



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
A Publication for Waterwood Subdivision
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Report for year 2024
Prepared 2025

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we delivered to you over the past year. 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.

Our water is produced by two (2) groundwater well that draws water from the Floridan Aquifer and is disinfected by chlorination. We at Waterwood are very pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions concerning your water utility, please contact General Utilities at (352-787-2493) between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Waterwood routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year due to the fact that the concentration for these contaminants do not change frequently. Except when indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results for the period January 1 to December 31, 2024. All water analyses are the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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 analyte to 1 million parts by weight of 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 water sample.

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

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

N/A: Not applicable.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below that there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's 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 that there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Range: Indicates the lowest and highest analysis result.

FDEP: Florida Department of Environmental Protection

EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Results in the "Level Detected" column for Radiological and Inorganic contaminants are from individual samples.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of results	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	5/2024	N	1.2	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	5/2024	N	0.0057	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	5/2024	N	0.52	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	5/2024	N	0.090	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 level

Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	5/2024	N	0.57	N/A	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	5/2024	N	2.0	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	5/2024	N	1.5	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	5/2024	N	5.2	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

Disinfectant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of results	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12/2024	N	0.7	0.6 – 0.8	MRDLG =4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	7/2024	N	8.80	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo. /yr.)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90 th Percentile Results	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Range of tap sample Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely source of contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2024	N	0.16	0	0.041-0.19	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservative
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2024	N	1.6	0	ND-2.4	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; 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 and 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff and septic systems.
- (E): Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 U.S. 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 can cause serious health problems in people of all ages, especially pregnant women, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from material and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. Waterwood Subdivision is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Waterwood Subdivision at 772-834-4084. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. You can access the Lead and Copper tap sampling results and the completed Lead Service Line Inventory by contacting the main office.

In 2024, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There are three potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP website link = <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>.

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. USEPA and the Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

We at Waterwood 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 and our way of life.