

CITY OF LEESBURG  
ANNUAL  
WATER  
QUALITY  
REPORT  
FOR 2005



*Proudly Presented By:*  
CITY OF LEESBURG

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FL3351566

## Continuing Our Commitment

Once again we proudly present our annual water quality report. This edition covers all testing completed from January through December 2005. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with all state and federal drinking water laws remains exemplary. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Al Purvis, Chief Water Operator, at (352) 728-9840 or visit our Web site at [www.ci.leesburg.fl.us](http://www.ci.leesburg.fl.us)

## Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our city commission meetings and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet on the third floor of City Hall the second and fourth Monday of each month beginning at 5 p.m. City Hall is located at 501 W. Meadow Street in Leesburg.

## Water Conservation Tips

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but can also save you money by reducing your water bill. Here are a few suggestions:

### *Inside your home:*

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures; install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.

### *Outdoors:*

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water-saving nozzles.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and save the hose for rinsing.

Information on other ways that you can help conserve water can be found at [www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach/index.html).

## Working Hard for You

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) is responsible for setting national limits for hundreds of substances in drinking water and also specifies various treatments that water systems must use to remove these substances. Each system continually monitors for these substances and reports their findings to the U.S. EPA. The U.S. EPA uses the data to ensure that consumers are receiving clean water.

This publication conforms to the regulation under SDWA requiring water utilities to provide detailed water quality information to each of their customers annually. We are committed to providing you with this information about your water supply because customers who are well informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

## Source Water Assessment

The Source Water Assessment has determined that our water systems are subject to potential sources of contamination. The following areas are closely monitored to prevent any contamination.

Main System	
Type of Potential Contaminant Source	Susceptibility Level
Dry Cleaning Facility	High
Petroleum Storage Tank	High
Petroleum Storage Tank	High
Petroleum Storage Tank	Moderate
Petroleum Storage Tank	High
Petroleum Storage Tank	Moderate
Petroleum Storage Tank	High
Petroleum Storage Tank	Moderate
East System	
Type of Potential Contaminant Source	Susceptibility Level
Petroleum Storage Tank	Moderate
Petroleum Storage Tank	High

For these community systems, a five-year groundwater travel time around each well was used to define the assessment area. The five-year groundwater travel time is defined by the area from which water will drain to a well pumping at the average daily permitted rate for a five-year period of time. For more information on this topic visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Web site at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/Default.asp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/Default.asp).

## Substances That Might Be in 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:

**Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

**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.

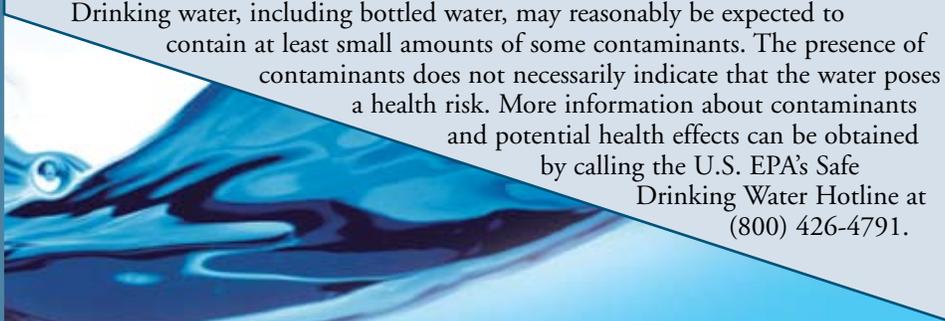
**Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

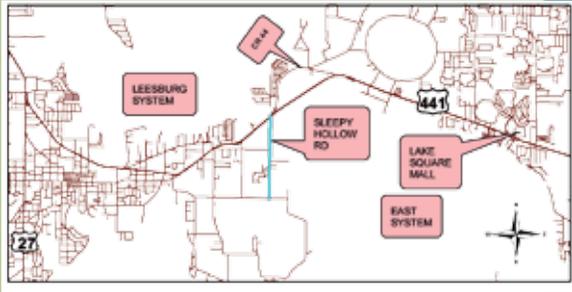
**Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

**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 U.S. 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.





## Where Does My Water Come From?

Our source of supply for the City of Leesburg's two water systems is groundwater taken from the Floridan Aquifer within the Oklawaha watershed. Chlorination is used for disinfection purposes in both water systems.

