and Stage 2 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D / DBP) Parameters

Chlorine - Level Detected is the highest 2014 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 Yes / No | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Chlorine | ppm | Jan - Dec 2014 | No | 0.6 | 0.2 - 1.1 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] | ppb | July - Sept 2014 | No | 25.16 | 8.37 - 25.16 | n/a | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Haloacetic Acid [HAA5] | ppb | July - Sept 2014 | No | 5.97 | 2.19 - 5.97 | n/a | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Action Level Violation Yes / No | 90 th Percentile Result | Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the Action Level | MCGL | Action Level | Monitoring Period Month / Year | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------|--------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Copper (tap water) | ppm | No | 0 | 1.3 | AL = 1.3 | June - Sept 2014 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Lead (tap water) | ppb | No | 0 | 15 | 15 | June - Sept 2014 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, public water systems, and erosion of natural deposits. |

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 material 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 presence 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 presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.