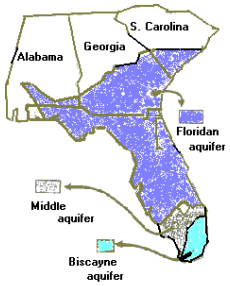
City of Niceville
2017 Annual Water Quality Report

The City of Niceville is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact:
Jerry Regans (Water & Waste Water Superintendent) @ 729-4064. We want our valued customers to be informed about their utility.

In 2017 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 nine potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to moderate concern level. 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 The City of Niceville at 729-4064

The water we withdraw from the Floridan Aquifer is recharged by rainfall in northern parts of Okaloosa and Walton Counties and in southern Alabama and Georgia, where the formation is at or near the surface. The Floridan Aquifer underlies south Okaloosa County (Niceville) at a depth of 350 to 500 feet below the surface.
For more information on the Floridan Aquifer, visit the web site of NorthWest Florida Water Management District.
http://nwfwmd.state.fl.us/



The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water source is ground water, which is drawn from the Floridan Aquifer by 9 wells and is chlorinated for disinfection purposes and then fluoridated for dental health purposes. 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.

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.

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).

The City of Niceville 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, 2017. Data obtained before January 1, 2017, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

CONTAMINANTS AND DEFINITIONS

In the following table you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms and abbreviations we've provided the following definitions and a list of contaminants that may be present in source water. The table will also show the most likely source of these contaminants.

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 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
Terms and Abbreviations you may find in our table:
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCLs) 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 - 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.
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.

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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.

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. The City of Niceville 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.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year, we were required to conduct a Level 1 assessment in June due to having three total coliform positives that month, exceeding the 1 allowed total coliform positive sample for the month. A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. The one Level 1 assessment was completed July 6, 2017. We were required to take one corrective action which was done immediately. We have reviewed and updated our sampling plan to prevent this from reoccurring.

2017 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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	Sep-17	N	1.8	ND-1.8	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	Sep-17	N	1.4	ND- 1.4	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	Sep 17	N	0.01	0.007 – 0.01	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	Sep 17	N	2	ND-2	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Sep 17	N	2	ND-2	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Fluoride (ppm)	Sep 17	N	0.86	0.67-0.86	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Sodium (ppm)	Sep 17	N	8.4	5.7-8.4	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

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
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine (ppm)(Stage 1)	Jan-Dec 17	N	0.65	0.6-0.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5(ppb)	Sep-17	N	2.6	1.1-2.6	NA	MCL= 60	
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Sep-17	N	3.70	3.64-3.7	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
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	June-Sept. 17	N	0.01	0 of 30	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	June-Sept. 17	N	2.9	0 of 30	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

City of Niceville's Water Quality Report

MAYOR: **Randall Wise**

CITY MANAGER: **Lannie L. Corbin**

CITY CLERK: **Daniel J. Doucet**

COUNCIL MEMBERS: **Sal M Nodjomian, William Schaetzle, Heath Rominger, Daniel Henkel, Judy Boudreaux**

City Council meets the second Tuesday of every Month at 7:00 PM in the Council Chambers Located at 208 N. Partin Dr. Niceville, Fl