2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Pluris Wedgefield, LLC. (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 2024. 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 https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/.

Pluris Wedgefield, LLC. 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, LLC. 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, 2024. 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, 2024, 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

For bromate, chloramines, chlorine dioxide 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 MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Dioxide (ppm)	1/24-12/24	N	.083	.06-.18	MRDLG = .80	MRDL = .80	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	December 2024	N	3.12	NA	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	December 2024	N	2.4	NA	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation (y/n)	Quarterly Monitoring: Highest Quarterly Average	Additonal Monitoring	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite (ppm)*	1/24-12/24	N	.778	NA	.8	1.0	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							
Sodium (ppm)	5/23	N	104	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Barium (ppm)	5/23	N	0.009	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	5/23	N	1.0	N/A	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	5/23	N	0.299	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	Range of Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	June-July 2023	N	0.1620	0	.004-.1970	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	June-July 2023	N	2	1	.67-2.4	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Pluris Wedgefield, LLC. is responsible for

providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Pluris Wedgefield Customer Care at 1-888-758-7471. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*. A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed by calling Pluris Customer care at 1-888-758-7471. This in an active document and will be updated periodically. Lead and Copper compliance sampling data can be accessed at WWW.Plurisusa.com or call Pluris Customer Care for additional instructions. 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, LLC. 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 ensuring 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.