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# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## Quail Heights Country Club

*We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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 drawn from two wells in the pristine Floridan Aquifer. The Floridan Aquifer is the source of drinking water for the majority of water systems in Florida.*

***I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.***

*If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jerry Howell at 496-3496, Monday through Friday, 4:30 pm - 7:00 pm, as we do not have regularly scheduled meetings. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.*

*Quail Heights Country Club routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period, of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup> 1998. As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as*

- AFA \_\_\_\_\_
- APP \_\_\_\_\_
- CAF \_\_\_\_\_
- CMU \_\_\_\_\_
- CTR \_\_\_\_\_
- EAG \_\_\_\_\_
- LEG \_\_\_\_\_
- MAS \_\_\_\_\_
- OPC \_\_\_\_\_
- PAI \_\_\_\_\_
- SEC \_\_\_\_\_
- WAW \_\_\_\_\_
- OTH \_\_\_\_\_

*microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.*

*Report forwarded WAW*

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*In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:*

*Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.*

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.*

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.*

*Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.*

*Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.*

*Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*

*Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.*

TEST RESULTS TABLE						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL/TT /AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>						
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	1	N/a	0	For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 sample collected during a month.	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>						
• Alpha (pCi/l)	No	2.30	N/a	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
• Barium (ppm)	N/a	0.006	N/a	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
** Copper (tap water) (ppm)	no	0.745 5	0 of 5 >AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
• Fluoride (ppm)	no	0.28	N/a	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
** Lead (tap water) (ppb)	no	3.2	0 of 5 >AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
• Sodium (ppm)	No	8.73	N/a	n/a	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

\*These results are from 1997, in accordance with State regulations.

\*\* These results are from 1996, in accordance with State regulations.

*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.*

*(iii) In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.*

*All 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.*

*MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.*

*Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.*

*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 Quail Heights Country Club work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.*