2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Pluris Wedgefield, Inc. (PWS ID # 3480149)

We're very pleased to provide you with 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 groundwater source is pumped from two wells drilled 430 and 440 feet deep into the Floridian Aquifer and disinfected by the use of chlorine dioxide. Magnetic Ion Exchange ("MIEX") treatment is used for Total Trihalomethane ("TTHM") and Haloacetic Acid ("HAA5") control.

Source Water Assessment Plan

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system in 2018. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system on any levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

Pluris Wedgefield, Inc. does not currently hold regular public meetings. Should the Utility hold a public meeting, you will be notified through the mail or by public notice. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Joseph M. Kuhns at (863) 940.9771.

Pluris Wedgefield, Inc. routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Unless otherwise noted, the tables that follow show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data [e.g., for organic contaminants], though representative, are more than one year old. Data obtained before January 1, 2018, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with current laws, rules and regulations.

Special Note to Property and Facility Managers

If you are responsible for apartments or other multiple residential or commercial units, we encourage you to distribute this report to all your tenants either by posting in a common area or by furnishing a copy to each tenant or resident. If you require additional copies, please call Joseph M. Kuhns at (863) 940.9771 and we will provide them. 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.*
- *Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.*
- *Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.*
- *"N/A" means not applicable, does not apply.*
- *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) – is a measure of the radioactivity of water.*

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

***Note: Annual TTHM / HAA5 Monitoring converted to Quarterly Monitoring after the third quarter of 2016.**

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/day/yr)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDL G	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Dioxide (ppm)	1/18-12/18	N	.19	.11-.19	MRDL G = .80	MRDL = .80	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM SYSTEM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)**	Quarterly	N	.520	ND-.520	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly	N	10.8	ND-10.00	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling (mo/yr)**	**MCL Violation (y/n)**	**Monthly Monitoring: Highest Monthly Average**	**Additonal Monitoring:**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorite (ppm)*	3/18-12/18	N	.784	NA	.8	1.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

- *Note monthly chlorite sampling initiated in March 2018 as a condition of the Chlorine Dioxide Disinfection permit.

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							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	5/18	N	0.268	0.268	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	7/17	N	140	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Chromium(ppm)	7/17	N	.0017	N/A	.1	.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	7/17	N	0.00340	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	7/17	N	0.365	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm

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
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	May-June 2018	N	0.0971	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	May-June 2018	N	1.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Copper (tap water) (ppm)	October 2018	N	0.124	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	October 2018	N	2.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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**
Radioactive Contaminants							
Radium 226+228 (pCi/L)	10/17	N	.60	NA	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

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.

Pluris Wedgefield Inc. Level 1 Assessment:
On 11-30-18 a Level 1 Assessment was triggered because three routine compliance sampling sites tested positive for Total Coliform. Within 24 hours, repeat samples were collected at the three sites and all tested negative for Total Coliform. A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems. The Level 1 Assessment was completed on 12-1-18 and accepted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection Central District thereafter. As additional corrective action, Pluris Wedgefield Inc. staff completed refresher training on sampling procedure, sampling equipment, and regulatory reporting.

The Environmental Protection Agency requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the tables above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.

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. Pluris Wedgefield, Inc .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 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 human activity.

The list of contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *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.
- *Pesticides and herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *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.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-one-million chance of having the described health effect.

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).

We at Pluris Wedgefield, Inc. would like for you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.

Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.