

2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Spring Lake Improvement District

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report 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. Our water source is three wells that draw water from the Floridan aquifer. Before delivery to you, the water is disinfected with chlorine and a blend of phosphate is added to inactivate or sequester mineral ions naturally found in water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Israel Serrano, Deputy Manager at (863) 655-1715. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. This report will be mailed to customers in the Spring Lake Breeze and is also available at the District Office, located at 115 Spring Lake Boulevard. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Wednesday of every month at 10:00 a.m. at the Spring Lake District Office.

Spring Lake Improvement District 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. Also included are test results in earlier years for contaminants sampled less often than annually. For contaminants not required to be tested for in 2023, test results are for the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations authorized by the state and approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

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 or online at their web site www.epa.gov/safewater/.

As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a risk.

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 or mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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.

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.

To remain in compliance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act we are required to test for over 80 contaminants. Reported below are only those that were detected through laboratory analysis. The remaining approximately 70 contaminants were undetected. In the data table you will find many terms you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following key to these terms' abbreviations and definitions:

| TERM Appearing in TABLE | DEFINITION | |
|---|--------------|--|
| Action Level | AL | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow |
| Not Applicable | n/a | Does not apply |
| Parts per million | ppm | or <i>Milligrams per liter (mg/l)</i> – one part by weight of contaminant to one million parts by weight of the water sample. |
| Parts per billion | ppb | or <i>Micrograms per liter (µg/l)</i> – one part by weight of contaminant to one billion parts by weight of the water sample. |
| Picocuries per liter | pCi/L | <i>picocuries per liter</i> is a measure of the radioactivity in water |
| Maximum Contaminant Level | MCL | The "Maximum Allowed" is 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 | MCLG | The "Goal" is 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 | 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 | 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. |

In 2023 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. These assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. A search of the data sources indicated two potential sources with a low susceptibility of contamination. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>.

| 2023 Compliance Monitoring | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------|---------------|------------------------------|--|
| ** Results in the Level Detected column for Radioactive and Inorganic contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. | | | | | | | |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | MCL Violation Yes/No | Level Detected ** | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Monitoring Period Month/Year | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Alpha Emitters (pCi/l) | No | 10.3 | N/A | 0 | 15 | 04/23 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 226 and Radium 228 or combined Radium (pCi/l) | No | 2.661 | N/A | 0 | 5 | 04/23 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | No | 0.111 | N/A | 2 | 2 | 04/23 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | No | 0.24 | N/A | 4 | 4 | 04/23 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm |
| Sodium (ppm) | No | 14.3 | N/A | n/a | 160 | 04/23 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |
| Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Yes/No | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 1/23 - 12/23 | NO | 1.39 | 0.7 to 1.88 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) | 08/23 | NO | 23.1 | 13.5 to 23.1 | NA | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| THM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) | 08/23 | NO | 62.1 | 44.9 to 62.1 | NA | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Lead and Copper (Tap Water) | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Action Level Violation Yes/No | 90th Percentile Result | Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the Action Level | MCLG | Action Level | Dates of sampling Month/Year | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Lead (tap water) (ppb) | No | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 06/23 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) | No | 0.071 | 0 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | 06/23 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

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. Spring Lake Improvement District 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>.

We at the Spring Lake Improvement District would like for 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. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.

Esta es información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Si no comprende completamente el documento en inglés, es posible que podamos traducirlo al español para usted. Para más información, llame al (863) 655-1715.