



## ***DUNES COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT*** **2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

This report shows our water quality results and explains what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2012 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

The Dunes Community Development District (Dunes CDD) started providing you with water from its reverse osmosis water treatment plant on August 15, 2007 and has continued to do so throughout 2011. The Dunes CDD maintains an interconnect with the City of Palm Coast water system for emergencies and planned maintenance activities. This interconnect was activated and Palm Coast water was supplied May 24-25, 2012 and October 15, 2012, during planned shutdown for routine maintenance activities. The City of Palm Coast's Drinking Water Quality report is available on their website at [www.ci.palm-coast.fl.us](http://www.ci.palm-coast.fl.us).

Water treated by the Dunes CDD's water treatment plant is a brackish groundwater supply withdrawn from two Floridan Aquifer wells approximately 300 ft deep and is treated by a reverse osmosis (RO) treatment process. A third Floridan Aquifer well was constructed during 2012 to increase the reliability and sustainability of the drinking water supply. The RO process removes salt and minerals from the water. After RO treatment, the water is aerated to remove dissolved gases carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide that are present in the groundwater but are not removed in the RO process. Chlorine in the form of sodium hypochlorite (commonly known as bleach) is used for disinfection purposes and to maintain a chlorine residual in the water distribution system. In 2012 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are three potential sources 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](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp).

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact the Dunes CDD office at 386-445-9045. You may also visit the Dunes CDD website at [www.dunescdd.org](http://www.dunescdd.org) or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. In this table 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.*

**"ND"** *means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.*

**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.*

**Action Level (AL):** *The concentration of a contaminant that, 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.*

**"N/A"** *means not applicable*

### **WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY 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. 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

## 2012 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Dunes CDD 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, 2012 for the **Dunes CDD - PWS ID # 2184259**. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table below are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.

### NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium (ppm)	4/2011	N	.0013	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	4/2011	N	.2	N/A	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Fluoride (ppm)	4/2011	N	0.040	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Sodium (ppm)	4/2011	N	73	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

<b>Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</b>							
For 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 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
Chlorine (ppm)	01/2012 – 12/2012	N	1.13	0.45 – 2.20	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2011	N	5.45	5.1-5.8	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/2011	N	68.9	60.67-77.13	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
<b>Lead and Copper (Tap Water)</b>							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06//2012	N	0.071	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	06//2012	N	1.5	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. Dunes CDD 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>

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. **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 (1-800-426-4791).**