Summer time is upon us and with it the start of numerous aquatic programs. Soon the pool will be flooded with swim lessons, day camps, Boy Scouts, Dive-In Movies and synchronized swimmers. One of our popular aquatic offerings is the Junior Lifeguard program that fills the gap between successful completion of swim lessons and the 16-year old age requirement for being a lifeguard.

The Junior Lifeguard program runs Monday - Friday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for two weeks. Children ages 10 through 15 are invited to strap on a rescue tube and get genuine lifeguard experience. Participants will learn improved swimming techniques, an array of aquatic rescues, CPR, first aid, spinal injury back boarding, and advanced care such as AED and supplemental oxygen usage. Designed to parallel an actual training class, all of the skills are combined into a scenario stress test on the last day. It's not all hard work though, the instructors take plenty of time for pool games and even a field trip or two. Those interested in signing up for the program must be a strong swimmer, capable of swimming freestyle for at least 100 yards without stopping and have a level of maturity.

Gandy Pool has hosted this program for many years. The kids get an enjoyable alternative to the normal summer camp experience and Gandy Pool gains a pre-trained, new generation of lifeguards. Many of the City’s best lifeguards are products of the program. Participants leave the program as improved swimmers, with the ability to take the next step toward being a lifeguard. Lifeguards overseeing the classes also gain invaluable training experience. Contact Gandy Pool at 863.834.3157 for more information on how to be a Junior Lifeguard or learn more about the City’s aquatic programs.
**LAKELAND CITY COMMISSION VOTES $2.50 FUEL CHARGE INCREASE**

The Lakeland City Commission voted to increase the fuel charge for Lakeland Electric customers $2.50 cents per 1,000 kWh effective for meters read on or after May 1, 2014. The new fuel charge will be $43.35 per 1,000 kWh.

After listening to a presentation at the Monday, April 7th Utility Committee meeting, staff recommended an increase to the current fuel charge based on fuel forecasts that indicates growing natural gas prices for the upcoming year.

**RESIDENTIAL RATES BASED ON 1,000 kWh**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>New Rates – Effective May 1, 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Base Charge</td>
<td>$ 59.64</td>
<td>$ 59.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Charge</td>
<td>$ 40.85</td>
<td>$ 43.35 (includes fuel increase)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL:</td>
<td>$ 100.49</td>
<td>$ 102.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The base rate includes environmental compliance charges that are directly related to federal and state initiatives regarding clean air and water mandates. Most of the expenses are related to energy production and include air emission controls, water quality monitoring and capital spending for equipment necessary to comply with the Environmental Protection Agency’s Clean Air Act.

Lakeland Electric energy charges are broken out for customer convenience in detail to show the base charge, fuel charge and appropriate taxes and service charges. The fuel charge on a utility bill is exactly that, the actual costs for fuel used to generate the amount of electricity used within your residence. Most utilities subscribe to the same billing practice and break out the base rate and the fuel charge for their customers. There is no mark-up in fuel. In fact, fuel is a straight pass-through charge to customers.

Based on Florida Municipal Electric Association data, Lakeland Electric’s residential rates after the May 1, 2014 fuel charge increase will continue to be the lowest in the state. Visit www.lakelandelectric.com for more information and to see a residential rate comparison.

---

**LAKELAND ELECTRIC CUSTOMER NOTIFICATIONS**

Lakeland Electric customers can now receive text messages, emails or even voice mail messages on their mobile devices about outages and restoration efforts.

Customers interested in the program can visit lakelandelectric.com to sign-up. With storm season fast approaching, customers are encouraged to sign-up for Lakeland Electric notifications today so they will know if their power is out due to weather related issues and when they can expect power to be restored.

Right now the customer notifications include outage messages that will let customers know that the power is out and the estimated time that their power will be restored. In the very near future, customers will be able to receive messages that will notify them that their power is about to be disconnected for non-payment.

Customers can choose to have their notifications in either English or Spanish and they can receive notifications on multiple devices. Visit the eServices portal at lakelandelectric.com today!
This year marks the 100 Year Anniversary of the Lakeland Police Department. It was in 1914 that Lakeland’s first official Police Department was created and R. L. Marshall was appointed to serve as our first Police Chief. Today, the Lakeland Police Department is a full service police agency, with personnel who are committed to the philosophy of community-oriented policing. The Department has 227 sworn officers and 117 civilian personnel who are dedicated to promoting the safety and welfare of the citizens of Lakeland through crime prevention and other essential public safety services. The Department’s service area spans approximately 75 square miles and includes more than 100,000 citizens.

