2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Taylor Coastal Water & Sewer District
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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 clean 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 three (3) wells which produce water from the Floridan Aquifer. The water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes and Aquamag is used for corrosion control.

In 2012, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. It revealed that 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 3:00 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 .

If you need additional information you can contact the EPA at their Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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, 2012. Data obtained before January 1, 2012, 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:

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.*
Action Level (AL): *The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.*
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.*
Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): *measure of the radioactivity in water.*

Water Quality Test Results

TAYLOR COASTAL WATER & SEWER DISTRICT

NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Percentage/Number	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
1. Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	11/2012	N	1	0	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 Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
9. Antimony (ppb)	03/12	N	0.000001	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
10. Arsenic (ppb)	03/12	N	1.6	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
12. Barium (ppm)	03/12	N	0.00422	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
15. Chromium (ppb)	03/12	N	1.26	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
20. Nickel (ppb)	03/12	N	1.35	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
23. Selenium (ppb)	03/12	N	2.45	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
24. Sodium (ppm)	03/12	N	4.17	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, 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.

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.

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
79. Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly	N	1.1	0.6-1.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
80. Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	09/12	N	4.92	N/A	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
81. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	09/12	N	21.7	N/A	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
87. Copper (tap water) (ppm)	09/2011	N	0.242	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
88. Lead (tap water) (ppm)	09/2011	N	1.3	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

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
Secondary Contaminants							
3. Color (color units)	03/12 & 5/12	Y*	20	15-20		15	Naturally occurring organics

**While color exceeded the MCL in 2012, there are no known health affects associated with Color in the water.*

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

A tap sample analysis performed in 2012 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.***