

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of North Pointe Community

This report will be mailed to customers only upon request and is also available at the clubhouse or by contacting John Dickson at 863-651-1710.

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 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. Our water source is: a single source well drilled several feet deep into the Floridian Aquifer System. The water is treated with chlorine for disinfection and delivered to your home. We are pleased to report our drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Dickson at 863-651-1710.

The North Pointe Community Water System 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, 2020 to December 31, 2020. Data obtained before January 1, 2020 and presented in this report are from the most recent tests done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

A source water assessment was completed in 2008 by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to find this water system's susceptibility to be moderate due to being located in an area delineated due to known agricultural insecticide contamination. To view the source water assessment for this system, visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection website for source water assessment at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided you with 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.*
- *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 that a water system must follow.*

- *Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products 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 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 billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$): one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.*
- *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 quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 quadrillion parts by weight of the water sample.*
- *Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 trillion parts by weight of the water sample.*
- *Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): measure of the radioactivity in water.*
- *Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive 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.

Radioactive Contaminants						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	8/18	N	2.4	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	8/18	N	1.9	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (µg/L)	8/18	N	4.0	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic (ppb)	8/18	N	0.004	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	8/18	N	0.008	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	8/18	N	0.155	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
Nickel (ppm)	8/18	N	.005		0.1	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	8/18	N	1.29	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	8/18	N	8.81		160	

Synthetic Organics						
Di(2ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	11/19	N	0.46		6	Discharge from rubber or chemical factories

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the 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.

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 sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1/20-12/20	N	0.98	0.7-1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/18	N	2.34	NA	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	8/18	N	7.98	NA	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/18	N	0.084	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppm)	8/18	N	0.004	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

- (A) A system that detects arsenic above 0.005 mg/L and up to and including 0.010 mg/L must include in its report a short informational statement about arsenic, using language such as:

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. North Pointe 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 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.

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 (800-426-4791).