While 2013 was a tough year for the Lakeland Police Department; the members of the agency have stayed committed to their sworn oath of protecting and serving the citizens of Lakeland. During that time the Department also had several successes including regaining accreditation at both the state and national level. To receive this designation the Department had to comply with 480 internationally accepted standards for the operation of police organizations. The Lakeland Police Department was also recognized as having one of the best SWAT and K-9 units in the United States. The SWAT team has placed in the Top 10 Nationally for the past 10 Years in a row while the K9 Team has held the title of National Champions for two years running.

In keeping with their promise of open community relations, the Department also hosts a monthly forum where citizens can discuss topics of interest and have face-to-face question and answer sessions with the Chief of Police. Chief’s Chat takes place on the first Monday of each month from 6:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m. in the Community Room of the police station.

DID YOU KNOW?
In 2013, the LPD 911 Call Center handled 94,000 calls for service and 81,000 911 calls – all handled by a team of 40 Emergency Communications Specialists.

For more information on LakelandElectric visit their website at www.lakelandgov.net/lpd

NEIGHBORHOOD SPOTLIGHT
VALENCIA-PINEHURST

The Valencia-Pinehurst Neighborhood Association has played an essential role in helping Lakeland’s North West District overcome challenges. Prior to 2002, Valencia and Pinehurst operated as separate groups working to achieve the same goal: improving the quality of life for its residents. The two communities decided to join forces to have a greater impact. The power of that partnership and the perseverance of its leaders have resulted in very rewarding improvements that all of its residents now enjoy.

The Valencia-Pinehurst neighborhood boundary starts at North Florida Ave. and Crawford Street to Washington Ave. and Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd to Tucker Street.

Valencia-Pinehurst has a little bit of everything including Simpson Park Community Center, Rochelle School of the Arts, Larry R. Jackson Branch Library, several small businesses and a couple of churches. Newsletters, a phone tree and quarterly meetings are some of the ways the neighborhood association communicates with residents to share good news and talk about concerns.

Recent accomplishments in the neighborhood include neighborhood identifying signs and a new four-way traffic light at North 98 and Bella Vista Street. “Residents have been pleading for that light for decades,” said neighborhood association president Veronica Roundtree. “They really appreciate it because it makes them feel like their concerns are being heard,” she added.

The City of Lakeland appreciates the involvement of the Valencia-Pinehurst residents and will continue to support their improvement efforts.

Interested in becoming a registered neighborhood association with the City of Lakeland? Contact the neighborhood outreach office at 863.834.6011.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AT WORK
MEET BRYAN RILEY

Bryan Riley has been the Health Benefits Coordinator for the City of Lakeland for 11 years. Riley came here after retiring from the Navy after 22 years where he served as a Hospital Corpsman (Medic) 12 years and 10 years as a Commissioned Officer doing healthcare administration.

He spent the last three years of his career at the Naval Hospital Yokosuka Japan. He met his wife in Okinawa, Japan in 1978 and married her in 1979. Bryan and his wife have been married for 35 years and hope to someday return to Japan where they first met.

Riley’s job at the City of Lakeland is to manage the benefits for the city’s 4,800 covered lives on numerous benefits to include, medical, dental, vision, long term disability, employee assistance program and life insurance.

He is presently working on the Affordable Care Act to ensure compliance and attempting to manage costs. This has occupied a majority of Riley’s workdays. He credits HealthStat, a program that provides employees with on site primary health care as a major contributor to reduce the cost of the City’s health plan.

Riley also helps coordinate pharmacy rebates, reimbursements on medical claims and grant programs to help hold down costs for members.

Riley said, “Another way the city holds down costs is by partnering with United Healthcare (UHC) to administer the City’s Self Funded Health Program.” Helping to reduce health care cost is important to Riley. He said, “Most bankruptcies in the US are brought on by catastrophic medical expenses.”

Helping guide a member through tough economic situations brings him challenges and satisfaction. Riley said, “There are days when it feels like I have 4,800 bosses and sometimes I find myself in the middle of a heated life insurance beneficiary disagreement.” He adds, “Dealing with so many inquiries and emotional situations makes it hard for me not to take some issues personally.”

When asked about hobbies, he smiles and said that he enjoys running. “When I get home from work, the first thing I do is change clothes and I jog for at least twenty minutes,” said Riley. “Running gives me time to not think about things.”

With two grandchildren living with him at home, Riley said, “I work full time at the office and full time at home because my grandchildren are boys who never stop.”

Riley actually grew up in Lakeland. He moved to Lakeland in 1968 when he was 10 years old. He remembers a time in Lakeland when life was less complicated and everyone knew everyone. He said, “Times have changed a lot since citrus groves were everywhere.”

Riley said, “I love Lakeland and I’d rather be here than Los Angeles or Washington DC.” He added, “Living in Florida has its perks because your family comes to visit often due to the warm weather and theme parks.”

