

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report **City of Clewiston**

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Puede obtener una copia de este reporte en Espanol en nuestra oficina localizada en 141 Central Avenue, Clewiston, Florida, o llame al (863) 983-1454.

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed 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.

This report is provided pursuant to Federal and State drinking water requirements. ***We are pleased to report that our drinking water exceeds all federal and state requirements.***

Your water source is City of Clewiston Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant, which officially went on-line January 08, 2008. The plant draws ground water from the Floridan Aquifer. Water from this aquifer is of high quality and less vulnerable to pollutants which could be caused by runoff or surface water. This brackish water is drawn from (4) wells which are 1200 feet deep. The water is pumped to the treatment plant which is passed through micron filters, then to the Reverse Osmosis membrane process which removes any contaminants, minerals and salts in the water to produce high quality drinking water which exceeds water quality standards. After the RO process, the water is disinfected and fluoride is added to the drinking water to enhance dental health for the community, then pumped to a 1.5 million gallon storage tank and finally distributed to the customers.

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 office at (863) 983-1454, between the hours of 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. The report is also available on our website at www.clewiston-fl.gov. We value our customers and want them to be informed about their water.

The City of Clewiston 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, 2018, except where otherwise indicated. For contaminants not required to be tested for in 2018, test results are for the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

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:

- 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. 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.
- 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 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.

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).

In this table 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, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- *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.

The City of Clewiston is committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided below, please feel free to call our office at (863) 983-1454 or any other numbers listed in this report.

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

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
Barium (ppm)	Mar 2017	N	0.000025	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Mar 2017	N	0.52	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Mar 2017	N	0.0870	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Mar 2017	N	70.0	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 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 or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	Monthly 2018	N	2.4	2.5-2.8	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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 or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ug/l)	Dec. 2018	N	.79	.79-.79	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of samples (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Sept 2017	N	0.0357	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Sept 2017	N	.00433	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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 Clewiston 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>.

Contaminant	Date of sampling (mo / yr)	Violation Y/N	Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
N/A	2018	N	0 positive samples	0	0	N/A

For the year 2018, we did not have any violations nor any positive samples for E. coli. If you would like to be notified in the future as these events occur, please visit our website at www.clewiston-fl.gov and sign up for code red, which is our online emergency notification service to our citizens.

Health effects: *Fecal coliforms and E. coli are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term health effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.*

In 2018 the Florida 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 is two (2) potential source of contamination identified for this system with a Low (5.55) susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from City of Clewiston Utilities, 141 Central Avenue, Clewiston, Florida.