



2015 Flagler County Water Quality Report

DAYTONA NORTH WATER

PWS# 2184278

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 groundwater drawn through a well and is treated through a simple multi-step water treatment process that includes several filters, reverse osmosis system, corrosion control and chlorination for disinfection purposes.

We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your **Flagler County Utility Department Representative at 386-313-4192**. You may also visit the **Flagler County website at www.flaglercounty.org** or call the **EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**.

What Can We Expect to Find in Our Drinking Water?

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 that 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.**

How This Report Shows Our Water Quality Results and What They Mean

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean to you. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2015 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a Source Water Assessment for the Daytona North Water ground water. The State has determined that a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination last evaluated in 2015. For additional information, please visit the DEP website at www.DEP.state.fl.us/swapp.

How Do I Read This?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. In this table 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.*

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 or analyte to 1 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 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.*

Picocurie per liter (pCi/l): *Measure of the radioactivity in water.*

Action Level (AL): *The concentration of a contaminant that, 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.*

Localized Running Annual Average or LRAA: *The average of results over last 4 consecutive three month quarters.*

N/A: *Means not applicable.*

2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

The routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. This report is based on the results of monitoring PERFORMED for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015 by Flagler County Utilities PWS #2184278. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table below

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
Barium (ppm)	08/15	N	0.0007	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)(ppb)	08/15	N	1.7	N/A	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Sodium (ppm)	08/15	N	9.2	9.2	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	8/15	N	2.3	NA	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
In the 4 th Quarter of 2015 we failed to sample for Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate. Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate well in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.							

Stage 1 Disinfectant

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
Chlorine (ppm)	Daily 2015	N	1.6	0.52-2.60	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfection By-Product

Systems that took their annual sample(s) in the fourth quarter of 2013 and all of whose results were below the MCL can calculate compliance with the MCL under 40 CFR 141.620(d)(2) based on those results. Such systems shall report the highest LRAA as the level detected and the range of individual sample results as the range of results.

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected LRAA	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	2/15,5/15, 8/15,12/15	N	10.29	4.23 – 20.48	0	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2/15,5/15, 8/15,12/15	Y*	81.39	ND – 21.42	0	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

We exceeded the locational running annual average for TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] in the first quarter of 2015. 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.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	03/13,11/13	N	0.0190	0	0	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	03/13,11/13	N	1.8	0	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. Flagler County 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, routine test for lead is due in 2016. 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>

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer under-going 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 (1-800-426-4791).

We at Daytona North 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.