When asked about what he likes most about his job, Riley responded, “I enjoy helping people and it makes my day when I receive a card or someone comes by with baked goods to say thank you after helping them through a difficult time.”
LPD Officers Ride 250 Miles In Honor of Fallen Comrades

Two officers with the Lakeland Police Department are gearing up to participate in the 2014 Police Unity Tour. On May 9th, Lieutenant Mike Moran, a 23-year veteran and Sergeant Mike Lewis, a 14-year veteran, will once again set out on a bike ride that will span three days and 250 miles from Portsmouth, VA to Washington, DC. The annual event’s primary purpose is to raise awareness of Law Enforcement Officers who have died in the line of duty. The tour also raises funds for the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial and Museum in Washington, D.C. This year’s ride will be the 3rd for Lt. Moran and the 2nd for Sgt. Lewis. The pair of riders have been training all year for the ride.

Close to their minds and hearts will be fallen officers. Lt. Moran will be riding in memory of Master Deputy Shane Robbins, from the Polk County Sheriff’s Office. The 15-year veteran died in the line of duty on April 26, 2013 when he was involved in a single-vehicle crash. Sgt. Lewis will be riding to honor the memory of Officer Michael Crain, an 11-year veteran of the Riverside Police Department in California. Officer Crain was shot and killed in the line of duty after being ambushed at a red light on February 3, 2013. Both Moran and Lewis will wear a metal bracelet with the fallen officer’s name engraved in it. Once arriving at the memorial site, they will present the family members with the bracelets.

Both will also wear a small memento in honor of their own fallen comrade, Officer Arnulfo Crispin. Crispin was shot in the line of duty on December 18, 2011 and succumbed to his injuries three days later. “The reason I joined the tour in 2012 was to honor the memory of Arnie,” said Moran. Officer Crispin’s family will be there in Washington to greet Moran, Lewis and the other riders participating in the tour.

Riders in the Unity Tours are either police officers or family members of fallen officers. Started in 1997 with only 18 riders, the event has grown to include over 1,700 riders from all over the United States. In total the event has raised almost $14 million for the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund. Each year the annual event’s primary purpose is to raise awareness of Law Enforcement Officers who have died in the line of duty. The tour also raises funds for the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial and Museum in Washington, D.C. This year’s ride will be the 3rd for Lt. Moran and the 2nd for Sgt. Lewis. The pair of riders have been training all year for the ride.

12 Steps to Flood Protection

1. **Flood Hazard**: Flooding can occur almost anywhere. Find Flood Hazard risk areas by visiting www.floodsmart.gov and by looking at a flood hazard risk profile.

2. **Flood Safety**: Do not walk through flowing water. Keep away from flooded areas, power lines, electrical wires, animals and snakes, etc. Look before you step. Electricity must be turned off by the Electric Company. Be alert for gas leaks.

3. **Flood Insurance**: Standard homeowner’s insurance policies do not cover flood damage. Contact your insurance company for flood insurance or call 1-800-427-4661 for information about the National Flood Insurance Program.

4. **Property Protection Measures**: Move needed items to upper floors. Use sandbags, plywood, plastic sheeting and lumber to help reduce flood damage.

5. **Natural and Beneficial Functions**: Floodplains absorb large amounts of rain, filter stormwater runoff, reduce flooding and provide wildlife habitat. Preserve the floodplain for its natural state.

6. **Flood Warning System**: Local emergency broadcasts at WONN 1230 AM Radio, WPCV 97.5 FM and WFTV channel 9 TV. Visit www.Lakelandgov.net for emergency broadcast information.

7. **Floodplain Development Permit**: Obtain permits before you build on, fill, alter, or regrade your property in a floodplain. Report suspected illegal activity to Building Inspection at 834-6012.

8. **Substantial Improvement Requirements**: Obtain permits before substantially improving your property.


10. **Lakeland Flood Hazards**: The Lakeland urban areas most prone to flooding are within the drainage basins of Blackwater and Ichepackessassa, Poley and English Creeks.

11. **Flood Elevation Certificates**: Flood Elevation certificates are available at City Hall in the Building Department or online at www.lakelandgov.net.

12. **Flood Hazard Maps**: Flood Maps are available at the main Lakeland Library and City Hall or visit www.fema.gov

---

**LOG ON. TUNE IN. GET CONNECTED.**

www.lakelandgov.net

---

**STAY CONNECTED**

**ONLINE**

www.lakelandgov.net

**IN PERSON**

City Hall is open
8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday

**PUBLIC MEETINGS**

City Commission Meetings
First and Third Monday
9:00 a.m.

Utility Committee Meetings
First Monday
1:00 p.m.

