



2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Taylor Coastal Water & Sewer District

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www.tcwsd.org

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

Our water source is groundwater from wells which produce water from the Floridan Aquifer. The water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes and Aquamag is used for corrosion control.

In 2009, the 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.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact the District Office at (850)578-3043 and someone will respond. We encourage our customers to be informed about their water utility. We invite you to learn more about the District and its water provision by attending any of our regularly scheduled meetings held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 5:30 PM at the District Building located at 18820 Beach Road (Keaton Beach), Perry, Florida. You may also visit our web site at www.tcwsd.org.

Taylor Coastal Water and Sewer District 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

In the table below, 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.*

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

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

Pico curie per liter (pCi/L) – measure of the radioactivity in water.

Water Quality Test Results

TAYLOR COASTAL WATER & SEWER DISTRICT

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Number	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	Monthly	N	1	0	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

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	03/2009	No	2.4	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

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.

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
Arsenic (ppb)	03/2009	No	2.4	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	03/2009	No	0.00413	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	03/2009	No	7.8	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	03/2009	No	13.4	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nickel (ppb)	03/2009	No	1.6	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Sodium (ppm)	03/2009	No	3.14	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Product

For the following parameters monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Chlorine. For TTHMs and HAA5s, the level detected is the average of all samples taken during the year. Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly	No	0.56	0.35-0.60	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Additive used to control microbes
Halo acetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2009	No	11	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/2009	No	33	N/A	N/A	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	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	09/2008	No	0.212	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	09/2008	No	0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

A tap sample analysis performed in 2008 for Taylor Coastal Water & Sewer District revealed no elevated levels of lead. When 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 District 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>.

SOURCES OF 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.

POSSIBLE CONTAMINANTS

- (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, 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 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

VULNERABILITY TO CONTAMINANTS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control provides guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants. You may also call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visit their web site at www.epa.gov/OGWDW.

We at Taylor Coastal Water & Sewer District monitor the water in the Floridan aquifer which is the source of our water, watching for potential contamination. To further protect our water supply, the District regularly patrols our well head protection area to guard against potential sources of groundwater contamination that could originate in our area. We also enforce a backflow prevention program for the water distribution system which prevents accidental introduction of impurities. We are proud of the fine drinking water we provide and gladly present this report which contains important information about your water and health.

If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call us at (850) 578-3043.

Tap Water versus Bottled Water

Tap Water Regulated by EPA	Bottled Water Regulated by FDA
Cannot have confirmed E. coli or fecal Coli form bacteria	A certain amount of any bacteria is allowed
Filtered and/or disinfected	No federal filtration or disinfection requirements
Violation of drinking water standards are grounds for enforcement	Bottled water in violation of standards can still be sold
Utilities must have their water tested by certified labs	Such testing is not required for bottlers
Tap water results must be reported to state or federal officials	There are no reporting requirements for bottlers
Water system operators must be certified	Bottled water plant operators do not have to be certified
Water suppliers must issue consumer confidence reports annually	There are no public right-to-know requirements for bottlers
Contains essential nutrients for the body such as calcium and iron	Natural minerals are removed by filtration
Chlorine residual in water to prevent bacteria growth	No disinfectant present to kill bacteria in bottles

More information on this can be found at: http://www.communitywater.com/core/content_tapvsbottled.htm

Like the air we breathe, water is essential to our very survival. Per a report by FRWA, have you considered.....

- *One glass of water shuts down midnight hunger pains for almost 100% of dieters in a University study?*
- *Lack of water is the #1 trigger of daytime fatigue?*
- *Preliminary research indicates that 8-10 glasses of water a day could significantly ease back and joint pain for up to 80% of sufferers?*
- *A mere 2% drop in body water can trigger fuzzy short-term memory, trouble with basic math and difficulty focusing on the computer screen?*
- *Drinking 5 glasses of water daily decreases the risk of colon cancer by 45%, plus it can slash the risk of breast cancer by 79% and one is 50% is less likely to develop bladder cancer?*