



South Sumter Utilities 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report PWS # 3600009

Your Water is Safe to Drink

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 follow the Federal and State requirements and 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.

Special Population Advisory

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).

Drinking Water Sources

Our water source is groundwater from wells at South Sumter Utilities and the City of Wildwood water system, which draw water from the Floridan Aquifer and is then chlorinated for disinfection purposes prior to distribution to our customers. The South Sumter Utilities water system has been providing water to the system since July 2019. Prior to July 2019, your water was provided by the City of Wildwood. In 2019, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on the South Sumter Utilities and Wildwood water systems and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near the wells at South Sumter Utilities or the City of Wildwood water systems. The results of the Assessment are available from the FDEP web site at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp>.

Contaminants in Water

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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.

Lead-Specific 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 South Sumter Utilities Water System 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 at your own expense. 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>.

Water Quality Data

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants we detected during the 2019 calendar year. Last year we conducted tests for over 100 drinking water contaminants. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2019. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & Abbreviations

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

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

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. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

"MRL" means Minimum Reporting Limit.

"N/A" means not applicable.

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

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.

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.

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



Table of Detected Contaminants for South Sumter Utilities Water System ID # 3600009

Radioactive Contaminants							
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
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	8/2019 & 11/2019	N	1	0.7-1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants							
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
Barium (ppm)	8/2019 & 11/2019	N	0.01	0.01-0.01	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	8/2019 & 11/2019	N	0.4	0.2-0.4	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 1.2 ppm
Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)	8/2019 & 11/2019	N	0.73	0.44-0.73	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	8/2019 & 11/2019	N	8.2	7.7-8.2	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
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)	1/2019 - 12/2019	N	1.2	0.8-1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2019 & 11/2019	N	32.3	12.1-32.3	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	8/2019 & 11/2019	N	40.8	32.3-40.8	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Your water was analyzed for hardness which resulted in a value of 161 mg/L

Table of Detected Contaminants for The City of Wildwood Water System ID # 6600331

Radioactive Contaminants							
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
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	4/2017	N	1.8	ND-1.8	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	4/2017	N	1.5	ND-1.5	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants							
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
Antimony (ppb)	4/2017	N	0.05	ND-0.05	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	4/2017	N	0.5	ND-0.5	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	6/2018	N	0.01	0.005-0.01	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	4/2017	N	0.03	ND-0.03	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	4/2017	N	1.1	ND-1.1	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	6/2018	N	0.13	ND-0.13	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 1.2 ppm
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	6/2018	N	0.46	ND-0.46	0	15	Residue from man- made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel (ppb)	4/2017	N	1	0.1-1	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)	7/2019	N	4	0.1-4	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	4/2017	N	1.2	ND-1.2	50	50	Residue from man- made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Sodium (ppm)	4/2017	N	13	7.8-13	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	4/2017	N	0.06	ND-0.06	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Synthetic Organics Contaminants

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
Dalapon (ppb)	5/2019	N	2.4	ND-2.9	200	200	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Secondary MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Iron (ppm)	4/2017	Y	0.5	ND-0.5	N/A	0.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection

EPA does not enforce these "secondary maximum contaminant levels" (SMCLs). They are established as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

“Water is perhaps one of our most precious resources. We must be vigilant in protecting our source water, committed to conserving this resource, and diligent in the treatment and distribution of water to the community. We at Jacobs, South Sumter Utilities are committed to delivering the highest quality drinking water possible, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year,” said DeAnna Simmons, Water Operations Supervisor. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call (352) 259-2802.

JACOBS prepared this water quality report as a service to South Sumter Utilities.

