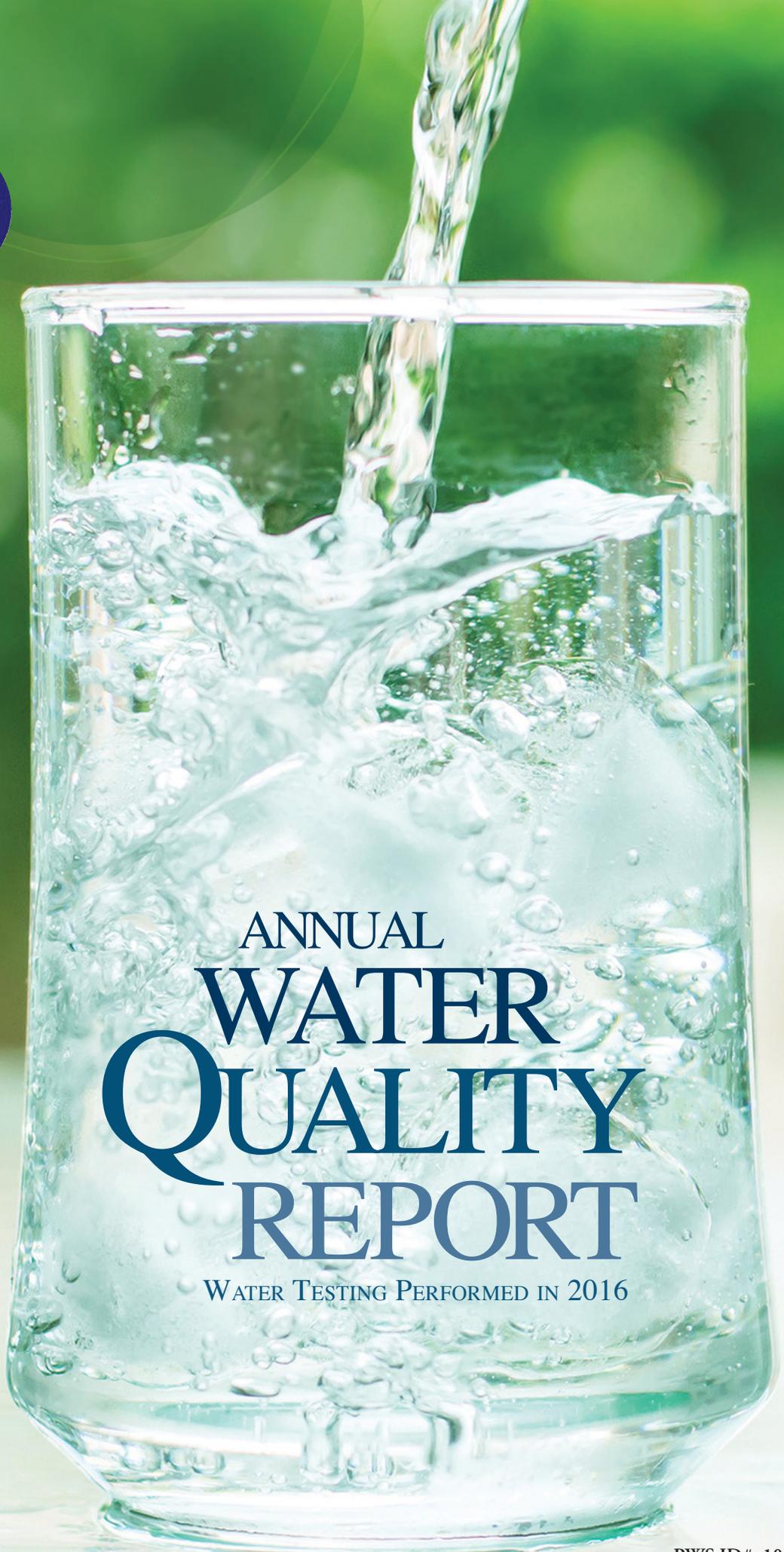


Presented By



ANNUAL
WATER
QUALITY
REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2016

There When You Need Us

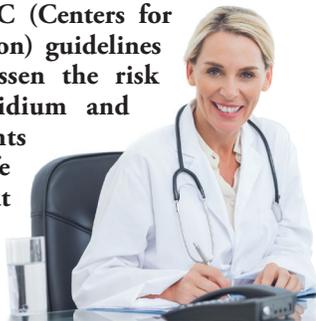
We are proud to present our annual water quality report covering the period between January 1 and December 31, 2016. Our staff continues to work hard every day to deliver the highest-quality drinking water. We feel that by relentlessly investing in education, system upgrades, and training, the payoff will be reliable, high-quality tap water delivered to you and your family.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 www.epa.gov/lead.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



Substances That Could Be in Water

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 U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that 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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

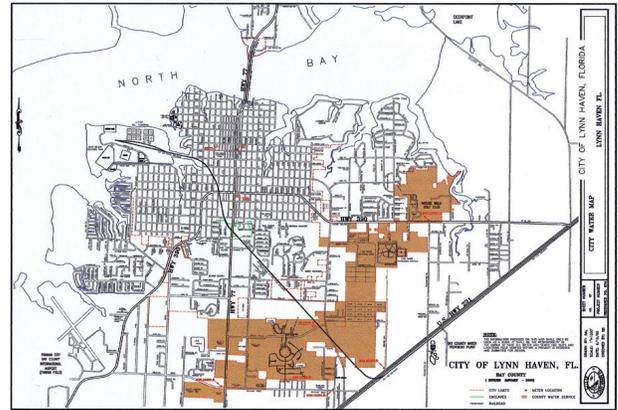
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Lynn Haven customers are fortunate because they enjoy an abundant water supply from two sources: groundwater from the Floridan Aquifer and surface water purchased from Bay County Utilities. The map of Lynn Haven shown here is color-coded to show the areas served by the two water sources. The area of Lynn Haven that is served by Bay County Water is shaded; the area served by Lynn Haven's deep wells is the unshaded portion of the map.

