

FLORIDA GOVERNMENTAL UTILITY AUTHORITY (FGUA)

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Seven Springs Division PWS ID#6512214

Este informe continene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúscalo ó hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.

WE'RE PLEASED TO PRESENT TO YOU THIS YEAR'S ANNUAL DRINKING 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. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided in this report, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.

Where your water comes from

The water source for the Florida Governmental Utility Authority (FGUA) Seven Springs Division is ground water from wells that pump water from the Floridan Aquifer. During times of the year when the demand for water is high, we may purchase water from Pasco County Utilities to supplement our own supplies. Pasco County's water also comes from wells that pump water from the Floridan Aquifer plus water which they purchase from Tampa Bay Water. Seven Springs water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

How we ensure your drinking water is safe

The FGUA 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, 2008. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data in the water quality summary table are more than one year old but are based on the most recent water analyses performed and are representative of the water quality.

Source Water Assessments

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our

system in 2008. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are seven potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a moderate susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the **FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp**.

How to read the table on the next page

The terms used in the water quality summary table and in other parts of this report are defined below.

Action level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) – an important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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.

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.

N/A – not applicable

ND – means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter is one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

ppb – parts per billion or micrograms per liter is one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

pCi/l – picocurie per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

FOR CUSTOMERS WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

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 (1-800-426-4791)**

Additional health information

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.

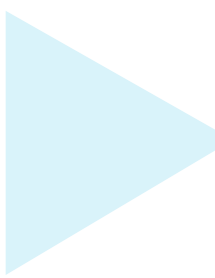
(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, 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**

How to reach us

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact your **local FGUA Office at 727-372-0115 or visit our website at www.fgua.com. The FGUA office is open from 8:00 AM until 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday.** FGUA encourages its customers to become involved in decisions that may affect the quality of their drinking water. Customers interested in becoming involved may attend regularly scheduled meetings of the FGUA Board of Directors. These meetings are advertised in your local newspaper and also on the website.



2008 WATER QUALITY SUMMARY TABLE – PWS ID NO. 6512214

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Number	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform Bacteria ^A	Monthly 2008	N	1	0	For systems collecting at least 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples. For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample collected during a month.		Naturally present in the environment
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS ^B							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	08/2008	N	5.7	ND – 5.7	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	08/2008	N	0.9	0.3 – 0.9	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (µg/L)	08/2008	N	1.1	ND – 1.1	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS ^B							
Barium (ppm)	08/2008	N	0.020	0.014 – 0.020	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	08/2008	N	1.0	ND-1.0	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	08/2008	N	0.19	0.12 – 0.19	4	4.0	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	08/2008	N	1.47	0.05 – 1.47	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	08/2008	N	30.2	13.6 – 30.2	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS ^C							
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly 2008	N	1.96	0.35 – 3.30	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly 2008	N	49.85	14.1 – 82.7	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Quarterly 2008	N	41.01	12.15 – 81.4	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER) ^D							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06/2007	N	0.76	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	06/2007	N	5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Table Notes:

- A. Total coliform bacteria: Highest Monthly Percentage/Number is the highest monthly number of positive samples for systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month. Highest Monthly Percentage/Number is the highest monthly percentage of positive samples for systems collecting at least 40 samples per month.
- B. Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.
- C. For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range

of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

- D. 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 FGUA 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>