

Water Quality Report 2022



Our job is to produce and deliver safe drinking water to you and your family. Our facilities are staffed with state-certified professionals who work diligently to ensure that best practices are employed in order to provide high quality and competitively priced products and services to all of our customers.

To support this goal the US-EPA requires community water systems to deliver a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), also known as an annual drinking water quality report, to their customers each year by July 1st. These reports provide Americans information about their local drinking water quality. Your CCR can help you make informed choices about the water you drink.

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2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The City of Holly Hill

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. Our water source is ground water drawn from the Floridan Aquifer. Our treatment process consists of aeration, lime softening, and filtration with sand filters and chloramination for disinfection purposes. Fluoride is added for dental health purposes and a phosphate- based inhibitor is added to control corrosion.

SWAPP: Source Water Assessment and protection program. In 2021 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a source water assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are 4 potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to moderate susceptibility rating. The assessment results are available on the FDEP website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

We at the City of Holly Hill 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. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact, Jeff Jacobson, Acting Chief Operator, Water Treatment Plant at 386-248-9463. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on alternate Tuesdays at 7:00 PM at City Hall.

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 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 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 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.

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

The City of Holly Hill Water Treatment Plant routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulation. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022, Data obtained before January 1, 2022, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

In the tables 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.*

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 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.

No Detection (ND): Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible)

why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible)

why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

TEST RESULTS TABLES

Inorganic Contaminants

| 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 |
|---|--|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| Barium (ppb) | 4/20 | No | 0.0030 | N/A | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm) | 12/22 | No | 0.061 | N/A | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|--|
| <i>Sodium (ppm)</i> | <i>4/20</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>21.8</i> | <i>N/A</i> | <i>N/A</i> | <i>160</i> | <i>Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil</i> |
| <i>Fluoride (ppm)</i> | <i>1/22 - 12/22</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>0.52</i> | <i>N/A</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7ppm</i> |

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that another potentially harmful waterborne pathogen may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessments (10/22). However, as this was our second Level 1 within 12 months we were required to conduct a Level 2 assessment. One Level 2 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed one action.

Stage 2 Disinfectant 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 or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|---|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | 1/22 | No | 42 | 30-55 | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| | 4/22 | | | | | | |
| | 7/22 | | | | | | |
| | 10/22 | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) | 1/22 | No | 53 | 42-62 | N/A | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| | 4/22 | | | | | | |
| | 7/22 | | | | | | |
| | 10/22 | | | | | | |
| Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm) | 1/22 – 12/22 | No | 3.48 | 0.6-4.7 | MRDLG | MRDL | Water additive used to control microbes |
| | | | | | 4.0 | 4.0 | |

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo. /yr.) | AL Exceeded Y/N | 90 th Percentile Results | No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL | MCLG (Action Level) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|----|------|------|-----|-----|--|
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 8/20 | No | 0.11 | None | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching of wood preservatives |
| Lead (tap water) (ppb) | 8/20 | No | 2.8 | None | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, 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 from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Holly Hill 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>.

Important information for you to know

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immune-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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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