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# 2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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DeSoto County Utilities, PWS # 6144898



APRIL 20, 2022

DESOTO COUNTY UTILITIES

2170 N.E. Roan Street

# 2021 Annual Drinking Water QUALITY Report

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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 and DeSoto County Utilities 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, 2021. Data obtained before January 1, 2022, 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 2021. 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 [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.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:*

**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.

The definitions of action level (AL) and treatment technique (TT) must be included word-for-word, if your table of analytical results contains results for contaminants with a TT or AL.

The definitions of maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) and maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) must be included verbatim, if your table of analytical results contains results for contaminants with a MRDL or MRDLG.

Other definitions from the list below are optional but should be included if the terms are used in your table of results. Do not include definitions for terms that are not used in the report.

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE):** An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products 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.

**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.

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

**Million fibers per liter (MFL):** measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

**Millirem per year (mrem/yr):** measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** 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 billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ ):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

**Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter ( $\text{mg}/\text{l}$ ):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

**Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or picograms per liter ( $\text{picograms}/\text{l}$ ):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 quadrillion

parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (nanograms/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 trillion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

## **CONTAMINANTS TABLE**

### **Microbiological Contaminants**

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	TT Violation	Result	MCLG	TT	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria*	1/1/2021 – 12/31/2021	N	NEGATIVE	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

### **Microbiological Contaminants – Peace River Authority**

*These contaminants are required to be collected on a monthly basis. Test results are for the period 1/1/2021 – 12/31/2021. Test results for these parameters resulted in no violations.*

Contaminant	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Violation Y/N	Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
<i>E. coli</i> (at the ground water source)***	1/1/2021-12/31/2021	N	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

## Radioactive Contaminants – Peace River Authority

These contaminants are required to be tested on a monthly basis. Test results are for the period 1/1/2021 – 12/31/2021. These test results show no violations occurred during this period.

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)	1/1/2021-12/31/2021	N	2.1	1.6 – 2.7	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	1/1/2021-12/31/2021	N	Radium 226 - .5 Radium 228 - .8	Radium 226 - .2 - .8 Radium 228 - .6 – 1.3	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

## Inorganic Contaminants – Peace River Authority

These contaminants are required to be tested annually. Test results are for the period 1/1/2021 – 12/31/2021. Test results for the above contaminants resulted in no violations. Please note that Fluoride is a listed contaminant under the primary Inorganic Contaminant list and the Secondary Drinking Water Standards list. Results for Fluoride is therefore listed in the secondary drinking water standards section and this section of the report.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.00226	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.00069	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	1/2021	N	0.20	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	1/2021	N	0.009	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.000078	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.002	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.002	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Cyanide (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.005	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	1/2021	N	0.287	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.00067	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
<b>Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)</b>	1/2021	N	0.000198	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.00118	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/2021	N	0.326	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/2021	N	0.020	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.00157	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	1/2021	N	41.2	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.000981	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

## Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides – Peace River Authority

These contaminants are required to be tested semi-annually every three years. Test results are the period 1/1/2020 – 12/31/2020.

These test results are from the most recent testing done in accordance with State and Federal regulation and no violations or detections occurred during this period. The next required collection of samples and reporting of data is in the year 2023.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.0960	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.1600	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.01	0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.01	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)(nanograms/l)	7/2020	N	0.01	0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.6700	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.0460	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.8900	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.6	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.6	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (nanograms/l)	7/2020	N	0.014	0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.1600	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (picograms/l)	7/2020	N	0.00039	0	30	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Diquat (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.1600	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Endothall (ppb)	7/2020	N	3.3000	100	100	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.01	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide (nanograms/l)	7/2020	N	0.01	0	20	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	7/2020	N	4.2000	700	700	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (nanograms/l)	7/2020	N	0.01	0	400	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (nanograms/l)	7/2020	N	0.01	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.01	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.01	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (nanograms/l)	7/2020	N	0.01	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.03	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.4400	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (nanograms/l)	7/2020	N	0.0790	0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.0300	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.0940	500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.01	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	7/2020	N	0.6000	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle



## Volatile Organic Contaminants – Peace River Authority

*These contaminants are required to be test annually.*

*The attached test results are for the one annual sample event for the period 1/1/2021 – 12/31/2021. Test results for the above contaminants resulted in no violations for this current annual sample event.*

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.5	0	1	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.5	0	3	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.5	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.5	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.5	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 – Dichloroethane (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.5	0	3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.5	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.5	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans – 1,2 Dichloroethylene (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.5	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Dichloromethane (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.5	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.5	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.5	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.5	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.5	0	3	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4 –Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.5	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.5	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2Trichloroethane (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.5	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.5	0	3	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	1/2021	N	0.5	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	1/2021	N	0.5	0	1	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	1/2021	N	0.5	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

### Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products – Peace River Authority

As a result of the Disinfection by Product Rule (effective 1/1/2002) the Authority is required to monitor disinfection levels in the distribution system to ensure that the annual average residual of 4.0 mg/l is not exceeded. Test results provided are for the period 1/1/2021 – 12/31/2021 and result in no violations

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
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	1/1/2021 – 12/31/2021	N	3.59	2.91-3.93	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

### Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products – Peace River Authority

Sub Part H systems require that these contaminants be tested monthly for the raw and finished water as paired samples to determine the treatment facility's percentage of removal and removal ratio of TOC during treatment. Test results are for the period 1/1/2021 – 12/31/2021 on finished and raw untreated water at the Peace River Facility.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	TT Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total organic carbon (ppm)	1/1/2021-12/31/2021	N	Less than 2.0	N/A	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

### Acrylamide and Epichlorohydrin – Peace River Authority

Acrylamide – less than 0.005% at 1 ppm in accordance with NSF

Epichlorohydrin – none at 1ppm in accordance with NSF standards

Contaminant	TT Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Acrylamide	N	N/A	N/A	0	TT	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
Epichlorohydrin	N	N/A	N/A	0	TT	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals

## Secondary Contaminants

These contaminants are required to be tested annually every three years. Test results are for the period 1/1/2020-12/31/2020. These test results are from the most recent testing done in accordance with State and Federal regulations and no violations occurred during this period. The next required collection of samples and reporting of data is in the year of 2023

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum (ppm)	1/1/2020-12/31/2020	N	0.0610	N/A	N/A	0.2	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Chloride (ppm)	1/1/2020-12/31/2020	N	25.3	N/A	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Color (color units)	1/1/2020-12/31/2020	N	2.5	N/A	N/A	15	Naturally occurring organics
Copper (ppm)	1/1/2020-12/31/2020	N	0.0050	N/A	N/A	1	Corrosion byproduct and natural occurrence from soil leaching
Fluoride (ppm)	1/1/2020-12/31/2020	N	0.286	N/A	N/A	2.0	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
Iron (ppm)	1/1/2020-12/31/2020	N	0.029	N/A	N/A	0.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Manganese (ppm)	1/1/2020-12/31/2020	N	0.0010	N/A	N/A	0.05	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Odor (threshold odor number)	1/1/2020-12/31/2020	N	1	N/A	N/A	3	Naturally occurring organics
Silver (ppm)	1/1/2020-12/31/2020	N	0.0010	N/A	N/A	0.1	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Zinc (ppm)	1/1/2020-12/31/2020	N	0.0120	N/A	N/A	5	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sulfate (ppm)	1/1/2020-12/31/2020	N	115	N/A	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1/1/2020-12/31/2020	N	232	N/A	N/A	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

### Radioactive Contaminants – Peace River Authority

*These contaminants are required to be tested on a monthly basis. Test results are for the period 1/1/2021 – 12/31/2021. These test results show no violations occurred during this period.*

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)	1/21-12/21	N	2.1	1.6-2.7	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	1/21-12/21	N	0.65	.2-1.3	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

### Turbidity Contaminants – Peace River Authority

*The monitoring of turbidity occurs at least 6 times per day as required by the regulations. The data provided represents the turbidity from the combined filtered water location at Peace River Facility. Test results are for the period 1/1/2021 – 12/31/2021. The Peace River Facility combined filtered water turbidity never exceeded the MCL of 1.0 and meets on a monthly basis, the requirement of less than or equal to .30 level at least 95% of the time.*

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)	1/21-12/21	N	0.11	95%	N/A	TT	Soil runoff

### Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproduct (D/DBP) Parameters – Desoto County Water

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)	1/21-12/21	N	2.57	1.6-3.8	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

### Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products – Desoto County Water

*These contaminants are required to be tested annually on a quarterly frequency with compliance determined on a running annual average. Test results are for the period 1/1/2021 – 12/31/2021 and have resulted in no violations*

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
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	1/1/2021 – 12/31/2021	N	25.25	17.5-33.0	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	1/1/2021 – 12/31/2021	N	44.8	28.5-82.5	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

### Lead and Copper (Tap Water) - DeSoto County Water

*These contaminants are required to be tested annually every three years. Test results are for the period 1/1/2020 -12/31/2020, These results are from the most recent testing done in accordance with State and Federal regulations, No violations occurred during this period and 100% of the samples for both lead and copper were below the action level.*

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)	8/13/2020	N	0.32	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/13/2020	N	1.4	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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 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 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).





