



Corkscrew Water Quality Report 2011

Microbiological Contaminants		Date of Sampling		MCL Violation Y/N		Highest Monthly % Level Positive Samples		Likely Source of Contamination							
Total Coliform		1/11 - 12/11		N		2.3		Naturally present in the environment							
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)		Date of Sampling		MCL Violation Y/N		Level Detected		Range of Results		MCLG		MCL		Likely Source of Contamination	
Radioactive Contaminants		Date of Sampling		MCL Violation Y/N		Level Detected		Range of Results		MCLG		MCL		Likely Source of Contamination	
Alpha (pCi/L)		1/09, 2/09 & 4/09		N		3.0		ND - 3.0		0		15		Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 226 & 228 or combined Radium (pCi/L)		1/09, 2/09 & 4/09		N		1.5		0.3 - 1.5		0		5		Erosion of natural deposits	
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)		Date of Sampling		MCL Violation Y/N		Level Detected		Range of Results		MCLG		MCL		Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Contaminants		Date of Sampling		MCL Violation Y/N		Level Detected		Range of Results		MCLG		MCL		Likely Source of Contamination	
Arsenic (ppb)		1/11, 3/11, 8/11 & 12/11		N		1.5		0.56 - 1.5		0		10		It enters drinking water supplies from natural deposits in the earth or from agricultural and industrial practices.	
Barium (ppm)		3/11		N		0.005				2		2		This inorganic chemical occurs naturally in some aquifers that serve as sources of ground water. It generally gets into drinking water after dissolving from naturally occurring minerals in the ground.	
Chromium (ppb)		3/11		N		0.6				100 (ppb)		100 (ppb)		This inorganic metal occurs naturally in the ground and is often used in the electroplating of metals. It generally gets into water from run-off from old mining operations and improper waste disposal from plating operations.	
Cyanide (ppb)		3/11		N		10				200 (ppb)		200 (ppb)		This inorganic chemical is used in electroplating, steel processing, plastics, synthetic fabrics and fertilizer products. It usually gets in water as a result of improper waste disposal.	
Flouride (ppm)		1/11 & 12/11		N		0.88		ND - 0.88		4		4		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.	
Nitrite (as N) (ppm)		3/11 & 10/11		N		0.006		ND - 0.006		1		1		Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	
Selenium (ppb)		3/11		N		1.4				50 (ppb)		50 (ppb)		Selenium is an essential nutrient at low levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical is found naturally in food and soils and is used in electronics, photocopy operations, the manufacture of glass, chemicals, drugs, and as a fungicide and a feed additive.	
Sodium (ppm)		3/11		N		99.7				N/A		160 (ppm)		The State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has set the drinking water standard for sodium at 160.0 parts per million (ppm) to protect individuals that a susceptible to sodium sensitive hypertension or diseases that causes difficulty in regulating body fluid volume. Sodium is monitored so that individuals who have been placed on sodium (salt) restricted diets may take the sodium in their water into account. Sodium occurs in food and drinking water.	
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)		Date of Sampling		MCL Violation Y/N		Level Detected		Range of Results		MCLG		MCL		Likely Source of Contamination	
Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters		Date of Sampling		MCL Violation Y/N		Level Detected		Range of Results		MCLG		MCL		Likely Source of Contamination	
HAA5 ppb*		Quarterly 2011		N		9.0		ND - 23.0		n/a		60		By-product of drinking water disinfection	
TTHM ppb*		Quarterly 2011		N		8.7		0.70 - 23.0		n/a		80		By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Chloramines (ppm)		1/11 - 12/11		N		3.4		0.1 - 5.8		4		4.0		Water additive used to control microbes	
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)		Date of Sampling		MCL Violation Y/N		Level Detected		Range of Results		MCLG		MCL		Likely Source of Contamination	
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)		Date of Sampling		MCL Violation Y/N		Level Detected		Range of Results		MCLG		MCL		Likely Source of Contamination	
Copper (ppm)		8/10		N		0.464				0		1.3		1.3	
Lead (ppb)		8/10		N		1.3				0		0		15	

*Results based on highest quarterly average.

Lead & Copper: 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. Beach Water 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>.