

**2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
CITRUS COVE WATER TREATMENT PLANT
PWS ID: 3354053**

THIS REPORT IS BEING DELIVERED VIA MAIL TO EACH CUSTOMER

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

Our source water is pumped from the Floridian Aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. The water is treated with chlorine to assure disinfection. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment (SWAPP) in **2025** to determine the susceptibility of our water supply to contamination. The analysis was completed to tell how likely it is that our water could become contaminated from landfills, underground or above ground storage tanks dry cleaning facilities, and wastewater disposal areas. A 1,000-foot radius circle around our well was used and it was determined by the FDEP that there were no potential sources for contamination. For more information regarding the assessment, please visit the DEP website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Plant Technicians at (352)787-2944. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

CITRUS COVE 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, 2025**.

“As authorized and approved by 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. Some of our data (e.g., for organic contaminants), though representative, is more than a year old.”

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of 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.

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

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of 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 (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.

Not Applicable (N/A): Does not apply.

“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 (ug/l): One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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. CITRUS COVE 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 materials, 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 storm water 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 storm water run-off 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 storm water 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.

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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 healthcare 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 (800)426-4791.

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Please call our office if you have any questions.

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Water Quality Test Results

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
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>							
Barium (mg/L)	11/2021	N	0.0079	0.0079	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	4/2024	N	0.13	0.13	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
Sodium (mg/L)	4/2024	N	18.0	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Nitrate, as Nitrogen, (mg/L)	11/2025	N	0.01	0.01	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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
<u>Secondary Contaminants</u>							
Chloride (mg/L)	4/2024	N	29.4	29.4	-	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Copper (mg/L)	4/2024	N	0.0027	0.0027	-	1	Corrosion byproduct and natural occurrence from soil leaching
Fluoride (mg/L)	4/2024	N	0.13	0.13	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
Iron (mg/L)	4/2024	N	0.15	0.15	-	0.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Manganese (mg/L)	4/2024	N	0.014	0.014	-	0.05	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Silver (mg/L)	4/2024	N	0.00073	0.00073	-	0.1	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

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
Zinc (mg/L)	4/2024	N	0.0083	0.0083	-	5	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	4/2024	N	204	204	-	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (mg/L)	1-12/2025	N	0.7	0.6 – 0.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ug/L)	9/2024	N	39.0	N/A	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ug/L)	9/2024	N	66.0	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Range of Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (mg/L)	08/2024	N	0.18	0	0.028 - 0.30	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ug/L)	8/2024	N	0.0031	0	0.00060 – 0.0040	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosions of natural deposits

- **Copper.** Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
- **Lead.** Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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.

Citrus Cove 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 concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **Plant Technicians at 352-787-2944**. 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>.

Lead and copper sample results are available by email, by request to Plant Technicians. You can request a copy by emailing them at: PlantTec@aol.com Additionally, the completed Lead Inventory Service Line report is also available on request from Plant Technicians.

Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.