ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

FOR CUSTOMERS WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

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 (1-800-426-4791).**

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.

In order 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.**

HOW TO REACH US

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact your local FGUA office at (352) 633-9700 or visit our web site at http://www.fgua.com.

Si tiene preguntas acerca de este reporte o su servicio de agua potable por favor comuníquese con su oficina local al teléfono (352) 633-9700 o visite nuestra página en internet http://www.fgua.com.

The FGUA encourages its customers to become involved in decisions that may affect the quality of their drinking water. Customers interested in becoming involved may attend regularly scheduled meetings of the FGUA Board of Directors. These meetings are advertised in your local newspaper and also on the FGUA web site.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PLAN

In 2022 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment for East Side Consolidated, from which we purchase our water. A search of the data sources indicated six potential sources of contamination with a low susceptibility level. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the county's wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

Table Notes

A. 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.

B. For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

C. 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 samples (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

D. 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 FGUA 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.

WOODBERRY FOREST PWS ID# 3424646 2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Florida Governmental Utility Authority

Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo que lo entienda bien.

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.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Our water is purchased from East Side Consolidated, which uses 24 wells drawing from the Floridian Aquifer. The water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes

HOW WE ENSURE YOUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

The FGUA 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, 2022. Data obtained before January 1, 2022, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

WATER QUALITY SUMMARY TABLE							
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS – East Side Consolidated							
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**
Uranium (µg/L)	05/2020	N	1.2	0.3 – 1.2	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – East Side Consolidated							
Antimony (ppb)	05/2020	N	0.4	ND – 0.4	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	05/2020	N	2.7	0.34 – 2.7	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	05/2020	N	0.019	0.007 – 0.019	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)	05/2022	N	3.06	0.51 – 3.06	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	05/2020	N	2.1	ND – 2.1	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	05/2020	N	10	5.2 – 10	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	05/2020	N	0.16	ND – 0.16	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – East Side Consolidated							
Diquat (ppb)	10, 11/2020	N	0.96	ND – 0.96	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS – Woodberry Forest							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly 2022	N	1.0	07 – 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	07/2021	N	0.80	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	Water additive used to control microbes

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER) – Woodberry Forest							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)**	**AL Violation Y/N**	**90th Percentile Result**	**Exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	09/2021	N	0.15	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

In the table, 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.
ND: means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter is one part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter is one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.
pCi/l: picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Marion County
Board of County Commissioners

Utilities

11800 SE U.S. Highway 441
Belleview, FL 34420
Phone: 352-307-6000
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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
West Side Consolidated
Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 6421144

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect your water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The source of our water is groundwater from twenty-three interconnected wells and 13 water treatment facilities. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes, aerated and filtered for sediment removal, and treated with a chemical additive to inhibit corrosion. In 2022 the 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 three potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Marion County Utilities, (352) 307-4630** during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Marion County Utilities routinely monitors for constituents 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, 2022. Data obtained before January 1, 2022 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FOR MARION COUNTY UTILITIES - WEST SIDE CONSOLIDATED

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	Apr - May '20	No	8.9	ND - 8.9	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228	(pCi/L)		No	3.4	0.4 - 3.4	0	5	
Uranium	(pCi/L)		No	1.7	0.3 - 1.7	0	30	

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	(ppb)	Apr - May '20	No	0.4	ND - 0.4	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	(ppb)	Apr - May '20	No	1.4	0.2 - 1.4	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Apr - May '20	No	0.014	0.0045 - 0.014	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	(ppm)	Apr - May '20	No	0.26	ND - 0.26	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 1.2 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Jan - Oct '22	No	6.22	ND - 6.22	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(ppb)	Apr - May '20	No	8.6	ND - 8.6	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Apr - May '20	No	19	5.4 - 19	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Thallium	(ppb)	Apr - May '20	No	0.10	ND - 0.10	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-producing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Heptachlor Epoxide	(ppt)	Apr '22	No	59	N/A	0	200	Breakdown of Heptachlor (a banned termiticide)

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2022	No	1.0	0.2 - 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)	(ppb)	Mar - Nov '22	No	3.16	ND - 4.20	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (tTHM)	(ppb)	Mar - Nov '22	No	8.23	2.87 - 12.4	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	Mar '21	No	0.82	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Secondary Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Disssolved Solids (TDS)	(ppm)	Jul '20	Yes*	560	140- 560	N/A	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
*Please See Below								

In the tables presented you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

- 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 (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 (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 (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 growth.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC) – 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 contamination.
- ND – This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L) - one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L) - one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

As you can see from the table, we had no violations of water quality for 2022. We did, however, incur a violation for failing to monitor for Disinfection Byproducts in the correct month of the first calendar quarter. One of our approved sampling locations was due to be monitored in February and we collected the sample in March. The March sample results (and subsequent quarterly results) were satisfactory and we do not believe a health risk for this contaminant occurred. We previously notified you of the late monitoring and our system was returned to compliance.

*Secondary Contaminants are not considered to be health concerns, but may present aesthetic issues. In 2020 the Total Dissolved Solids exceeded the allowable level at one of our 13 distribution system sources, resulting in a secondary MCL violation. We'll continue to monitor TDS, however no corrective action is needed at this time.

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. Marion County Utilities 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.

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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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
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Our Mission: To protect water resources for current and future users by providing cost effective and environmentally sound supervision and operations of county owned water and wastewater facilities.

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 us at (352) 307-4630.