



Candlelight Groves

Water Quality Report 2005

Prepared By The City Of Lake Wales

Utilities Department

Candlelight Groves Water Supply Is Dependable

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you with a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source consists of two production wells, in a looped system that draw from the Floridian aquifer, operated by the Park Water Company. Their water treatment process consists of chlorination only for disinfection purposes.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 results from urban storm water 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 storm-water runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic Chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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The City of Lake Wales and Park Water routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The enclosed tables show the results of our monitoring for the period January 1st to December 31st, 2005 and include test results in earlier years for contaminants sampled less often than annually. For contaminants not required to be tested for in 2005, test results are for the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Maximum Contaminant Levels are very stringent. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two 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 effects.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by call the **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**.

In the table on page three you may find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions.

Not Detected (ND) - laboratory analysis indicated that the constituent is not present.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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.

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

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

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

pCi/L-picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water

MFL - million fibers per liter

Test Results Candlelight Groves

**Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants and 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.

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant and unit of measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation y/n	Level ** Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	1/03-12/03	N	3.0	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226, Radium 228 or combined Radium (pCi/L)	1/03-12/03	N	1.4	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (ppm)	1/03-12/03	N	0.06	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	1/03-12/03	N	0.24	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer.
Asbestos (MFL)	1/03-12/03	N	0.1	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains, erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	1/03-12/03	N	4.3	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and unit of measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation y/n	No. Of sampling sites exceeding AL	90 th percentile result	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely source of contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/05 – 9/05	N	0	0.05	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

The Chlorine level detected is the highest of the quarterly averages for Chlorine. Range of Results is the range of monthly Chlorine results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1/05 - 12/05	N	0.2	0.2 – 0.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/05	N	6.1	NA	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	8/05	N	26	NA	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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The EPA has determined that your water is safe for most people at these levels. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer who are 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. The Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control guidelines are appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants. These guidelines are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We at the City of Lake Wales work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your families with clean, quality water this past year. 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.

For More Information

- **For questions concerning this report:** Please contact Johnny Windsor, Water Division Manager at 863-678-4179.
- **Learn how to:** Read your water meter, detect if you have a leak, conserve water or what the current water restrictions are, please call Customer Service at 863-678-4196 or visit us on the internet at www.cityoflakewales.com.
- **SWFWMD:** You may also call the Southwest Florida Water Management District at 1-800-423-1476 or their web site at www.swfwmd.state.fl.us for general information on how to save water or specific water restrictions that apply to you.
- **Florida's DEP** conducted a Source Water Assessment (SWA) in 2004 for all public water systems in Florida. These assessments are to identify and assess any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of your water supply. A SWA report for **Park Water Company**, the water supplier for this system is available at the DEP SWAPP website: www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp

Type of Potential Contaminant Source	Susceptibility Level
PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK	MODERATE

- **Commission Meetings:** Attend any of our regularly scheduled Commission meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month in the Commission Chambers located at 201 West Central Avenue at 7:30 p.m.