

ANNUAL

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2020

Fest Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. The information in the data tables shows onlythos substances that were detected between January 1 and December 31, 2020. Remember that detecting a substance does not necessarilymean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less 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							
Radioactive Contaminants							
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm))	05/20	No	0.0507	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from met refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	05/20	No	6.14	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Fluoride (ppm)	05/20	No	0.13	NA	NA	4.0499	

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECT	ION BY-PR(DUCTS					
CONTAMINANT AND	DATE OF	MCL	LEVEL	RANGE OF	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	(YES/NO)	DETECTED	RESULTS			
Haloacetic Acids (five) [HAA5] (ppb)	09/20,12/20	No	NA	28.1-40.2	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	09/20,12/20	No	NA	33.9-83.6	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	01/20-12/20	NO	0.87	0.7-1.0	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead [tap water] (ppb)	Copper [tap water] (ppm)	Lead and Copper (Tap water samples CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT
9/20	9/20	Were collect DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)
No	No	ad from sites throu AL EXCEEDANCE (YES/NO)
1.9	0.15	ighout the comn 90TH PERCENTILE RESULT
0	0	nunity) NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL
0	1.3	MCLG
15	1.3	AL (ACTION LEVEL)
Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION

Definitions

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

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. the benefits of h there is no known or expected o health. MRDLGs do not reflect enefits of the use of disinfectants to ol microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

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

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

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

ppm (parts per i substance per mi **r million):** One part nillion parts water (or

per liter)

Presented By Sun 'N Lake **Improvement District**



Quality First

S un 'N Lake Improvement District is proud to present the 2020 annual water quality report to our community. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We remain vigilant in staying compliant with new regulations, source water protection, and water conservation. Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you and your family.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. To find out when the meetings will be held, please visit our website at <u>www.snldistrict.org</u> or contact us at the District office at (863) 382-2196.



Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 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.



Tip Top Tap

The most common signs that your faucet or sink is affecting the quality of your drinking water are discolored water, sink or faucet stains, a buildup of particles, unusual odors or tastes, and a reduced flow of water. The solutions to these problems may be in your hands.

Kitchen Sink and Drain

Hand washing, soap scum buildup, and the handling of raw meats and vegetables can contaminate your sink. Clogged drains can lead to unclean sinks and backed up water in which bacteria (i.e., pink and black-colored slime growth) can grow and contaminate the sink area and faucet, causing a rotten egg odor. Disinfect and clean the sink and drain area regularly. Also, flush regularly with hot water.

Faucets, Screens, and Aerators

Chemicals and bacteria can splash and accumulate on the faucet screen and aerator, which are located on the tip of faucets, and can collect particles like sediment and minerals resulting in a decreased flow from the faucet. Clean and disinfect the aerators or screens on a regular basis.

Check with your plumber if you find particles in the faucet screen as they could be pieces of plastic from the hot water heater dip tube. Faucet gaskets can break down and cause black, oily slime. If you find this slime, replace the faucet gasket with a higher-quality product. White scaling or hard deposits on faucets and shower heads may be caused by hard water or water with high levels of calcium carbonate. Clean these fixtures with vinegar or use water softening to reduce the calcium carbonate levels for the hot water system.

Water Filtration/Treatment Devices

A smell of rotten eggs can be a sign of bacteria on the filters or in the treatment system. The system can also become clogged over time so regular filter replacement is important. (Remember to replace your refrigerator filter!)

Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA (https://goo.gl/TFAMKc) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) websites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation, and public health. Also, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection has a website (https://goo.gl/s94yeg) that provides complete and current information on water issues in Florida, including valuable information about our watershed.



For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call **Joseph Sliva, Supervisor of Utility Operations at (863) 991-0976.**

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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. 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 (800) 426-4791.

What Are PPCPs?

When cleaning out your medicine cabinet, what do you do with your expired pills? Many people flush them down the toilet or toss them into the trash. Although this seems convenient, these actions could threaten our water supply.

Recent studies are generating a growing concern over pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs) entering water supplies. PPCPs include human and veterinary drugs (prescription or over-the-counter) and

consumer products, such as cosmetics, fragrances, lotions, sunscreens, and house cleaning products. From 2006 to 2010, the number of U.S. prescriptions increased 12 percent, to a record 3.7 billion, while nonprescription drug purchases held steady around 3.3 billion. Many of these

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drugs and personal care products do not biodegrade and may persist in the environment for years.

The best and most cost-effective way to ensure safe water at the tap is to keep our source waters clean. Never flush unused medications down the toilet or sink. Instead, check to see if the pharmacy where you made your purchase accepts medications for disposal, or contact your

local health department for information on proper disposal methods and drop-off locations. You can also go on the Internet (<u>https://goo.gl/aZPgeB</u>) to find more information about disposal locations in your area.



Where Does My Water Come From?

Our water source for the Sun 'N Lake Improvement District is supplied by three wells that come from the Floridan Aquifer.

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This aquifer is one of the major sources of ground water in the United States. It underlies all of Florida, Southern Georgia, and small

Water treatment is a complex, time-consuming process.



adjacent parts of Alabama and South Carolina. In 2020 The Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a source Water Assessment on our system. There are 2 potential sourses of contamination for this system with a low susceptibility level. Our water treatment process for the District consists of adding phosphate and sodium hypochlorite at our water plant before the water is delivered to your home or business.