

2009 Water Quality Report

June, 2010

Dear Malabar Water Customer,

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. The Town of Malabar Utilities Department is committed to providing our customers with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and the best customer service possible to ensure each customer's satisfaction and wellbeing. Our water source is groundwater from 41 wells that draw from the Floridan and surficial aquifers. We purchase our water from Palm Bay to serve our customers in the Malabar Utility service area.

In past years, we attached a cover letter to the Water Quality Report provided by Palm Bay Utilities. Beginning last year, we sent out our own Water Quality Report with data provided by Palm Bay Utilities (PBUC) and other information from our Utility. PBUC performs the monthly sampling for bacteriological and other contaminant testing and sends us the analysis.

Our Malabar Utility staff perform the Chlorine Residual sampling twice a week throughout the system and we report those results in our monthly operating report to DEP. We also contract with PBUC to provide the lead and copper sampling. Because the results have consistently indicated the action level at the 90th percentile was not exceeded for lead and copper, we are on a reduced monitoring schedule. The last sampling was done in September of 2007.

These tests are done to ensure the quality of the drinking water delivered to our customers. We hope that reporting the results of the analysis to you, our customers, along with other information about our water system in the form of this Annual Report is found beneficial. As a valued customer of the Utilities Department, you are already well aware of the benefits of being connected to our water system. The assurance of having clean, safe drinking water for your family is something that you simply cannot put a price tag on.

Please take a few minutes to review the information provided in this enclosure. We have additional information available at Town Hall and on our website, www.townofmalabar.org if you are interested. For more information on the Drinking Water Program visit www.dep.state.fl.us. On behalf of the Town Council, I would like to thank you for allowing us to serve you. If there is anything that we can do to enhance our customer services, please let us know.

Sincerely,


Bonilyn Wilbanks, Town Administrator

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

**Town of Malabar
PWS ID 3054150**

We're very 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.

The Malabar Utility has an Interlocal Agreement with the City of Palm Bay to provide water and wastewater services. In addition to the wells they pull from in Malabar they have others within Palm Bay for a total of 41 wells that draw from the Floridan and surficial aquifers. Their water plants routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2007. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has performed a Source Water Assessment in 2009 on their system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the wells. There are 8 unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low to moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp. Their system is known as PWS #3050442. Or you can request a copy by calling Town Hall at 321-727-7764.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that 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 that must provide the same protection for public health. All drinking 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.

Regular testing on your water is conducted through Palm Bay Utilities Department's State certified laboratory. Each month the Utilities Department conducts regular testing of samples throughout the entire system. Each year, by July you should receive this annual water quality report. You can get additional information from the website www.doh.state.fl.us/environment/water.

With energy prices constantly on the rise, conservation and resource management seem to be weighing heavy on everyone's mind. It is sometimes possible to take for granted the safe drinking water we have readily available at the tap and forget what a precious resource it is.

Malabar is committed to conscientious stewardship of our water resources, the natural environment and the health and well being of the citizens of Malabar. There are several things that you can do to help conserve water and save money on your utility bill. Check for leaks. By fixing even the smallest leak, you can create a substantial savings on your water bill. Only operate your dishwasher and washing machine when you have full loads. Outfit your house with low-flow fixtures. Check out www.energyfederation.org for other ideas. Don't let water run while

shaving, washing your face or brushing your teeth. Don't flush the toilet unnecessarily. Don't hose down your driveway or sidewalk. Use a blower or broom to clear debris. Use a rain shut-off device on your automatic sprinkler system.

If you have any questions concerning this report or water quality please call Bonilyn Willbanks-Fee, Town Administrator, at our office number (321) 727-7764, ext. 13, during office hours. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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

*Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
Department of Health (DOH)
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Food and Drug Administration (FDA)*

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 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.

Non-Detects (ND) means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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.

*Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirem per year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.*

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

Why Do We Test For Lead?

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. 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 for drinking or cooking. For more information on steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

Fluoridation...

The City of Palm Bay is now in its sixth year of fluoridating its water supply. The fluoride is kept at an optimum level between 0.8 and 1.0 parts per million (ppm). Drinking fluoridated water has been found to be beneficial for dental health purposes and is supported by the Department of Health.

Automatic Notifications...

If you would like to get on the Town's General Email list to receive information regarding news and updates about current projects, utility events or even Boil Water Notices, please call Town Hall at 321-727-7764 or email the Town Administrator, Bonilyn Wilbanks at bwfree@townofmalabar.org

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 effects.

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, 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.*

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 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 at 800.426.4791.

