

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report **South Shore water Association**

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) 983-2323.

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 our office at (863)983-2323, between the hours of 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. We value our customers and want them to be informed about their water.

The City of Clewiston along with South Shore 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, 2022, except where otherwise indicated. For contaminants not required to be tested for in 2022, 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 ($\mu\text{g/l}$)* – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

South Shore Water Association 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) 983-2323.

Unregulated Contaminants

The City of Clewiston has been monitoring for UC (including the raw water indicators of Total Organic Carbon ((TOC) and Bromide) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to determine the occurrence in drinking water of UC and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UC. However, we are required to publish analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR), please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Below is the table of UCMR4 parameters that were detected in the water system:

| Contaminant and unit of | Dates of sampling (mo/yr) | Level Detected (Average) | Range | Likely source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| Manganese (ppb) | 03/20 | 0.00070 | N/A | Naturally present in the environment |
| TOC (ppm) | 01/20 | 876J | N/A | Naturally present in the |
| Bromide (ppm) | 01/20 | 5210 | N/A | Naturally present in the |
| HAA5 (ppb) | 08/22 | 6.0 | 3.1-7.8 | By-product of drinking water |
| HAA9 (ppb) | 01/20 | 2.7 | 4.1-9.3 | By-product of drinking water |

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 |
| Selenium (mg/L) | March 2020 | N | 0.000630 | N/A | 0.05 | 0.05 | Discharge from mines, natural deposits, discharge from refineries, or from agricultural runoff leaching natural selenium compounds from dry, undeveloped land. |
| Arsenic (mg/L) | March 2020 | N | 0.000183 | N/A | 0.010 | 0.010 | |
| Barium (mg/L) | March 2020 | N | 0.00181 | N/A | 2.0 | 2.0 | |
| Cadmium | March 2020 | N | 0.0000491 | N/A | 0.005 | 0.005 | |
| Chromium | March 2020 | N | 0.000987 | N/A | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| Cyanide | March 2020 | N | 0.0043 | N/A | 0.2 | 0.2 | |
| Mercury | March 2020 | N | 0.00015 | N/A | 0.002 | 0.002 | |
| Nickel | March 2020 | N | 0.000906 | N/A | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| Selenium | March 2020 | N | 0.000630 | N/A | 0.05 | 0.05 | |
| Antimony | March 2020 | N | 0.000152 | N/A | 0.006 | 0.006 | |
| Beryllium | March 2020 | N | 0.0000358 | N/A | 0.004 | 0.004 | |
| Thallium | March 2020 | N | 0.0000137 | N/A | 0.002 | 0.002 | |
| Asbestos (MFL) | March 2020 | N | 0.180 | N/A | 7 | 7 | |
| Fluoride (mg/L) | March 2020 | N | 0.119 | N/A | 4 | 4.0 | |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (mg/L) | April 2022 | N | 0.00720 | N/A | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (mg/L) | March 2020 | N | 83.4 | 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 |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---|
| Free Chlorine (ppm) | Monthly 2022 | N | 0.4 | 0.2-0.6 | 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) (ppb) | August 2022 | N | 11.0 | N/A | N/A | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---|------|-----|-----|----------|---|
| Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) | August 2022 | N | 52.0 | N/A | N/A | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---|------|-----|-----|----------|---|

| Radionuclides | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of samples (mo./yr.) | AL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Gross Alpha (Includes Uranium) | April 2020 | N | 1.9 | 0 | 15 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Combined Uranium | March 2020 | N | .015 | 0 | 20 | 20 | |
| Radium 226 | March 2020 | N | 0.8 | 0 | 5 | 5 | <i>Erosion of natural deposits.</i> |
| Radium 228 | March 2020 | N | 0.9 | 0 | 5 | 5 | |

| 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) | June 2020 Nov. 2020 | N | 0.007210 0.01360 | 0 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (tap water) (ppb) | June 2020 Nov. 2020 | N | 0.0003820 0.001460 | 0 | 15 | 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 | 2022 | N | 0 positive samples | 0 | 0 | N/A |

For the year 2022, we did not have any positive samples for E. coli nor any violations. If you have any questions or concerns regarding any of the information above please contact us at (863) 983 2323.