2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Taylor Coastal Water & Sewer District
18820 Beach Rd, Perry, FL

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We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the excellent 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 are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and want you to understand the efforts we make the continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Our water is sourced from three wells drawing groundwater from the Floridan Aquifer. The water is treated with sodium hypochlorite for disinfection purposes and phosphate for corrosion control prior to its distribution. As an additional safety precaution, we perform regular "CT" (chlorine contact time) calculations on our water to ensure the appropriate levels of chlorine are always present.

In 2022, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) 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 one potential source of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the District Office at (850) 578-3043 to speak with one of our representatives. We encourage our customers to be informed about their water utility. We invite you to learn more about Taylor Coastal Water & Sewer District (the District) by attending any our regularly scheduled meetings, held on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 3:00pm, at the District Building, 18820 Beach Rd, Perry, FL. You may also visit our website at www.tcwsd.org.

The District 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, 2022 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 laws, rules, and regulations.

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms, we have 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 or **AL**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level or **MRDL**: The level of drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal or **MRDLG**: The level of 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.

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

Water Quality Test Results

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226 + 228, or Combined Radium (pCi/L)	05/2018	N	0.4	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	02/2021	N	1.9	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	02/2021	N	.0033	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	02/2021	N	4.85	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants

Disinfectant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly 2022	N	1.56	1.2-2.0	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
For chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) that occurred in 2022, computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. Range of results is the range of all individual samples collected in 2022.							

Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb)	09/2022	N	1.8	0.82-1.8	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	07/2022 & 09/2022	N	44.06	2.7-44.06	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date 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)	07/2020	N	0.127	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/2020	N	5.9	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead in Drinking Water

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 District 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 two 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.

Sources of Drinking Water

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.

Possible Contaminants

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/arming.

(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.

Vulnerable Population Statement

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/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 (800-426-4791).

Closing Statement

We at Taylor Coastal Water & Sewer District are constantly monitoring the water we draw from the Floridan Aquifer for potential sources of contamination. The District regularly patrols our well head protection area to insure against groundwater contamination in our area. We enforce a backflow prevention program for the water distribution system to prevent undesirable reversal of flow and associated introduction of contaminants into the water system.

We are proud of the quality drinking water we provide and gladly present this report which contains important information about your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.