The Villages®
Community Development Districts

Little Sumter Service Area 2024 Water Quality Report

PWS # 6604862

Your Water is Safe to Drink

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. Your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Included are details about the source of your water, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. The Little Sumter Service Area Water System routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations and want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. For more information about your water, call the utility office at (352) 259-2802.

Special Population Advisory

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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/Center for Disease Control guidelines on how to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

Drinking Water Sources

Our water source is groundwater from wells that draw water from the Floridan Aquifer and is then chlorinated for disinfection purposes prior to distribution to our customers. In 2024, 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 wells. There are 6 potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low susceptibility. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at https://prodapps.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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- *Pesticides & herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential use.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* which are naturally occurring.
- *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants we detected during the 2024 calendar year. 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, 2024. 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.

Lead-Specific Information

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the utility office at (352) 259-2802. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Terms & Abbreviations

- AL - Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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, or 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, or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.
- MRDLG - Maximum residual disinfectant level goal, or 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.
- MRL – Minimum Reporting Limit.
- NA – Not applicable.
- ND – Not detectable at testing limit.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - explained as a relation to time and money as one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – explained as a relation to time and money as one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
- RAA- Running Annual Average

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Result	Sites Exceeding the AL	Range of Detection	Sample Date	AL Exceeded (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper								
Copper (ppm) action level at consumer taps	1.3	1.3	0.3	0	0.007-1.1	Aug 2023	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) action level at consumer taps	15	0	6.8	1	ND-30.0	Aug 2023	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Complete lead tap sampling results are available for review. If you would like to view a copy of results, contact the utility office at (352) 259-2802.								

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCLG MRDLG	MCL [MRDL]	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	NA	10	1.7	0.7-1.7	Mar 2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.002	0.0007-0.002	Mar 2023	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4.0	0.17	0.14-0.17	Mar 2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	5	0.2-5	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2024	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NA	160	7.8	6-7.8	Mar 2023	N	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	5.5	ND-5.5	Mar 2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	0	5	0.9	ND-0.9	Mar 2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.5 (RAA)	1.4-1.6	Jan thru Dec 2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids 5 (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	10.2	ND-10.2	Feb & Nov 2024	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	18.5	6.1-18.5	Feb & Nov 2024	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Our system's water was analyzed for lead at customer at the entry point to the system in 2023 but was not detected. Our system's water was also analyzed for hardness which resulted in a value of 159 mg/L.

Lead Service Line Inventory

New state and federal laws require us to inventory all water service lines in our service area to classify the material. This initial inventory was completed prior to the deadline of October 16th, 2024, and there are no lead service lines in the inventory. If you would like to view a copy of our service line inventory or have questions about the material of your service line, contact the utility office at (352) 259-2802.

"We at JACOBS work around the clock to provide top quality water at every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water source, which is the heart of our community and our way of life. Continued interest in our community has resulted in steady growth in both the number of customers served as well as geographic spread and new construction. Likewise, our water plants and distribution system have grown to meet these challenges. Our management team at JACOBS is proud of the professionalism and dedication of its staff who remain active in both the American Water Works Association (AWWA) and Florida Rural Water Association (FRWA) to maintain its knowledge of water issues and regulatory changes." DeAnna Simmons, Water Operations Manager.

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 the Little Sumter Service Area.

JACOBS