2014 Water Quality Report

For The

Highway Park Public Drinking Water System
Town of Lake Placid

This report will not be mailed to customers but will be available at the Town of Lake Placid Municipal Building from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. The address is 311 W. Interlake Boulevard, Lake Placid FL, 33852 and the phone number (863) 699-3747.

We are pleased to present to you this year's ***Annual Water Quality Report***. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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. The Utility wants you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. The Town of Lake Placid is committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water source is from ground water wells. The two wells draw from the deep Floridan Aquifer and the water is treated with chlorine for the purpose of disinfection.

This report shows our water quality results as well as terms and/or abbreviations and what they mean.

In 2014, a source water assessment was conducted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) for our water system. The assessment found two delineated areas and petroleum storage tanks as potential contamination sources. The risk is low to moderate. Source water assessments for **PWS #5284133** is posted at: *http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*/.

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If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Town of Lake Placid Utilities Department at (863) 699-3747. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. In addition, if you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Council meetings. They are held at 5:30 p.m. on the *second* Monday of each month at the Town Municipal Building, 311 W. Interlake Blvd., Lake Placid, FL 33852. You may also contact the Director of Utilities at the same address and phone number.

The Town of Lake Placid 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, 2014. Data obtained before January 1, 2014, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Terms and Abbreviations

In the following tables (bottom of this page and the next), you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements that a water system must follow. "ND" means *not detected* and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): One (1) part by weight of analyte to one (1) million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l): One (1) part by weight of analyte to one (1) billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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

Water Quality Test Results

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 – **Results in the Level Detected column for Radioactive, Inorganic, and Volatile Organic Contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point.							
Radium 226 + 228 or Combined Radium (pCi/L)	4/09	N	0.3	0	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

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
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	12/12	N	0.022	N/A	2	2.5	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	12/12	N	0.42	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when used at optimum levels of 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	12/14	N	0.05	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	12/12	N	15.2	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Selenium	12/12	N	0.001	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

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
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Dalapon (ppb)	12/12	N	0.57	N/A	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

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
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Xylenes (ppm)	9/14	N	2.1 ppm	N/A	10	10	Discharge from factories; discharge from chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	12/12	N	0.2	N/A	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

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)	1/14-12/14	N	1.15	.65-1.95	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/14	N	14	9.98-14	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	8/14	N	55.7	35.9 – 55.7	NA	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	90th Percentile Result	Range of Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/12	N	0.06	N/A	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppm)	9/12	N	1.0	N/A	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Monitoring of Lead in Drinking 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. The Town of Lake Placid Utilities Department 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 the EPA web site: **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**

Sources of 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 the following:

(A) *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from wastewater 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 vehicle 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 (Federal) Environmental Protection Agency (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. Immune-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 citizens 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).

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The Town does not contract out the operations of our facilities as we have full time employed state certified treatment plant operators on staff who monitor our systems to insure the absolute best quality of drinking water.

In our continuing effort to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary, from time to time, to make improvements in our public water system. The costs of these improvements may sometimes be reflected in the rate structure.

Rate adjustments could be necessary in order to address these improvements. Thank you for your understanding in this matter of great importance to the health and well being of our customers.

The Town of Lake Placid Utilities Department works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. The Department is committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have *any* questions or concerns about the information provided herewith, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed. We appreciate your support in allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water.

For your convenience, we have offices in the center of town just to the west of the county library in the Town Municipal Building. To schedule a tour of the water facilities, please contact the Director of Utilities office at 311 W. Interlake Blvd, Lake Placid, FL, or call the phone number at 863-699-3747.