2016 Quality Water Report
Bay Laurel Center CDD Water System
PWS ID # 6424619

The Bay Laurel Center Community Development District is 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.

Bay Laurel Center Community Development District 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 1st to December 31st, 2016. Data obtained before January 1st, 2016, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Our seven-groundwater wells draw their water from the pristine Floridan Aquifer. We simply add chlorine to the water for disinfection purposes and are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

In 2015, the Department of Environmental Protection has 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 showed no contamination at this time in the source of the seven wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp

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

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

CDC: *Center for Disease Control*

EPA: *Environmental Protection Agency*

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.*

N/A: *Means not applicable.*

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/1): *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/1): *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.*

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 (HAA5).*

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.

NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

** 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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Radium 226 or combined radium (pCi/l)	1/14, 4/14, 7/14, 10/14	N	3.8	0.8 – 3.8	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/16	N	2.42	1.75 - 2.42	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	1/14	N	6.9	5.9 - 6.9	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Barium (ppm)	1/14	N	.0046	.0045 - .0046	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	1/14	N	0.012	ND - 0.012	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder.

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANT AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

For chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations

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
HAA5 Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	07/16	N	6.97	5.77 – 6.97	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	07/16	N	6.11	4.33 – 6.11	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12/2016	N	1.54	1.23 – 1.78	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

COPPER

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	7 – 8/2014	N	0.93	1	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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. Bay Laurel Center Community Development District 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, 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.

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 Environmental Protection Agency EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 EPA'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 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 effect.

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 1-800-426-4791.

We at Bay Laurel Center Community Development District would like for you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources and are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bryan Schmalz at (352) 414-5454 Extension 4105, our business hours are 7:00 am to 3:30 pm, Monday thru Friday. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.