2019 Water Quality Report for

Colonial Estates Mobile Home Park

INTRODUCTION

We are pleased to present you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed 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 drinking water. Our water source is two ground water wells that draw water from the surficial aquifer. At our water plant, we use filtration and chlorination to treat the water before delivering our product to your home.

In 2019, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our water. The assessment was conducted to provide information about potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There is one potential source of contamination identified for this system with a 4.16 susceptibility level(s). The assessment results are available on the FDEP SWAPP website at https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/ or they can be obtained from Colonial Estates Office.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, or want to obtain a copy of this report, please contact the park office at (561) 738-0620. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings held on the last Monday of the month at 7:30 PM in the clubhouse. Also you can contact John Stober at 561-573-9660.

Colonial Estates Mobile Home Park 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 this period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. Data obtained before January1, 2019, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. The contaminants in the table are not the only ones that we monitor, but those listed are the only contaminants detected.

As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

DEFINITIONS

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. 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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLDs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MDRL: 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 MDRLG: 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 that a water system must follow.

Parts per Million (PPM) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample

Parts per Billion (PPB) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l): one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample

"NA" means not applicable

Water Quality Test Results

Inorganic Contaminants

Sodium. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) has set the drinking water standard for sodium at 160 parts per million (ppm) to protect individuals that are susceptible to sodium-sensitive hypertension or diseases that cause difficulty in regulating body fluid volume. Sodium is monitored so that individuals who have been placed on sodium (salt) restricted diets may take into account the sodium in their drinking water. Drinking water contributes only a small fraction (less than 10 percent) to the overall sodium intake. Sodium levels in drinking water can be increased by ion-exchange softeners at water treatment facilities or certain point-of-use treatment devices. If you have been placed on a sodium restricted diet, please inform your physician that our water contains 310 ppm of sodium.

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
Sodium (ppm)	04/30/19 07/17/19 08/023/19 11/24/19	Y	310	87 - 310	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), compound 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.

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MDRL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MDRL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Every Month	N	0.76	0.48 - 0.91	MRDL=4.0	MRDL=4.0	Water additives used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For halo acetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, compound 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 individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MDRL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MDRL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five)(HAA5)(ppb)	01/19 – 12/19	N	66.775	18.5 – 131	NA	MCL= 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM {Total Trihalomethane} (ppb)	01/19 – 12/19	Y	81.65	17.4 – 141	NA	MCL= 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. One sample during 2019 (62 N. Colonial Dr, January) had a TTHM result of 141 ppb, which exceeds the MCL of 80 ppb. However, the system did not incur an MCL violation, because all annual average results at all sites were at or below the MCL. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. One sample during 2019 (62 N. Colonial Dr, August) had a HAA5 result of 131 ppb, which exceeds the MCL of 60 ppb. However, the system did not incur an MCL violation, because all annual average results at all sites were at or below the MCL. Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90th Percentile Result	No. of samples sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (Tap Water) (ppm)	09/2017	N	0.19	All below the Action Level	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (Tap Water) (ppb)	09/2017	N	1.6	All below the Action Level	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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. Colonial Estates Mobile Home Park 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 drinking 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 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) Pesticide or 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.

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.

CONCLUSION

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/Center for Disease Control (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).

As you can see by this table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. We at Colonial Estates Mobile Home Park would like 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. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.