

"Growing With People In Mind"
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Eagle Lake Water Plant
2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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 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 two wells that draw water from the Floridian aquifer. This water is aerated to remove volatile contaminants and chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, or want to obtain a copy of this report, please contact the water plant operator, Steven Warder at 863-293-4141. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The City of Eagle Lake routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2022 and includes test results in earlier years for contaminants sampled less often than annually. For contaminants not required to be tested for in 2022, test results are for the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

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 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.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, stream, 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

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.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided to public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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/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).

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – One part by weight of contaminant to one million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – One part by weight of contaminant to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Not Detected (ND) – Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) 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.

N/A - Not applicable

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 to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Running Annual Average (RAA): Computed quarterly, of four consecutive quarters (or less) quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

2021 Water Quality Data						
** Results in the Level Detected column for Radiological and Inorganic contaminants are from single samples..						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Monitoring period (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	**Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants						
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	Jan-Dec 2021	N	2.73	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or Combined Radium (pCi/L)	Jan-Dec 2021	N	0.765	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Monitoring period (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	**Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm)	Jan-Dec 2021	N	0.018	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Jan-Dec 2021	N	0.27	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
Sodium (ppm)	Jan-Dec 2021	N	6.3	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Nitrate (ppm)	Jan-Dec 2022	N	.028	N/A	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

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
Disinfections By-Product (D/DBP)							
Level Detected for Chlorine, the 2022 monthly average of all samples collected. For Haloacetic Acids or TTHM, level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 2 compliance results.							
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan-Dec 2022	N	1.9	1.0 – 3.5	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acid) (ppb)	Jan-Dec 2022	N	28.1	27.2-28.1	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Jan-Dec 2022	N	64.7	53.8-64.7	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit Of Measurement	Monitoring Period (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/2021-9/2021	N	0.86	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (tap water) ppb	6/2021-9/2021	N	2.3	0	0	15	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.

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 City of Eagle Lake 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>.

Florida's DEP conducts Source Water Assessment (SWA), for all public water systems in Florida, to identify and assess any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of your water supply.

A 1000-foot radius circle around each well was used to define the assessment area. A SWA conducted for this system in 2011 found that your system's wells are at contamination risk with a moderate susceptibility from being located within an area of known ground water contamination by ethylene dibromide (an agricultural pesticide). A SWA report for this system is available at the DEP SWAPP web site: www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to

maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

We at the City of Eagle Lake work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Sincerely,
Tom Ernharth
City Manager