

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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)**.

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.

About Lead

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>.

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 (877) 552-3482 or visit our web site at <http://www.fgua.com>. The local FGUA office is open from 8:00 AM until 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday.

Si tiene preguntas acerca de este reporte o su servicio de agua potable por favor comuníquese con su oficina local al teléfono (877) 552-3482 o visite nuestra página en internet <http://www.fgua.com>. La oficina está abierta de 8:00 AM a 5:00 PM de Lunes a Viernes.

The 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 FGUA web site.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PLAN

In 2014 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

TOMOKA VIEW PWS ID# 3641373 2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo que lo entienda bien.

We are 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.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Your water is obtained from groundwater sources, which come from the Floridan Aquifer. The water is chloraminated for disinfection purposes, aerated to reduce sulfides and treated with ortho-phosphate for corrosion control.

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, 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.

As authorized and approved by the 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. As a result some of our data is more than one year old.



2014 WATER QUALITY SUMMARY TABLE – PWS ID NO. 3641373

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---|-------|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Antimony (ppb) | 08/2012 | N | 0.4 | N/A | 6 | 6 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 08/2012 | N | 0.3 | N/A | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 08/2012 | N | 0.016 | N/A | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 08/2012 | N | 0.15 | N/A | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm |
| Lead (point of entry) (ppb) | 08/2012 | N | 0.1 | N/A | 0 | 15 | Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 11/2014 | N | 0.041 | N/A | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nickel (ppb) | 08/2012 | N | 1 | N/A | N/A | 100 | Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil |
| Selenium (ppb) | 08/2012 | N | 1.6 | N/A | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Sodium (ppm) | 08/2012 | N | 67 | N/A | N/A | 160 | Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil |

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Highest result | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| Color (color units) | 02/2014 | Y | 20 | N/A | N/A | 15 | Naturally occurring organics |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 02/2014 | Y | 565 | N/A | N/A | 500 | Natural occurrence from soil leaching |

As shown in the table above, we exceeded the MCL for Color and TDS in 2013. Secondary contaminant exceedances are considered to be aesthetic violations, and they are not considered by the EPA to have major health effects. The Department of Environmental Protection and the FGUA are currently monitoring the situation.

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 (ppm) | 01/2014 – 12/2014 | N | 2.38 | 1.5 – 3.5 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) | 08/2014 | N | 8.9 | N/A | N/A | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) | 08/2014 | N | 10.8 | N/A | 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 | Exceeding the AL | MCLG | AL (Action Level) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------|-------------------|--|
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 09/2014 | N | 1.0 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (tap water) (ppb) | 09/2014 | N | 1.9 | 0 | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

Table Notes

- A. Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic 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.
- B. For chloramines the level detected is the the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

In the table, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've 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.
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.
Millions fibers per littler (MFL): measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
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 one million parts by weight of the water sample.
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter is one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.
pCi/l: picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

