

PWS # 6600331



THE WATER WE DRINK

2021

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Our goal is and has been, to provide a dependable supply of quality water at the lowest cost possible, in an environmentally responsible manner.

In keeping you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered over the past year, we are proud to provide you with this year's annual report.

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. Our water source is from wells drawn from the Floridian Aquifer. The water is then treated with chlorine to disinfect the water and polyphosphate is added for corrosion control and also to treat for high levels of iron in the ground water, as well as aeration for the treatment of iron and hydrogen sulfide.

In 2021 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 are no potential sources of contamination. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp

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).

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 (Utility Billing Department at (352) 330-1336. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The City of Wildwood Water Department 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, 2021. Data obtained before January 1, 2021 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Below 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 that a water system must follow.

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.

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.

Million fibers per liter (MFL): Measures of the presence of asbestos fibers are no longer 10 micrometers.

“N/A” means not applicable. “ND” means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

CITY OF WILDWOOD FLORIDA

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Wildwood, FL 34785

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.

Threshold odor number: (TON) The greatest dilution of a sample with odor free water that still yields a just detectable odor.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected at any sampling point, depending on the sample frequency.

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)	3/20	No	.17	ND-0.17	2	2.49999	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride(ppm)	3/20	No	.21	ND-0.21	4	4.0499	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7m
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	5/21	No	3.63	ND-3.63	10	10.4999	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	3/20	No	17.0	8.7-17.0	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Results in the Level Detected column for Synthetic organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sample frequency.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

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
Dalapon (ppb)	May/21	No	3.8	ND-3.8	200	249.99	Runoff from herbicide used on right of way

Results in the Level Detected column for **Disinfectants and Disinfection B-Products** are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sample frequency.

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION B-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
Chlorine	1/21 to 12/21	No	2.10	0.21-2.10	N/A	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	1/21,4/21 7/21, 10/21	No	44.92	6.92-50.63	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	1/21,4/21 7/21, 10/21	No	80.07	7.82-97.21	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

One sample during 2021 (1203 High St., April) had a Total Trihalomethanes result of 97.21 parts per billion (ppb), which exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 80 ppb. However, the system did not incur an MCL violation, because all annual average results at all sites were at or below the MCL. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

COOPER (TAP WATER)

Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling Mo/Yr	AL Exceeded Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of contamination
Cooper (tap water) (ppm)	7/21 12/21	No	.35	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Due to administrative oversight during a busy part of the year, our office failed to submit a report required under the Safe Drinking Water Act. This violation has no impact on the quality of the water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health. We have established a report tracking file to ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future.

We monitored for unregulated contaminants (UCS) in 2021 as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCS and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) or likely sources have been established for UCS, however, we are required to publish the detected 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, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. For a complete list of results, including the non-detected contaminants, contact Jared Fort at (352) 330-1346.

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 Wildwood is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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>

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.

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.

Please DO NOT FLUSH your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. More information is available at

<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm>.

We at the City of Wildwood work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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.