

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Ozello Water Association, Inc.

PWS 6091322

We're 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 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.

WATER SOURCE:

The jointly owned Citrus County & Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority's Charles A. Black Central Citrus County Wellfields and Water Treatment Facility's source of water is the Northern West-Central Groundwater Basin of the Floridian Aquifer. The water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes and distributed from three interconnected water treatment facilities consisting of eight wells. The largest of these facilities is the Charles A. Black I Treatment Plant located in the Citrus Hills area.

In 2021 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on Citrus County's Charles A. Black system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are 7 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 <http://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/lookup.asp>.

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

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our General Manager Gary Bibeau at (352) 795-5331. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, come to our office at 9769 West Ozello Trail, Crystal River, Florida.

Ozello Water Association 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, 2021. Data obtained before January 1, 2021, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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.

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.

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) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirem per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Test Results Table

Stage 1 and 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Disinfectant or 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
Chlorine (ppm)	1/12/2021	N	1.1	1.00 - 1.20	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	7/21	N	4.8	3.8-4.8	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants							
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
Arsenic (ppb)	5/20	N	0.67	0.53 - 0.67	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	5/20	N	0.013	ND - 0.013	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	5/20	N	1.1	ND - 1.1	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	5/20	N	0.073	0.056 - 0.073	4	4	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	5/20	N	0.37	ND - 0.37	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/21	N	1.7	0.12 - 1.7	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	5/20	N	7.4	6.0 - 7.4	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Volatile Organic Contaminants							
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
Xylenes (ppm)	5/21	N	2.4	N/A	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Radioactive contaminants							
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
Radium - 228 (pCi/L)	9/21	N	1.14	ND - 1.14	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (ug/L)	9/21	N	0.382	0.274 - 0.283	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely source of contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/20	N	0.22	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/20	Y	0.0023	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Citrus county department of Water Resources 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.com>

Unregulated Contaminants

Beginning in July 2018, the Charles A. Black Potable Water System was monitored for Unregulated Contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. **At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UCs.** 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.

Unregulated Contaminants				
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Maximum Level Detected	Range of Detection (of multiple samples)	Use or Environmental Source
Bromide (ppb)	07/2018 01/2019	28.5	ND - 28.5	Indicator compound used for determination of HAAs.
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids (five)] (ppb)	07/2018 01/2019	1.91	1.08 - 1.91	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br [Haloacetic Acids (six)] (ppb)	07/2018 01/2019	1.64	1.25 - 1.64	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9 [Haloacetic Acids (nine)] (ppb)	07/2018 01/2019	3.14	2.03 - 3.14	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Manganese (ppb)	07/2019 01/2020	2.2	ND - 2.2	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical; essential nutrient
1-butanol	07/2019 01/2020	2.9	ND - 2.9	Used as a solvent, food additive and in production of other chemicals

"Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control 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)."