The City of Lynn Haven has five deep wells that serve the majority of Lynn Haven customers. The raw water from wells is aerated to remove excess hydrogen sulfide and stored in two central locations. The water is then chlorinated and pumped to the distribution system as needed to maintain satisfactory pressure throughout the system for daily use and fire protection.

The Bay County Water Treatment Plant draws from Deer Point Reservoir. Bay County has a surface water treatment plant that supplies the remainder of Lynn Haven customers. Bay County uses a conventional treatment process of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, pH adjustment, disinfection, fluoridation, and corrosion control. The treatment process includes adding lime to complete the reaction of coagulation and the addition of ferric sulfate to remove particles and color. Polymer is added to assist in the coagulation process. Sodium hypochlorite is added to maintain disinfection in the distribution system. The addition of zinc orthophosphate reduces the corrosiveness of the water. Fluoride, in the form of hydrofluosilicic acid, is added as a supplement to prevent tooth decay. Lime is also added at the end of the process to increase the pH. These processes are needed to meet the drinking water standards as set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).



Source Water Assessment

In 2016 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) 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 five wells. For the City of Lynn Haven Water System, there are six potential sources of contamination identified with low susceptibility levels.

Also in 2016, the FDEP performed a Source Water Assessment on The Bay County Water System. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of The Bay County surface water intakes. The surface water system is considered to be at high risk because of many potential sources of contamination present in the assessment area.

The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program Web site at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can obtain them from Lynn Haven Utilities Department by calling (850) 265-0087 and/or from Bay County Utility Services by calling (850) 872-4785.

Community Participation

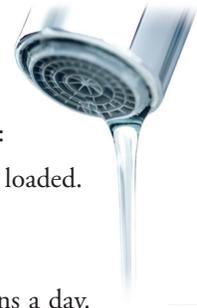
We have commission meetings you may attend and voice your concerns. We meet the second Tuesday of each month, beginning at 4:00 p.m., and the fourth Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m., in the Chambers located at 108 East 9th St. in Lynn Haven, Fl.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Brian King, Water Department Lead Operator, at (850) 265-0087.

Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:



- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

Level 1 Assessment

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 an assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. 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.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment(s). One Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action(s) and we completed one of these actions.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of contaminants on a very strict sampling schedule. The information below represents only those substances that were detected. The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

PRIMARY REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Microbiological Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	City of Lynn Haven			Bay County			MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
			HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	LOWEST MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLES MEETING REGULATORY LIMITS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	LOWEST MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLES MEETING REGULATORY LIMITS				
Turbidity¹ (NTU)	No	NA	NA	NA	Jan 16–Dec 16	1.31	95.7	NA	TT	Soil runoff	

Radioactive Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	City of Lynn Haven		Bay County			MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
			LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS			
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	No	Jul-11	2.4	ND–2.4	Jul-11	ND	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 [Combined Radium] (pCi/L)	No	Jul-11	0.8	ND–0.8	APR-11	0.8	NA	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (ppm)	No	Apr-14	0.034	0.032–0.034	May-16	0.0067	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	No	Apr-14	2.8	2.5–2.8	May-16	ND	NA	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	No	Apr-14	0.60	0.57–0.60	May-16	0.63	NA	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm.
Nickel (ppb)	No	Apr-14	ND	NA	May-16	2.5	NA	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	No	Mar-16	ND	NA	May-16	0.097	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	No	Apr-14	44	37–44	May-16	3.3	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	City of Lynn Haven		Bay County			MCLG OR [MRDLG]	MCL OR [MRDL]	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
			LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS			
Chlorine (ppm)	No	Jan 16–Dec 16	1.4	1.2–1.7	Jan 16–Dec 16	0.71	0.5–1.0	[4]	[4.0]	Water additive used to control microbes

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	TT VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	City of Lynn Haven		Bay County			MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
			ANNUAL AVERAGE MONTHLY REMOVAL RATIO	RANGE OF MONTHLY REMOVAL RATIOS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	ANNUAL AVERAGE MONTHLY REMOVAL RATIO	RANGE OF MONTHLY REMOVAL RATIOS			
Total Organic Carbon² (ppm)	No	NA	NA	NA	Jan 16–Dec 16	1.67	1.00–2.15	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	City of Lynn Haven			Bay County			MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
		DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS			
Haloacetic Acids (five) [HAA5] (ppb)	No	Jan 16–Dec 16	28.7	5.96–54.8	Jan 16–Dec 16	24.7	4.1–54.4	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	No	Jan 16–Dec 16	59.8	14.7–96.9 ¹	Jan 16–Dec 16	44	9.30–57.6	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap water samples were collected from sites throughout the community.)

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	AL EXCEEDANCE (YES/NO)	City of Lynn Haven			Bay County			MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
		DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL			
Copper [tap water] (ppm)	No	Jul-14	0.29	0	Aug-14	0.404	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead [tap water] (ppb)	No	Jul-14	2.7	1	Aug-14	0.7	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

¹Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. The treatment technique standard requires that 95% of the turbidity readings be at 0.3 NTU or less.

²The monthly TOC removal ratio is the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC rule removal requirements.

³One sample during 2016 had a TTHM result of 96.9, which exceeds the MCL of 80 ppb. However, the system did not incur an MCL violation, because all annual average results at all sites were at or below the MCL. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Definitions

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

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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