

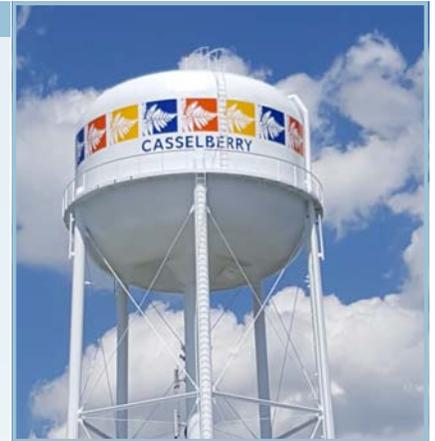


CASSELBERRY

The Water We Drink

2015

Consumer Confidence Report



Water Source and Treatment

The City of Casselberry is very pleased to provide you with this year's drinking water Consumer Confidence Report. It is the City's goal to keep you informed about the excellent water and services delivered to you over the past year. The mission of the City is, and always has been, to provide consumers with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The Water Production Division has 3 water treatment facilities: North Plant, South Plant, and Howell Park. Water is drawn from wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The water is aerated to eliminate sulfur odor and disinfected to inactivate microbial organisms. The South Water Treatment Plant also uses granular activated carbon filtration to remove disinfection by-product precursors.

In 2015, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on the City's system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the City's drinking water wells. There was one potential source of contamination identified for this system, with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or by contacting the Casselberry Public Works Department at 407-262-7725.

The City is pleased to report that its drinking water meets all federal and state requirements!

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).

Contact Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Public Works Department at (407) 262-7725. Being informed about your water is highly encouraged. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the City's regularly scheduled City Commission meetings which are held on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month.

Period Covered by Report

The City of Casselberry 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 monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015. Data obtained before January 1, 2015, and presented in this report, are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Terms and Abbreviations

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms, the following definitions are provided:

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.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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.

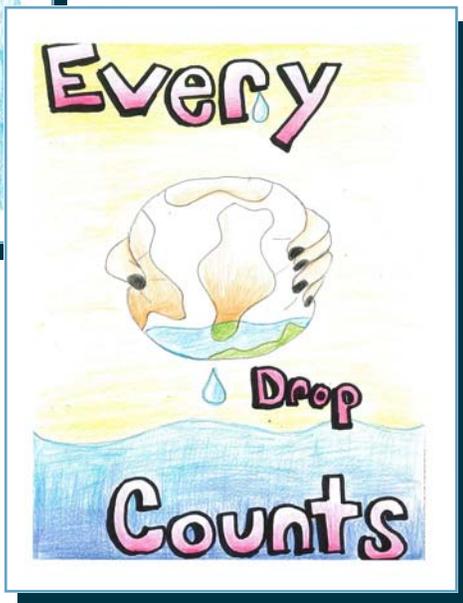
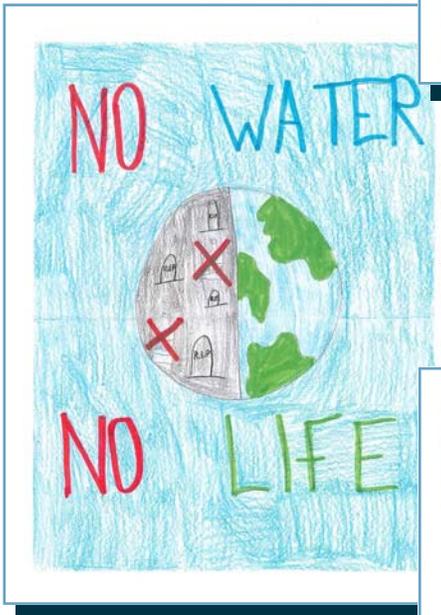
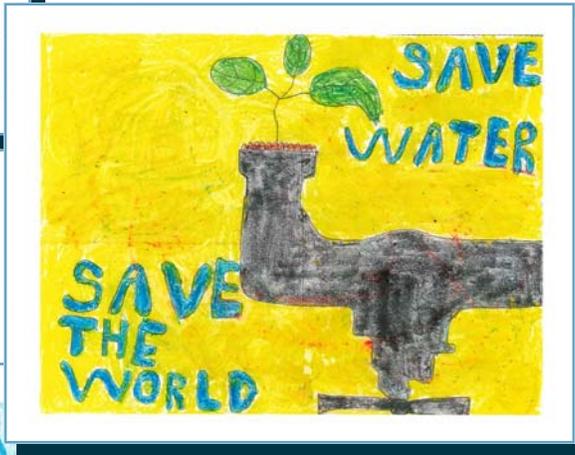
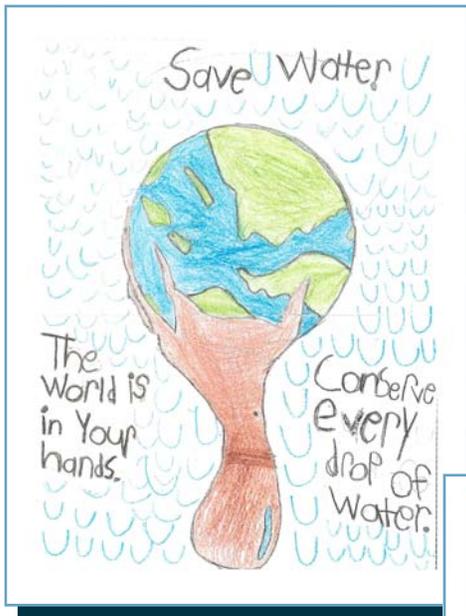
“ND” means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$): 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.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): measure of the radioactivity in water.





