



LEESBURG
The Lakefront City

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Leesburg

Highland Lakes Water System

City of Leesburg is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you everyday. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Environmental Services Department at 728-9835. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our City Commission meetings. They are held on the third floor of City Hall on the second and fourth Monday of every month at 5:30 p.m.

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 system. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulation establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide protection for public health.

The City of Leesburg 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, 2004.

Our Source of Supply for the Highland Lakes System is ground water taken from the Floridian Aquifer and we use chlorination for disinfection purposes. We presently have two (2) deep wells in our system ranging from 650 feet to 1000 feet in depth located within the community. Highland Lakes has 0.2 million gallons of storage capacity and serves 1,193 meter connections representing an estimated

population of 2,386 customers.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled) 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.

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 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- a) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your homes water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water.

Terms and Definitions for the Table below:

ND	Laboratory analysis indicated that the constituent is not present
NA	Does not apply
PPM	One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000
PPB	One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
PCi/L	Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
AL	Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level is 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.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal is the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG does not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
TT	Treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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. Immune-Compromised person 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)

Information on how to obtain additional copies of this brochure may be obtained by contacting the City of Leesburg Environmental Services at 352-728-9835 or by visiting our web site at www.ci.leesburg.fl.us. If you have any questions about the content of this report please feel free to call.

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
Radiological Contaminants							
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	02/2003	N	0.9	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
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							
Fluoride (ppm)	03/2002	N	0.17	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	01/2004	N	ND	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	03/2002	N	4.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
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
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	07/2004	N	.012	NA	NA	MCL = 60	Bu-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	07/2004	N	.021	NA	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06/2004	N	1.14	NA	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	06/2004	N	.0045	NA	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits