

2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
TOWN OF ASTATULA
PWS ID: 3355000

THIS REPORT WILL BE MAILED TO EACH CUSTOMER.

We are 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 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. Our water is obtained from ground water sources and is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In **2023**, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated **no** potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>.

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Plant Technicians at (352)787-2944. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You can always obtain additional information from EPA at their Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The **TOWN OF ASTATULA** 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 1st to December 31st 2023**.

“As authorized and approved by EPA, the state has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data (e.g., for organic contaminants), though representative, is more than a year old.”

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of 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 which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Picocuri Per Liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of 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 (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.

Not Applicable (N/A): Does not apply.

“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 (ug/l): One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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 TOWN OF ASTATULA** 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 healthcare 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.



Please call our office if you have any questions.

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Water Quality Test Results

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
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>							
Barium (ppm)	9/2022	N	0.0098	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	6-9 / 2022	N	12.3 – 15	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Fluoride (ppm)	9 / 2022	N	0.12	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm

<u>Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</u>							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12/2023	N	1.14	1.0-1.85	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	6/2023 9/2023 12/2023	N	51.26 2.37 17.4	26.05-51.26 2.28-2.37 15.7-17.4	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	6/2023 9/2023 12/2023	N	26.37 1.79 10.23	15.01- 26.37 1.3-1.79 9.83-10.23	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TTHM Monitoring Results (ppb)	1 st quarter 2023	2 nd quarter 2023	3 rd quarter 2023	4 th quarter 2023
AST3 Quarterly Results	NA	51.26	2.37	17.4
AST3 – LRAA*	NA	51.26	26.19	23.67
AST4 Quarterly Results	NA	26.05	2.25	15.7
AST4 – LRAA*	NA	26.05	14.15	14.67

HAA5 Monitoring Results (ppb)	1 st quarter 2023	2 nd quarter 2023	3 rd quarter 2023	4 th quarter 2023
AST3 Quarterly Results	NA	26.37	1.79	9.83
AST3 – LRAA*	NA	26.37	14.08	12.66
AST4 Quarterly Results	NA	15.01	1.3	10.23

HAA5 Monitoring Results (ppb)	1 st quarter 2023	2 nd quarter 2023	3 rd quarter 2023	4 th quarter 2023
AST4 – LRAA*	NA	15.01	8.155	8.84

Due to administrative oversight during a busy part of the year, our office failed to submit a report required under the Safe Drinking Water Act. This violation has no impact on the quality of the water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health. We have established a report tracking file to ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
<u>Lead and Copper (Tap Water)</u>							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2023	N	0.098	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2023	N	0.0046	0	0	0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person’s total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.