Little Gasparilla Utilities
2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
PWS ID: 6080175

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.

In 2015 we started purchasing water from Charlotte County Utilities, who purchase water from the Peace River Water Authority.

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 Jack Boyer at 941-681-2778. *You can obtain additional information from EPA at their safe drinking Water Hotline (800) 426- 4791.*

Little Gasparilla Utility 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, 2023, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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 which, 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 billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)**: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.*
***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.*
***Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)**: measure of the radioactivity in water.*
***Treatment Technique (TT)**: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*

Radioactive Contaminants-Peace River Authority							
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)	1/22-12-22	N	2.1	1.5-2.1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	1/22-12/22	N	.9	.3-.9	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity-Peace River Authority							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/ N	The Highest Single Measurement	The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

Turbidity (NTU)	1/22-12/22	N	.19	100%	N/A	1.0	Soil runoff

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 2022	N	1.5	.6 - 3.5	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)	3/22, 6/22 9/22, 12/,22	N	38.9	9-61	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
(ppb) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	3/22, 6/22, 9/22, 12,22	N	14.15	1.6-31	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
Inorganic Contaminants-Peace River Authority							
Fluoride (ppm)	1/22	N	0.351	.351	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/22	N	.368	.368	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	1/22	N	39.6	39.6	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Barium (ppm)	1/22	N	.012	.012	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

Copper (tap water) (ppm)	12/22	N	0.13	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	12/22	N	2	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Additional Inorganic Contaminants - Peace River Authority

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (PPM)	1/22	N	.046	.046	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	1/22	N	4	4	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Beryllium (ppb)	1/22	N	2	2	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical. aerospace, and defense industries
Arsenic (ppb)	1/18	N	2	0 - 2 ppb	10	10	Wells, urban runoff, pesticides, fossil fuel combustion, treated lumber, smelting and mining wastes.

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.