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 (887) 552-3482 or visit our web site at [http://www.fgua.com](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 (352) 552-3482 o visite nuestra página en internet [http://www.fgua.com](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**

Beecher’s Point purchases its water from the Town of Welaka. In 2017 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment. No potential sources of contamination were identified. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp).

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

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**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.

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily comes from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If 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 at [http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

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**BEECHER’S POINT**

**PWS ID# 2540070**

**2017 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**

Este reporte contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo 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**

Beecher’s Point purchases its water from the Town of Welaka which uses groundwater sources drawing from the Floridan Aquifer. The water is aerated and 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, 2017. Data obtained before January 1, 2017, 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 more than one year old.
### Inorganic Contaminants – Town of Welaka

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling (mo./yr)</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG or MRDLG</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>04/2015</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.0061</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>04/2015</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)</td>
<td>02/2017</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>04/2015</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stage 1 Disinfectants – Beecher’s Point

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling (mo./yr)</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG or MRDLG</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>01/2017 – 12/20167</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>1.08 – 1.2</td>
<td>MRDLG = 4</td>
<td>MRDL = 4.0</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products – Beecher’s Point

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling (mo./yr)</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG or MRDLG</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)</td>
<td>08/2017</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>7.11</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>MCL = 60</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)</td>
<td>08/2017</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>20.17</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>MCL = 80</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lead and Copper (Tap Water) – Beecher’s Point

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling (mo./yr)</th>
<th>AL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>90th Percentile Result</th>
<th>Exceeding the AL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>AL (Action Level)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead (tap water) (ppb)</td>
<td>06/2017</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (tap water) (ppm)</td>
<td>06/2017</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.026</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. Monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

**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.

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter is one part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

In the table, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we’ve provided the following definitions: