



The Town of Ponce Inlet 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The Town of Ponce Inlet is very pleased to provide you with this annual water quality report. This report is being mailed to you in accordance with Federal and State requirements. The Town of Ponce Inlet hopes you are pleased with the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water.

The Town purchases water from the City of Port Orange. The water source is forty (40) deep wells that draw water from the Floridan Aquifer. The well water is pumped to the Garnsey Water Plant, which is where the treatment begins. The treatment process consists of water softening, disinfection using sodium hypochlorite and anhydrous ammonia to form a chloramine residual, pH stabilization using carbon dioxide, fluoridation for dental protection, and filtration to further clarify the water.

In **2009** the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on the water system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the Port Orange wells. There are 3 potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low to moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp. Once at the site, click ‘Search by PWS Name or Number’, type in **Port Orange** and hit “Enter”.

THIS REPORT SHOWS OUR WATER QUALITY RESULTS AND WHAT THEY MEAN

If you have any questions about this report, please contact Keith Gunter (General Manager) or Jeff Miller (Maintenance Tech II) at 386-322-6729. 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 Town Council meetings, which are held on the third Thursday of every month at 6:00 p.m. in the Town Council Chambers located at 4300 S. Atlantic Avenue. The public is welcome and invited to participate in decisions that may affect water quality.

The Town of Ponce Inlet 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, 2010. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Data obtained before January 1, 2010 and presented in this report represents the most recent testing done in accordance with 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: <i>The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.</i>
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: <i>The level of contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.</i>
Action Level (AL): <i>The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</i>
TTHMs: or Total Trihalomethanes <i>consist of Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, and Bromoform. TTHM’s are formed when organic compounds in raw and finished water react with free Chlorine. They may be carcinogenic when the concentrations are of the MCL.</i>
N/A- <i>means not applicable.</i>
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – <i>one part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.</i>
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) – <i>one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.</i>
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: <i>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.</i>
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: <i>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.</i>

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Total number of positive samples	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
E-Coli (at the groundwater source)	1/10-12/10	No*	1	0	0	Human or fecal waste

*On July 26, 2010 the sampled central well #6 tested positive for E-coli. The well was taken off-line immediately and Volusia County Health Department. ((VDHC) was notified. The Water Plant was maintaining the distribution system with free chlorine residual at the time of the July 26th test meaning THE PUBLIC WAS NEVER AT RISK. On July 28, 2010 the same well was **sampled off-line** 5 times and 4 of them failed. After inspection of the well it was confirmed the well has a grouting breach. The well has been off-line since July 26, 2010 and the city is in the process to recondition the well. Once regouted and the VCHD approved the well will be back in service sometime 2011.

Inorganic 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
Cyanide (ppb)	04/08	No	5.0	N/A	N/A	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Fluoride (ppm)	2010	No	1.4	0.17-1.4	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive promoting strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Selenium (ppb)	04 / 08	No	0.54	N/A	N/A	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits, discharges from mines
Sodium (ppm)	04 /08	No	46	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

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
Chloramines Chlorine (ppm)	2010	No	3.45	0.4-4.0	MRDLG 4.0	MRDL 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	6/10 9/10	No	18.6	18.6 18.2	N/A	MCL 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	6/10 9/10	No	41.0	22.9 41.0	N/A	MCL 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	09 / 08	NO	0.12	0	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	09 / 08	NO	4.1	2	0	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 Town of Ponce Inlet 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 sewerage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural live-stock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm-water 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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 the 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.

We, at the Town of Ponce Inlet, 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 or visit our website @ www.ponce-inlet.org.



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