



Turbidity (NTU)	1/23-12/23	N	.16	100%	N/A	1.0	Soil runoff
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**Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products -Little Gasparilla Utilities**

**Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products**

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly 2023	N	1.5	.7 - 3.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 40	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	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	3/23, 6/23 9/23, 12/23	N	51.85	34 -66.6	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
(ppb) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	3/23, 6/23, 9/23, 12/23	N	33.15	25.5 -41.8	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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
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**Inorganic Contaminants-Peace River Authority**

Fluoride (ppm)	1/23	N	0.142	.142	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
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/23	N	.008	.008	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	1/23	N	40.6	40.6	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Barium (ppm)	1/23	N	.010	.010	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

**Lead and Copper (Tap Water) – Little Gasparilla**

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
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Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/23	N	0.38	0	.40	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/23	N	.22	0	.022	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

**Additional Inorganic Contaminants - Peace River Authority**

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates Of sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Cadmium (ppb)	1/23	N	1	1	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	1/23	N	2	2	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder.

**Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides - Peace River Authority**

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	7/23	N	.081	.081	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories

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. Little Gasparilla Utility 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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

*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:*

- (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 farming.*
- (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.*

*In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. 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.*

## Level 1 Assessment For Total Coliform

On 02-01-23 LGWU had a positive Total Coliform sample Violation. A repeat sample was not conducted within 24hrs as required at the same sample location. Additional samples were taken to clear the water sampling location along with a DEP assessment form. The assessment form was triggered due to sampling error on re-sampling the location within the 24hr time frame. The original failed sample was due to the sampling location being on a dead end line with no users due to Hurricane Ian. After flushing was conducted and additional samples were clear, we were able to close out the assessment.

(1) Total Coliform Bacteria: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found Coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.