

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Zellwood Water Users

PWS 3481507

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We chlorinate for disinfection purposes. Our water source is the Floridan Aquifer.

In 2022 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 wells. There are 4 potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to moderate susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

- This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Marvin Barrett at (407) 886-4430. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Zellwood Water Users 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 1 to December 31, 2022. 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.

As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data [e.g., for organic contaminants], though representative, is more than one year old.

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.

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

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.

"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.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Radioactive Contaminants

| 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) | 6/22 | N | 1.9 | 1.1-1.9 | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L) | 5/22 | N | 1.2 | 0.8-1.2 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (µg/L) | 6/22 | N | 0.4 | 0.3-0.4 | 0 | 30 | Erosion of natural deposits |

Inorganic Contaminants

| 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 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-----|--|
| Arsenic (ppb) | 5/21 | N | 2.3 | 0.8-2.3 | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 5/21 | N | .0181 | .0133-.0181 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 5/21 | N | 0.9 | 0.8-0.9 | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 5/21 | N | .7 | 0.3-0.7 | 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) | 5/21 | N | 0.3 | ND-0.3 | 0 | 15 | Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder |
| Nickel (ppb) | 5/21 | N | 1.3 | 1.3-1.3 | N/A | 100 | Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 5/22 | N | 0.938 | ND-0.938 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | 5/21 | N | 10.1 | 8.57-10.1 | N/A | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |

| 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 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-----|---|
| Thallium (ppb) | 5/21 | N | 0.1 | ND-0.01 | 0.5 | 2 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

| 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 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| Chlorine (ppm) | 1/22-12/22 | N | 0.75 | 0.4-1.6 | MRDL G = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | 7/22 | N | 12.7 | 12.7-12.7 | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) | 7/22 | N | 47.36 | 38.57-+47.36 | N/A | 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) | 90th Percentile Result | No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL | MCLG | AL (Action Level) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--|------|-------------------|--|
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 3/21 | N | 1.09 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (tap water) (ppb) | 3/21 | N | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

Due to an oversight last year, we pulled our Disinfection By-Products in the wrong month. The samples were due in June, and we pulled them in July. We have taken steps to ensure that this does not happen again.

- (1) Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5): Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (2) TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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.

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. Zellwood Water Users 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).

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.*

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.

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.