

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 (ppm)	1/23 to 12/23	No	1.50	0.34-1.50	N/A	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	1/23,4/23,7/23,10/23	No	34.75	8.23-44.56	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	1/23,4/23,7/23,10/23	No	57.10	13.46-65.19	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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.

Drinking Water Microbial Sample Testing

We failed to complete the required sampling for tap water Microbial Testing and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water, and we are unable to tell you whether your health was a risk during that time. The monitoring period was Dec,1,2023 through Dec 31, 2023. thirty-three samples were required for each contaminant, and thirty-two were taken. Sampling resumed on Jan 1, 2024

LEAD AND COPPER (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
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	June-Sept 2023	No	0.0020	0.	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	June – Sept 2023	No	.34	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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 U.S. 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. 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).

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.

**CITY OF
WILDWOOD
FLORIDA**

THE WATER WE DRINK 2023

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



PWS # 6600331

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 are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you 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. Our water source(s) is/are: Floridan Aquifer."

In 2023 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

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, 2023. Data obtained before January 1, 2023 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the EPA/FDEP 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.

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.

"N/A" means not applicable.

ND' means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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.

Millirem per year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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.

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

Threshold odor number (TON): measure of the radioactivity in water

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Measure of the clarity of the 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 contaminate in drinking water.

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RADIOACTIVE 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
Gross Alpha (Incl Uranium)	4/23	No	2.07	1.4-3.1	0	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha (Excl Uranium)	4/23	No	1.93	0.9-3.1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	4/23	No	1.4	1.3-1.4	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	4/23	N/A	N/A	0.4-0.6	0	20	Erosion of natural deposits

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 Jeannette Rera at 352-330-1346

VOLATILE ORGANIC 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
Benzene (ppb)	4/23	No	<0.26	ND	0	1	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	4/23	No	<0.25	ND	0	3	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	4/23	No	<0.39	ND	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	4/23	No	<0.33	ND	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 – Dichloroethane (ppb)	4/23	No	<0.24	ND	0	3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene (ppb)	4/23	No	<0.22	ND	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene (ppb)	4/23	No	<0.27	ND	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans – 1,2 Dichloroethylene (ppb)	4/23	No	<0.21	ND	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	4/23	No	<0.44	ND	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2- Dichloropropane (ppb)	4/23	No	<0.26	ND	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	4/23	No	<0.31	ND	700	700	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	4/23	No	<0.25	ND	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfill
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	4/23	No	<0.42	ND	0	3	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4 – Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	4/23	No	<0.44	ND	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	4/23	No	<0.29	ND	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other
1,1,2 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	4/23	No	<0.27	ND	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	4/23	No	<0.14	ND	0	3	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	4/23	No	<0.33	ND	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	4/23	No	<0.29	ND	0	1	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	7/23	No	<0.44	ND	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Results in the Level Detected column for volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling 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
33.Dalapon (ppb)	1/23, 4/23, 10/23	No	0.9	ND-0.9	N/A	200	Runoff from herbicide used on right of way

We failed to complete required sampling for tap water Dalapon on time and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water, and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The monitoring period was 1/1/22 through 6/30/22. One sample was required for each contaminant, and none were taken. Sampling resumed on 8/1/22.