Our main water system presently has nine deep wells ranging in depth from 250 feet to 950 feet and located within the city limits. The City of Leesburg has 3.7 million gallons of storage capacity with more than 163 miles of distribution water mains. This main water system serves 8,232 meter connections representing an estimated population of 28,812 customers.

The second water system, the East system, presently has two deep wells ranging in depth from 366 feet to 555 feet. The East system has 160 million gallons of storage capacity with more than 85 miles of distribution water mains. This system serves 2,407 meter connections representing an estimated population of 8,425 customers.

To learn about your watershed on the Internet, visit U.S. EPA's Surf Your Watershed at [www.epa.gov/surf](http://www.epa.gov/surf).

## Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## Table Definitions

**AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**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.

**MFL (Million Fibers per liter):** Measurement of the amount of fibrous material in one liter of sample.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** 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):** 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 contamination.

**NA:** Not applicable

**ND:** Not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** A measure of radioactivity.

**ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

**TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. Although all of the substances listed here are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS <sup>1</sup>											
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	Main		East (Mall)		East (Airport)		MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
			LEVEL DETECTED <sup>2</sup>	RANGE OF RESULTS	LEVEL DETECTED <sup>2</sup>	RANGE OF RESULTS	LEVEL DETECTED <sup>2</sup>	RANGE OF RESULTS			
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>											
<b>Combined radium</b> (pCi/L)	02/2003	No	1.8	NA	1.1	NA	1.1	NA	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>											
<b>Fluoride</b> (ppm)	02/2005	No	0.100	NA	NA	NA	0.092 <sup>4</sup>	NA	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Nitrate</b> (ppm)	02/2005	No	0.26	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Sodium</b> (ppm)	02/2005	No	5.1	NA	4.9 <sup>3</sup>	NA	4.8 <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; Leaching from soil
<b>TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters</b>											
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	Main		East (Mall)		East (Airport)		MCLG OR (MRDLG)	MCL OR (MRDL)	TYPICAL SOURCE
			LEVEL DETECTED <sup>5</sup>	RANGE OF RESULTS <sup>5</sup>	LEVEL DETECTED <sup>5</sup>	RANGE OF RESULTS <sup>5</sup>	LEVEL DETECTED <sup>5</sup>	RANGE OF RESULTS <sup>5</sup>			
<b>Chlorine</b> (ppm)	2005	No	1.18	0.8-1.76	1.24	0.89-1.65	1.24	0.89-1.65	(4)	(4)	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Haloacetic Acids <i>five</i></b> (HAA5) (ppb)	2005	No	10.58	2-19.16	ND <sup>6</sup>	NA	12.48 <sup>6</sup>	NA	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]</b> (ppb)	2005	No	19.65	17-22.3	15.4 <sup>6</sup>	NA	14.98 <sup>6</sup>	NA	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Lead and Copper</b> (Tap water samples were collected from homes throughout the service areas)											
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	AL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	Main		East (Mall and Airport)		MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	TYPICAL SOURCE		
			90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING AL	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING AL					
<b>Copper</b> (ppm)	06/2005	No	0.23	0	0.155	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives		
<b>Lead</b> (ppb)	06/2005	No	5	0	ND	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives		

<sup>1</sup> Our system is operating under an FDEP waiver for asbestos because there is no asbestos pipe in our distribution system.

<sup>2</sup> Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic and radiological 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.

<sup>3</sup> Sampled in 04/2005

<sup>4</sup> Sampled in 03/2005

<sup>5</sup> For the following parameters monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the Level Detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: chlorine, HAAs and TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

<sup>6</sup> Sampled in 07/2005