***2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report***

***Lake Suzy Subdivision, PWS #6144856***

The Peace River Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority (PRMRWSA) oversees the operations of the Peace River Manasota Regional Water Supply Facility (PRMRWSF), which uses the Peace River as its source of supply. The Peace River is a large river, by Florida standards, having a drainage area of 2,300 square miles. The Peace River headwaters originate in the Green Swamp of northern Polk County flowing through Lake Hancock, Winter Haven chain of lakes and Lake Hamilton. The mouth of the Peace River is located in Punta Gorda; 120 miles downstream from the headwaters delivering needed fresh water to the Charlotte Harbor estuary. The water is treated for drinking by coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and is disinfected by chloramination. The PRMRWSA presently sells water to Charlotte County, the City of North Port, DeSoto County, Manatee County and Sarasota County.

The PRMRWSA, DeSoto County Utilities, and Lake Suzy Subdivision routinely monitor 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 1 to December 31, 2017. Data obtained before January 1, 2017, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. We have learned that through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. If you have any questions about the data provided in this Annual Drinking Water Quality Report please contact the office at 863-491-7500.

The Department of Environmental Protection has performed a Source Water Assessment on our system in 2017. These assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the Peace River Regional Water Supply surface water intakes. Potential sources of contamination were identified to include underground petroleum storage tanks, injection wells, wastewater treatment plants, brownfield site, landfill, and other delineated areas. The concern level is considered to be high. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/ .

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following

definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, 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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): The measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

“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 (µg/L): one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample. Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Microbiological Contaminants** – **Lake Suzy Subdivision**

**Radioactive Contaminants** – **Peace River Authority**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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) | 1/17-12/17 | N | 2.9 | ND-2.9 | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L) | 1/17-  12/17 | N | 2.0 | 0.3-2.0 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |

**Inorganic Contaminants** – **Peace River Authority**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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) | 1/17 | N | 0.013 | 0.013 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 1/17 | N | 0.212 | .212 | 4 | 4.0 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels of 0.7ppm. |
| Nitrate (as  Nitrogen) (ppm) | 1/17 | N | 0.126 | .126 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (as  Nitrogen) (ppm) | 1/17 | N | 0.013 | 0.013 | 1 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | 1/17 | N | 41.7 | 41.7 | N/A | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |

**Turbidity Contaminants** – **Peace River Authority**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Contaminant and Unit of Measurement** | **Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)** | **MCL Violation Y/N** | **Highest Single**  **Measurement** | **The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Likely Source of**  **Contamination** |
| Turbidity  (NTU) | 1/17-  12/17 | N | 0.16 | 100% | N/A | TT | Soil runoff |

**Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproduct (D/DBP) Parameters** – **Lake Suzy Subdivision**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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** |
| Chloramines (ppm) | 1/17-  12/17 | N | 2.87 | 1.2-3.1 | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

**Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproduct (D/DBP) Parameters** – **Lake Suzy Subdivision**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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** |
| Haloacetic Acids  (five) (HAA5) (ppb) | 1/17-  12/17 | N | 26.65 | 14.8-43.4 | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM (total trihalomethanes) (ppb) | 1/17-  12/17 | N | 36.74 | 29-47.4 | N/A | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

**Lead and Copper (Tap Water)** – **Lake Suzy Subdivision**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Contaminant and Unit of Measurement** | **Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)** | **AL Exceedance Y/N** | **90th Percentile Result** | **No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL** | **MCLG** | **AL (Action Level)** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 7/15 | N | 0.23 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (tap water) (ppb) | 7/15 | N | 12 | 2 | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

The Lake Suzy Subdivision drinking water system failed to collect a sufficient number of timely repeat bacteriological samples following notification that one of the four bacteriological distribution samples it collected on July 21, 2017 was Total coliform-positive. Rule 62-550.830, Florida Administrative Code, required this water system to collect no fewer than three repeat samples within 24 hours of notification of the July 21, 2016 Total coliform-positive distribution sample. Three appropriate repeat distribution samples were not collected until July 28, 2017.

On July 25, 2017, the water system collected one repeat distribution sample at a site that was within 5 service connections upstream of the July 21, 2017, Total coliform-positive location, and one repeat distribution sample at a site that was within 5 service connections downstream of the July 21, 2017, Total coliform-positive location. In addition, on July 28, 2017, the water system also collected three bacteriological distribution samples (at the appropriate locations) all of which indicated the absence of coliform bacteria in the drinking water.

**HEALTH EFFECTS**

***We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. Following notification on July 24, 2017, that one of the four bacteriological distribution samples collected by this water system on July 21, 2017, was Total coliform-positive, we did not collect a sufficient number of appropriate repeat samples (on the same day) and within 24 hours of being notified. Therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.***

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.

Lead - 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. DeSoto County Utilities 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 u sing 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.](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 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).