RESULTS of Copper and Lead Sampling at Customer Taps

The following results are from tests conducted in August of 2017 (the most recent available in accordance with FDEP regulations). The tests confirm that the levels of lead and copper in tap water in homes were below the Action Level (AL).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Date of Sampling</th>
<th>AL Exceeded</th>
<th>No. of Samples Exceeding AL</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppb)</td>
<td>8/2017</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of lead deposits, leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>8/2017</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of lead deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. The data tables shown on the preceding pages contain only contaminants that were within detectable levels. For each contaminant detected, you will find:

- The detected substance’s name;
- The date of sampling;
- The range of measurements detected;
- The level detected;
- The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), as prescribed by federal and state regulation, and whether or not we are in violation of the contaminant’s MCL;
- The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), if applicable; and, the likely source(s) of contamination

All Test Results Were Below Allowances

AL: Action Level
The concentration that, if exceeded, triggers treatment of the water system or other requirements as needed.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average
The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
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.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected residual health effects, and which reflects the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

N/A: Not Applicable
Not applicable

ND: Not Detected
Not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

ppb: Parts per billion
One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

ppm: Parts per million
One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

During 2019, the Utilities Commission served a monthly average of 27,404 water connections within our 41.3 square mile service area, and provided over 1.91 billion gallons of drinking water to these customers.

The average consumption per connection was 190 gal/connection/day. This is due largely to the conservation efforts of our customers (note: we have approx. 2.5 people/connection as defined by Florida Department of Health).

Also during 2019, 1.33 billion gallons of reclaimed water (recycled treated domestic wastewater) was provided for irrigation to 2,705 connections. This beneficial use of reclaimed water for irrigation has significantly reduced the demand on our potable water supply wells, preserving this natural resource, and allowed for 100% utilization of reclaimed water.

As the General Manager and CEO of your local water and electric utility, I can proudly say with certainty that we have a long-term priority and focus on providing safe, reliable drinking water not just for today or tomorrow, but for generations to come.

Delivering safe, quality drinking water is a job we take very seriously and a job we do with pride. That’s the conclusion of this Water Quality Report. A compilation of test results closely monitored to ensure the water we deliver meets or exceeds quality standards.

In a time when water supply and environmental impacts, such as algae blooms, are of high concern, UCNSB remains a trusted community partner. We take pride in protecting our environment and ensuring we have the plans and resources to provide quality water for generations to come.

I hope you find this Report helpful in better understanding our efforts not only in providing you quality water, but also in protecting and preserving Florida’s most valuable water supply. If you have any questions about UCNSB’s water quality, please call our Water Quality Hotline at (386) 424-3184.
The Utilities Commission draws ground water from the upper Floridan Aquifer through a series of 23 wells distributed across four well fields for diversity in supply and preservation of the Aquifer. The health of this supply has been proactively maintained over the years thanks to educational efforts, conservation, stewardship, and the use of alternative water supplies. The operational sustainability of the wells is defined by water levels and the amount of salt content (chlorides).

Although this water is very high in quality, it does contain dissolved minerals and natural organics which are essential for good health. This ground water is pumped to the Glencoe Water Plant where subsequent treatment includes aeration, water softening, 4-log disinfection using chlorine and ammonia to form a chloramine residual, and filtration to further clarify the water. The naturally occurring fluoride content is supplemented at a level recommended by the American Dental Health Association.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Inorganic Contaminants

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 (not confined to this part of Florida), and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- 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.
- 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 residential uses.
- 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.

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 from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Lead

Lead 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 with service life and home plumbing. The Utilities Commission 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 to 60 seconds 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.

SOURCE ASSESSMENT

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection updates the Source Water Assessment on potable water supply systems every year. The 2019 assessment followed their annual inspection and provides information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are three (3) unique, potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a Low susceptibility level. These potential sources of contamination are FDEP regulated double-walled, fuel tanks necessary for operation of emergency generators when line power fails. Results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.fdep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.