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 (727) 372-0115 or visit our web site at http://www.fgua.com. The local FGUA office is open from 8:00 AM until 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday.

Si tiene preguntas acerca de este reporte o su servicio de agua potable por favor comuníquese con su oficina local al teléfono (727) 372-0115 o visite nuestra página en internet http://www.fgua.com. La oficina está abierta de 8:00 AM a 5:00 PM de Lunes a Viernes.

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 2024 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection per- formed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our well. 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.

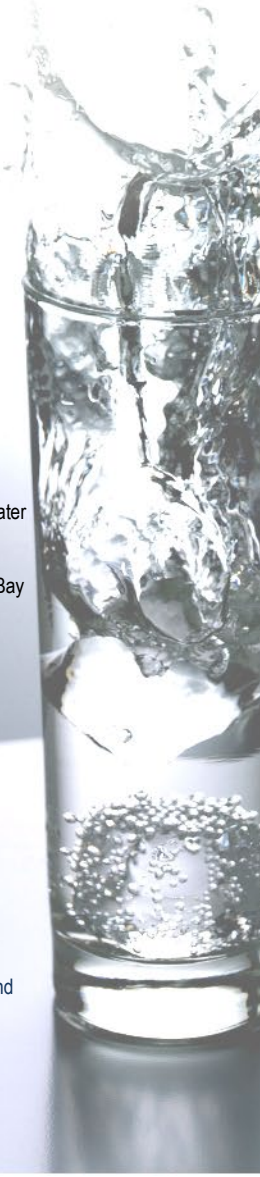
D. Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. FGUA is responsible for providing high quality 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 concemed about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, the contact information can be found in the "How to reach us" section of this report. 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*.

ALOHA GARDENS PWS ID# 6510050 2024 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 source is a ground water well drawing from the Floridan Aquifer and water that we purchase from Pasco County Utilities. We purchase over 80% of the water we supply to you from Pasco County Utilities to supplement our own supplies, which is why PCUD Water Quality report is included. Pasco County's water also comes from wells that pump water from the Floridan Aquifer plus water which they purchase from Tampa Bay Water. Our water is chloraminated 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, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. As authorized and approved by the 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. As a result some of our data is

WATER QUALITY SUMMARY TABLE

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS – Aloha Gardens

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)	03/2023	N	8.5	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or Combined Radium (pCi/L)	03/2023	N	2.0	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – Aloha Gardens

Arsenic (ppb)	03/2023	N	0.27	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	03/2023	N	0.04	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	03/2023	N	120	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	03/2023	N	0.26	N/A	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics; glass, and drug factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	02/2024	N	1.6	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	03/2023	N	0.46	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel (ppb)	03/2023	N	2.0	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS – Aloha Gardens

Chloride (ppm)	03/2023	Y	260	N/A	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	03/2023	Y	860	N/A	N/A	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

As shown in the table above, we exceeded the maximum contaminant level for Total Dissolved Solids which is a secondary contaminant. When above the MCL secondary contaminants are considered to be an aesthetic violation and they are not considered by the EPA to have major health effects. The Department of Environmental Protection and the FGUA are currently monitoring the situation.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – Aloha Gardens

Heptachlor epoxide (nanograms/L)	02/2024	N	0.049	N/A	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Chlordane (ppb)	02/2024	N	0.43	N/A	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide

STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS – Aloha Gardens

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
Chloramine (ppm)	01/2024 – 12/2024	N	3.05	1.31 – 3.48	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS – Aloha Gardens

Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	02/2024, 05/2024, 08/2024, 11/2024	N	16.12	4.98 – 23.08	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	02/2024, 05/2024 08/2024, 11/2024	N	15.15	7.63 – 19.46	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER) – Aloha Gardens

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 Tap Sample Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	07/2023	N	0.45	0	ND – 0.96	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/2023	N	1.6	0	ND - 12	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Lead Service Line Inventory

The facility has conducted a complete survey of all drinking water service lines, totaling over 3164 individual connections. The comprehensive review included an examination of all available historical records, including record drawings and ordinance reviews, as well as over 2485 pipeline inspections of homes and businesses. The facility has 2485 locations that have no lead service lines and 679 are unknown. To view the facilities, Lead Service Line Inventory, you can request it from the facility and the contact information can be found in the "How to reach us" section of this report.

Lead Sample Results Availability

We are required to periodically sample water from customer taps to determine lead and copper levels. EPA sets the lead action level at 15 ppb. For a water system to be in compliance, at least 90% of tap water samples must have lead levels below this limit. This report contains the 90th percentile and range of our most recent sampling. To view the facility's individual results for each location sampled, you can request it from the facility and the contact information can be found in the "How to reach us" section of this report.

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.

South Central PWS 6290787 - This report includes most recent data collected for the system

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	March 2020	No	0.82	ND-0.82	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	February 2024	N	0.03	0.01-0.03	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	February 2024	N	0.73	0.68-0.73	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
Arsenic (ppb)	February 2024	N	0.37	ND-0.37	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	February 2024	N	0.28	0.08-0.28	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	February 2024	N	38	22-38	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL or MRDL Violation	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	January-December 2024	No	3.1	0.02-5.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Bromate (ppb)	January-December 2024	No	1.7	ND-7.6	MCLG = 0	MCL = 10	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	January-December 2024	No	13.6	2.5-25.7	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	January-December 2024	No	22.2	6.5-29.2	0.6	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Action Level Exceeded	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (Tap Water) (ppm)	January-December 2023	No	0.43	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (Tap Water) (ppb)	January-December 2023	No	0.66	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated Contaminant	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
PFBA (ppt)	January 2024, April 2024	1.4	ND-5.7	Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products.
PFBS (ppt)	January 2024, April 2024	2.0	ND-4.5	Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products.
PFHxA (ppt)	January 2024, April 2024	2.9	ND-6.0	Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products.
PFOS (ppt)	January 2024, April 2024	2.1	ND-4.4	Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products.
PFPeA (ppt)	January 2024, April 2024	4.8	ND-8.1	Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products.

Hillsborough County Utilities has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UC) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UC and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. We are required to publish the 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 (UCMR), please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The following contaminants were tested by TBW

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	The Highest Single Measurement	The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	January-December 2024	No	0.32	100	N/A	TT	Soil runoff

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	TT Violation	Lowest Running Annual Average, Computed Quarterly, of Monthly Removal Ratios	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total organic carbon (ppm)	January-December 2024	No	2.08	1.58-3.7	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation?	Highest Monthly Average (3 sample set collected in the distribution system)	Highest average (3 sample set collected in the distribution system) following a daily MCL exceedance at the entrance to the distribution system	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite (ppm)	January-December 2024	No	0.009	N/A	0.8	1	By-product of drinking water disinfection