Watch the live broadcast on:

**Channel 615 (Brighthouse)**
or
**Channel 43 (Verizon FiOS)**

**IMPORTANT NUMBERS**

**City Hall**
863.834.6000

**Lakeland Electric Customer Service**
863.834.9535

**Power or Water Outages**
863.834.4248

**Pollution Hotline**
863.834.3300

**PAYING YOUR UTILITY BILL**

**ONLINE**

www.lakelandelectric.com

**BY PHONE**
863.834.9535

**IN person**

Lakeland Electric has partnered with over 50 local businesses including area AMSCOT offices to accept your utility payment.
DEAR CITY OF LAKELAND CUSTOMER:

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual “Consumer Confidence” report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The City of Lakeland is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water. We are proud to report that the water provided by The City of Lakeland meets or exceeds established water-quality standards.

NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATION COMPLIANCE

For more information, or to request a copy of this report, call the City of Lakeland at (863) 834-6802. The water plant operator on duty will be glad to answer any questions. Water Quality Data for your community water system is available at http://www.lakelandgov.net/water.

THE QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER TO OUR CUSTOMERS

The City of Lakeland, Department of Water Utilities serves 53,931 metered accounts with a population of 167,777 people. In 2013, we distributed over 7.5 billion gallons of water to our customers.

WATER SOURCE

Nineteen wells (13 wells at the T.B. Williams WTP and 6 wells at the C.W. Combee WTP) drilled 750 feet into the Floridan aquifer, cased and grouted 200 feet below the surface provide raw water to the City’s two lime softening plants. Utilizing a variety of treatment processes the operators control the blending of raw water with softened water to produce water with stability slightly on the scale forming side (utilizing Langlier’s Saturation Index as the primary parameter). After blending the water, it is then filtered utilizing dual media filters consisting of anthracite and sand. The finished water is then delivered to the transmission/distribution system using high service pumps to maintain system pressure. Chemical addition includes calcium hydroxide (lime) and polymer in the lime softening process, starch for sludge conditioning, fluoride for dental health, phosphate for calcium sequestration prior to filtration and chlorination to 1.7 ppm free chlorine residual for disinfection.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAM*

Size of Assessment Area: For this community system, a 5-year ground water travel time around each well was used to define the assessment area. The 5-year ground water travel time is defined by the area from which water will drain to a well pumping at the average daily permitted rate for a five year period of time.

Number of Wells: 19

The Department of Environmental Protection has performed a Source Water Assessment on the T.B. Williams and C.W. Combee Treatment Plants in 2012. The assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are 5 Unique Potential Contaminant Sources identified for this system, all with a moderate range susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013 and includes test results in earlier years for contaminants sampled less than once a year. For contaminants not required to be tested in 2013, test results are for the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations. The table on the right contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key, referencing units of measurement. Definitions of MCL, MCLG, MRDL and MRDLG are important.

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.

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.
REQUIRED MONITORING TEST RESULTS TABLE

Key to Table: ** Result in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants and inorganic 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.

** Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants and inorganic 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Monitoring Period/Month/Year</th>
<th>MCL Violation Yes/No</th>
<th>MCL Level Detected **</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microbiological Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total coliform bacteria</td>
<td>10/2013</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2.94%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiological Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha Emitters (ppm)</td>
<td>1/1/2011-12/31/2011</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>ND - 1.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radium 226 + 228 or combined Radium (ppm)</td>
<td>1/1/2011-12/31/2011</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.3 - 3.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic (ppb)</td>
<td>1/1/2012-12/31/2012</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>1/1/2012-12/31/2012</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>1/1/2011-12/31/2011</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (point of entry) (ppm)</td>
<td>1/1/2012-12/31/2012</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>1/1/2012-12/31/2012</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
<td>Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stage 2 Disinfectant / Disinfectant By-Products Rule

Chlorine: Level Detected is the 2013 monthly average for residual Chlorine; Range of Results is the range of 2013 average monthly Chlorine residual level results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites. TTHMs and HAAs: Range of Results is the 2013 results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL Violation Yes/No</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>1/01/2013-12/31/2013</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.17 - 1.55</td>
<td>MRDL= 4</td>
<td>MRDL= 4</td>
<td>Water additive to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halocarbonic Acids (HAAS) (ppb)</td>
<td>01/01/2013-12/31/2013</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6.26 - 28.89</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)</td>
<td>01/01/2013-12/31/2013</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>13.60 - 59.20</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>AL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>90th Percentile Result</th>
<th>No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>AL (Action Level)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead (tap water)</td>
<td>1/12/2012-12/31/2012</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (tap water) (ppm)</td>
<td>1/12/2012-12/31/2012</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water-Quality Table Footnotes: Although we ran many tests, only the listed substances were found. They are all below the MCL required.

REQUIRED HEALTH INFORMATION

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. The City of Lakeland 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.

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 1-800-426-4791. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the rest of 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).