2016 Drop Savers Poster Contest Winners

Division 1 (Grades K
thru 1):
Jhoemy Fondeur
Sterling Park Elementary

Division 2 (Grades 2
thru 3):
Enrique Lozano
*English Estates
Elementary*

Division 3 (Grades 4
thru 5):
Laura Burnazi
*English Estates
Elementary*

Division 4 (Grades 6-8):
Hannah Hansen
South Seminole Middle



Water Quality Test Results

Radioactive Contaminants									
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		
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	May 2014	No	2.5	1.0-2.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits		
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	May 2014	No	2.5	.6-2.5	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits		
Inorganic Contaminants									
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		
Barium (ppm)	May 2014	No	.017	.009-.017	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
Cadmium (ppb)	May 2014	No	.38	ND-.38	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paints		
Chromium (ppb)	May 2014	No	.6	ND-.6	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.		
Fluoride (ppm)	May 2014	No	.15	.1-.15	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.		
Nickel (ppb)	May 2014	No	1.7	1.2-1.7	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.		
Sodium (ppm)	May 2014	No	13	12-13	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil		
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products									
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)	Jan-Dec 2015	No	1.7	.2-3.2	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Feb 2015– Nov 2015	No	37.71	5.61-49.95	N/A	MCL= 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Feb 2015– Nov 2015	No	63.50	4.06-70.00	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 Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination		
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	July 2014	No	.29	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
Lead* (tap water) (ppb)	July 2014	No	1.4	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits		

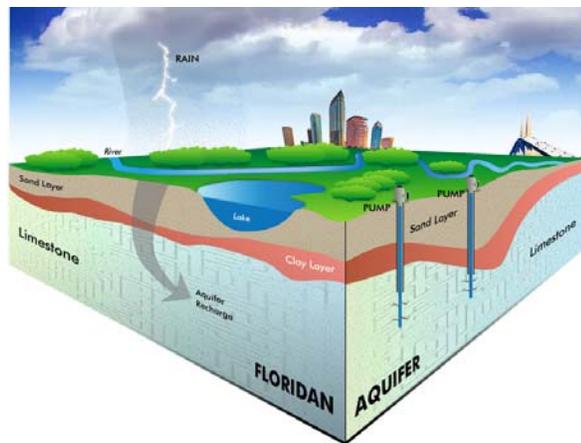
*If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Casselberry is responsible for providing high quality drinking 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>.

Water's Natural Composition

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottle water) includes 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 by-products 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.



In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the 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.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3				
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Strontium (ppb)	03/15,09/15,11/15	211.3	132.4-211.3	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Molybdenum (ppb)	03/15,09/15	2.6	1.4-2.6	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent
Chromium (VI) (ppb)	03/15,09/15	.08	ND-.08	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Chlorate (ppb)	03/15,09/15	910	170-910	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct;
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	03/15	.09	ND-.09	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Vanadium (ppb)	09/15	.2	ND-.2	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments require that once every five years EPA issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs).

The third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 3) was published on May 2, 2012. UCMR 3 requires monitoring for 30 contaminants (28 chemicals and two viruses) between 2013 and 2015 using analytical methods developed by EPA, consensus organizations or both. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health.

City of Casselberry

Have you replaced your old land line phone with a cellular phone? Then chances are, if you are not listed in the white pages, you should register to receive vital emergency messages such as "boil water" notices and notices of severe weather conditions. To register online is easy. Please go to the Seminole County Emergency Management website at <http://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/public-safety/emergency-management/> and follow these steps:

- * Select Emergency Warning systems;
- * Select Reverse 911;
- * Click REGISTER!

Water Utility Production Improvements

Casselberry continues to be pro-active in improving the drinking water system. The City designed, advertised and awarded construction of major pipeline replacement projects within the potable water distribution system in 2015. Construction of these projects are anticipated to be ongoing in 2016 and 2017. The City elected to utilize a trenchless technology method of pipeline replacement called pipe bursting. This newer technology dramatically minimizes excavation within neighborhoods and greatly reduces impact to residents and customers.

The City will also be replacing high service pumps at the North Water Treatment Plant. The construction project is not anticipated to impact provision of potable water service to residents and customers at any time.



City of
Casselberry

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CASSELBERRY

Employee Showcase



During 2016, three employees that have spent a significant amount of time working for the City of Casselberry Public Works Department will be retiring. Jack Okell, Water Production Plant Operator II, Greg Goodale, Water Production Superintendent, and Dave Lankford, Utility Infrastructure Superintendent, who combined, have a total of 87 years of knowledge of the City's water distribution system.

Jack, Greg, and Dave will be greatly missed.

