2021 Water Quality Report

Burnt Store Public Drinking Water System

Prepared by the Charlotte County Utilities Department **PWS# 6080318**

We are proud to report that Charlotte County's Drinking Water Meets All Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State established water quality standards.

Mission Statement
Delivering Exceptional Service

Vision Statement
To preserve and enrich our community's quality of life for those who live, work and play in our paradise

Charlotte County Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table in this brochure shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021. These same regulations require monitoring to occur in nine-year compliance cycles, made up of three, three-year compliance periods. These three-year compliance periods, result in some contaminants being monitored once every three years. This testing analysis may require some contaminant test results, to be reported in this document from years other than calendar year 2021.

The Utilities Department operates the reverse osmosis water treatment plant and distribution system serving the Burnt Store service area. Our source water is groundwater from the Intermediate Aquifer and is treated through a two stage membrane treatment process, an aeration system, and final chlorination and pH adjustment before the water is pumped to the distribution system.

If you have any questions about the data provided in this Annual Drinking Water Quality Report or require additional information, please contact our Utility representative, Thomas Hill at 941.764.4300. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

How do I read this report? It's easy. The table shown on this report are the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. 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 that, 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.

"N/A": means not applicable

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

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

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.

Level 1 Assessment – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system."

What can I expect to find in my 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.

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."

Source Water Assessment Plan: The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) has performed a Source Water Assessment on our system in 2021. These assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. Potential sources of contamination were identified to include industrial waste water and domestic wastewater treatment plants with a low level of susceptibility. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

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
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	5/20	N	7.18	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5/20	N	2.69	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Level Detected: Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and 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.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) - Charlotte County Utilities

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceedance Y/N	90th Percentile Results	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/20	N	0.035	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	6/20	N	5.3	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.

Lead - 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 Utilities Dept. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's –Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at 1.800.426.04791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

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
Fluoride (ppm)	5/20	N	.180	N/A	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.
Sodium (ppm)	5/20	N	72.1	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Barium (ppm)	5/20	N	.0064	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	5/20	N	.016	.016	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Viola-tion Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Re-sults	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	8/21	N	6.9	N/A	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	8/21	N	31	N/A	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	1/21-12/21	N	1.3	.6-1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (1.800.426.4791).

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that another potentially harmful waterborne pathogen 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 system. When this occurred, we were required to conduct a Level 1 assessment to identify and correct any problems that were found during that assessment.

It was identified that there was inadequate flushing of the line where the sample failed and was not a representative sample of the distribution main. As a corrective action, staff was reminded of proper sampling protocols to avoid future potential sample failures.

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