



RANDAL SEYLER | The News

Wausau City Clerk Margaret Riley, center, reacts to Mayor BJ Phillips while Council Member Marlene Blount looks on during Thursday's Wausau Town Council meeting. Riley announced her plans to retire in September after 17 years' employment with the city at the meeting.

# Wausau town clerk Riley announces retirement plans

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**WAUSAU** — Wausau's city clerk Margaret Riley announced her plans to retire on Sept. 30 at Thursday's Town Council meeting.

"I appreciate every one of you, and I am going to miss you all," Riley said to the council. She has worked for the town for 17 years.

"The council will need to vote in July to advertise the position, then interview in August," Riley said. "I would like to be a part of the selection process, if I can."

"Let's plan on doing the interviewing at the Aug. 8 meeting," Mayor BJ Phillips said. "We are certainly going to miss you," Phillips said. "Every time I need some information, I can always call Margaret, and she knows what to do."

The council voted to accept her resignation.

"Plan on keeping your phone handy after you leave," Phillips joked with Riley. "I suspect you'll be getting some calls from us asking for help."

Member Kerry Collins reported Washington-Holmes Technical Center students would build a new stage runway for the Possum Palace for \$1,200. "We'd like to try and get it done before Fun Day." The 44th annual Possum Festival will take place on Aug. 3.

The plans are for the students to build a runway that has wheels and can be stored under the stage, Collins said.

The council approved paying the WHTC students to make the stage improvements.

Collins also mentioned people have been hanging out around Wausau Town Hall at all hours of the night to use the library's free wireless Internet.

"They've been parking here in the alley or sitting out here by the building at all hours of the night," Collins said.

Phillips said he found one person using the Town Hall's electrical outlets to power his computer as well as to use the Internet.

"I asked him if he would like it if I ran an extension cord to his house to run my appliances," Phillips said.

"If this keeps up, it won't be long until we start having issues with vandalism," Collins said.

Phillips said he would talk to the library staff and see if the Internet could be turned off when the library is closed.

"There has to be a way to just shut it off," Phillips said. "I don't mind people using the thing but it is getting out of hand."

Resident Ruth Neighbors asked the council to look into getting her neighborhood cleaned up. "There's a big pecan tree in that alley that, if a hurricane comes, is going to fall on my house."

Neighbors said she looked into having the tree removed, but since it is not on her property she could not have it cut down. Another nearby property has an abandoned and condemned mobile home parked on it, and Neighbors said she would like to see that property cleaned up as well.

Phillips said the council would look into the matter and see what could be done.

## City of Bonifay 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of the City of Bonifay

We're 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. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. With 4 water wells located throughout the city, the City of Bonifay draws an average of 1 million gallons per day from the Upper Floridan Aquifer. Due to the excellent quality of this groundwater source, disinfection through chlorination is the only treatment process required to produce an aesthetically pleasing product to the community.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jack R. Marell at our Public Works Office at (850) 547-2701, between the hours of 7:00 am to 3:00 pm, Monday through Friday. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 6:30 pm at City Hall, located at 301 N. Etheridge St.

The City of Bonifay 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 1 to December 31, 2012. Data obtained before January 1, 2012, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

In 2012 the Department of Environmental Protection 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 wells. There are 9 potential sources of contamination identified for this system with moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program Website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp) or they can be obtained from the City of Bonifay Public Works Department at (850) 547-2701.

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

**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.

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

**Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE):** An important part of 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 (THM's) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). 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.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**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.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)** – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

**Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)** - measure of the radioactivity in water.

**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 disinfection 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.

2012 CONTAMINATION TABLE							
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
<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	5/11, 6/11 & 8/11	N	1.1	ND - 1.1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Barium (ppm)	3/11	N	0.0052	0.0029 - 0.0052	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	3/11	N	3.5	ND - 3.5	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	3/11	N	7.0	ND - 7.0	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Lead (point of entry)	3/11	N	2.7	ND - 2.7	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel (ppb)	3/11	N	4.1	ND - 4.1	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/12	N	0.49	ND - 0.49	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	3/11	N	1	ND - 1.0	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, Leaching from soil.
<b>STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12/12	N	0.53	0.5 - 0.55	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	09/11	N	3.55	2.79 - 4.04	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	09/11	N	0.4	ND - 0.64	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)</b>							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (Tap Water) (ppm)	10/11	N	0.62	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (Tap Water)	10/11	N	3.6	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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.

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 Bonifay 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>.

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 (800-426-4791).

We at the City of Bonifay would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.

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