

WAKULLA COUNTY WATER SYSTEM TEST RESULTS 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
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	June-July 2009	N	2.5	1.9-2.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 or combined radium (pCi/l)	June-July 2009	N	1.5	0.4-1.5	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Dichloromethane (ppb)	June-July 2009	N	1.1	ND-1.1	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories

Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	June-July 2009	N	0.9	0.1-0.9	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	June-July 2009	N	0.016	0.0087-0.016	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	June-July 2009	N	0.1	ND-0.1	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Fluoride (ppm)	June-July 2009	N	0.58	0.08-0.58	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; 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)	June-July 2009	N	0.1	ND-0.1	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	June-July 2009	N	0.1	ND-0.1	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel (ppb)	June-July 2009	N	2	1.2-2	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Sept '08 & Dec '09	N	0.38	ND-0.38	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	June-July 2009	N	1.1	ND-1.1	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	June-July 2009	N	36	5.4-36	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
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
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	June-Sept 2008	N	0.58	0 of 10	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	June-Sept 2008	N	2.0	0 of 10	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Disinfectant or Contamination 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)	Jan-Dec 2009	N	1.65	1.3-2.1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five)(HAA5)(ppb)	Oct-Dec 2009	N	32.8 (avg)	6.3-118	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [total trihalomethanes](ppb)	Oct-Dec 2009	N	60.7 (avg)	12.1-136	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

In December 2009 we failed to monitor your drinking water for nitrate and nitrite at two of our three wells. Once we were aware of this violation, we sampled all three wells in early 2010. Technically, since no samples were taken during the required sampling period, the health effects are unknown. However, all nitrate and nitrite samples ever taken for this system have been well below the state standard, including the samples taken in 2010. This was an administrative oversight and we have since upgraded our monitoring process.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of 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.

Non-detect or "ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Non applicable (n/a). Does not apply.

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

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.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and

haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

Many of our systems have a natural occurring trace of fluoride in the source water. No fluoride is added.

The Wakulla County Water System is provided water from 3 wells.

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 agricultural, 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.

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. Talquin Electric 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 Water Hotline or <http://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. 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.

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 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 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

As you have reviewed the test results, you have seen the excellent quality of drinking water Talquin Electric has provided you in the past year. Talquin Electric's Board of Directors, Management and employees will continue to strive to provide an excellent quality of drinking water and service in the future.

In 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.