



**2008 Consumer Confidence Report
Stone Island (PWS 3644327)**

Volusia County Water Resources and Utilities is pleased to present the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform our customers of the quality of the drinking water delivered to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) has been the primary regulation to ensure that public health and safety is protected in drinking water supplies throughout the nation.

You receive water from City of Deltona through a master meter. This water then enters into Stone Island's distribution system. Volusia County Water Resources and Utilities has the responsibility of maintaining the system as well as sampling in the distribution system. This sampling includes bacteriological, lead and copper sampling. This means the table in this report contains results from both the City of Deltona and the County of Volusia sampling plans. City of Deltona water source is groundwater from the Floridan Aquifer and is aerated, chlorinated for disinfection purposes and a corrosion control chemical is added. Volusia County Water Resources and Utilities Operations and City of Deltona routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Except where indicated otherwise, this table shows the results of monitoring for Stone Island for the period of January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008. All results reported in this report are from the most recent testing (conducted in accordance with Federal and State law) for contaminants reported.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- Non-Detects (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 per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- Action Level (AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- 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 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.

Stone Island (PWS #3644327) Test Result Table

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
Stage 1 Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	01/2008 - 12/2008	N	0.8	0.3 - 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of Samples sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	08/2006	N	0.54	None	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	08/2006	N	5.7	One	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

City of Deltona (PWS #3640287) Test Results Table

Note: The result in the lowest monthly percentage column is the lowest monthly percentage of samples reported in the Monthly Operating Report meeting the required turbidity limits.

** Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic 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.

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)	01/08, 02/08, 03/08, 09/08	N	2.7	1.0 - 2.7	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	01/08, 02/08, 03/08, 09/08	N	0.67	0.0003 - 0.67	0	30	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							
Antimony (ppb)	01/08, 02/08, 03/08	N	0.24	0.0 – 0.24	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	01/08, 02/08, 03/08	N	4.0	0.0 – 4.0	N/A	10	Erosion from natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	01/08, 02/08, 03/08	N	0.044	0.0095 -0.044	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	01/08, 02/08, 03/08	N	0.26	0.0 – 0.26	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cyanide (ppb)	01/08, 02/08, 03/08	N	2.7	0.0 – 2.7	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	01/08, 02/08, 03/08	N	0.21	0.017 - 0.21	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	01/08, 02/08, 03/08	N	0.35	0.12 – 0.35	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel (ppb)	01/08, 02/08, 03/08	N	0.0026	0.0 – 0.0026	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	01/08, 02/08, 03/08	N	3.4	0.0 – 3.4	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	01/08, 02/08, 03/08	N	10	0.0 – 10	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	01/08, 02/08, 03/08	N	110	8.7 - 110	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

For the following parameters monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detect	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	1,2,3,4 QTR 2008	N	21.66	0.0 – 76	NA	MCL = 60	Bu-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	1,2,3,4 QTR 2008	N	65.48	5.6 – 180	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

MCL's 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 effects. We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements.

In 2006, we had one sampling site exceed the action level (AL) for lead in 2006. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels in 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 home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and you may wish to flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced. The City of Deltona Water had elevated levels of Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) in 2008. **TTHMs** (Total Trihalomethanes)- Some people who drink water-containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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*, 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*, can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. Volusia County 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 and 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. All 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.

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).

Source Water Assessment and Protection Program or SWAPP was created in order to protect our vital resources. SWAPP is meant to ensure that your drinking water is safe, not just at the tap, but at its source. The Department of Environmental Protection has performed a Source Water Assessment on City of Deltona water system (Deltona Lakes). In 2008 the Department of Environmental Protection 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 thirty one potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a moderate (sixteen locations) to high (fifteen locations) susceptibility level for City of Deltona. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from Deltona Water at 255 Enterprise Rd Deltona FL, 32725.

If you have any questions about your utility operations or this report please feel free to call Volusia County Water Resources and Utilities at (386) 822-6465 from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM, Monday through Friday. As always you may also contact your County Council representative with your comments and concerns. The County Council meet on the first and third Thursday of every month at the County Administration Building, 123 W. Indiana Avenue in DeLand.

If you have any questions concerning the City of Deltona Test Results Table please contact the Environmental Services section of Deltona Water at (386) 574-1620. The Deltona City Commission meets the first and third Monday of each month, in the City Hall Commission Chambers located at 2345 Providence Blvd.