The Town of Malabar along with the City of Palm Bay work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

PWS No. 3054150 Malabar Utility - Test Results Table Primary Drinking Water Standards

Contaminant	Units	Treatment Plant for POE samples	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL / AL Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Microbiological Contaminants			Likely Source of Contamination (see below)
						Range	MCLG	MCL	
1. Total Coliform Bacteria		All Treatment Plants & throughout Dist Sys	9-Nov	No	0.97%	N/A	0	5.00%	Naturally present in the environment
Radiological Contaminants									
6. radium 226 + 228 or Combined Radium	pCi/L	troutman plant south regional plant ASR Well	Mar-08 Nov-07 Feb-Dec09	No No Yes ¹	0.4 +/- 0.1 0.7 +/- 0.1 1.24(annual avg)	N/A 0.4 - 0.7 ND9.41	0 0 0	5 5 5	Erosion of natural deposits
¹ Missing Report: Monthly sampling for the ASR Well (radiological + arsenic) was not completed for January 2009, therefore, the health risks for that month are unknown. This testing was a new requirement and frequency of necessary sampling was unclear. Sampling resumed in February 2009 and all samples taken were within the acceptable range. We feel this issue has been corrected and samples for the ASR Well are collected regularly each month. Although there were no MCL violations for this contaminant, potential health risks should be noted. Combined Radium: some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.									
Inorganic Contaminants									
9. Arsenic	ppb	troutman plant ASR Well	3/11/2008 Feb-Dec09	No Yes ²	2.4 3.9	N/A N/A	N/A A/A	10 10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
² Missing Report: Monthly sampling for the ASR Well (radiological + arsenic) was not completed for January 2009, therefore, the health risks for that month are unknown. This testing was a new requirement and frequency of necessary sampling was unclear. Sampling resumed in February 2009 and all samples taken were within the acceptable range. We feel this issue has been corrected and samples for the ASR Well are collected regularly each month. Although there were no MCL violations for this contaminant, potential health risks should be noted. Arsenic: some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and many have an increased risk of getting cancer.									
11. Barium	ppm	troutman plant south regional plant ASR Well	3/11/2008 3/11/2008 3/24/2009	No No No	0.012 0.015 0.013	N/A N/A N/A	2 2 2	2 2 2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
14. Chromium	ppb	ASR Well	3/24/2009	No	2.1	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
15. Cyanide	ppb	troutman plant south regional plant	3/11/2008 3/11/2008	No No	9 7	N/A N/A	200 200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	ppm	troutman plant south regional plant ASR Well	3/11/2008 3/11/2008 3/24/2009	No No No	0.86 0.51 0.642	N/A N/A N/A	4 4 4	4 4 4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels of 0.7 to 1.2 ppm
19. Nickel	ppbb	ASR Well	3/24/2009	No	2.3	N/A	N/A	100	pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in the soil
20. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	ASR Well	3/10/2009	No	1.54	N/A	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks
22. Selenium	ppb	ASR Well	3/24/2009	No	0.0052	N/A	50	50	discharge from petroleum and metal refineries erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mint salt water intrusion. leaching from soil
23. Sodium	ppm	troutman plant south regional plant ASR Well	3/11/2008 3/11/2008 3/24/2009	No No No	65 64 36.7	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	160 160 160	

24. 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	ppb	troutman plant	6/10/2008	No	0.038	ND-0.038	50	50	residue of banned herbicide
Synthetic Organic Contaminants									
56. Carbon Tetrachloride	ppb	ASR Well	9/15/2009	Yes ³	ND	N/A	0	3	charge from chemical plants and other ind actv
Volatile Organic Compounds									
73. Toluene	ppm	south regional plant	Nov-07	No	0.00075	N/A	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Stage 1 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products - Regulated at Distribution									
77. Chloramines	ppm	Regulated at Distribution	2009	No	2.9 (running annual avg.)	2.4 - 3.3	4 (MRDLG)	4	MRDL water additive used to control microbes
79. Haloacetic acids	ppb	Regulated at Distribution	7/13/2009	No	5.51 (annual average)	2.46 - 11.6	N/A	60	by-product of drinking water disinfection
80. TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	Regulated at Distribution	7/13/2009	No	12.4 (annual average)	7.9 - 21	N/A	80	by-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper Home Sampling									
84. Copper (tap water)	ppm	Home Sampling	Malabar 2007	No	0.12 (90th percentile)	No sample sites exceeded AL	1.3	AL = 1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems; leaching from wood preservatives
85. Lead (tap water)	ppb	Home Sampling	Malabar 2007	No	4.2 (90th percentile)	No sample site exceeded AL	0	AL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems

³Late Report: This violation has no impact on the quality of the water our customers received, and it posed no risk to the public health. The Third Quarter VOC sample for carbon tetrachloride was received late (November 09). This was due to a correction needed by the outside contracted lab which was not received by DEP in time. We feel we have corrected this situation by collecting the outside contractor lab samples earlier in the month to allow more time for correcting reports if needed.