Lake Panasoffkee Water Association, Inc.
2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
PWS ID 660-0990

Lake Panasoffkee Water Association (LPWA) is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water and services LPWA has delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water from three wells. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer and the water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. LPWA holds its monthly board meeting on the 3rd Wed. of each month at 7:00 P.M. In the Lake Panasoffkee Recreation Center. If you would like to participate in the monthly meeting, you may contact the LPWA office at 352-793-4236 to be placed on the agenda.

In 2023 the 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. The result of the assessment indicated no potential sources of contaminants. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at https:/prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/ or they can be obtained from LPWA's office during normal business hours.

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

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **David Springstead at 352-793-4236.** We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact our office during normal business hours (M-F 9am –4pm) or visit our web site at www.lakepanwater.com.

Lake Panasoffkee 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, 2023. Data obtained before January 1, 2023, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. Results presented below indicate the tested parameters were present at the concentration levels shown. Parameters that were not detected, are not included in the presented results.

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 (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 (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.

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

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

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.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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
6. Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	6/20	N	3.6	2.5-3.6	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

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
10. Arsenic (ppb)	5/23	N	0.9	0.8 - 0.9	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
12. Barium (ppm)	5/23	N	0.0084	0.0058-0.0084	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17. Fluoride (ppm)	5/23	N	0.11	0.10-0.11	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
18. Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	5/23	N	1.3	0-1.3	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
21. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/23 to 12/23	N	5.30	1.10 – 5.30	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
23. Selenium (ppb)	5/23	N	1.4	0-1.4	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
24. Sodium (ppm)	5/23	N	8.2	7.5-8.2	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

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	MCLGor MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1/23 – 12/23	N	0.92	0.64 – 0.92	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water Additive Used to control Microbes
83. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	8/23	N	2.62	0 - 2.62	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
84. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	8/23	N	2.19	0 – 2.19	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2. Chloride (ppm)	5/23	N	10.6	8.4-10.6		250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
3. Color (color units)	5/23	N	2	2		15	Naturally occurring organics
4. Copper (ppm)	5/23	N	0.019	0.018-0.019		1	Corrosion byproduct and natural occurrence from soil leaching
5. Fluoride (ppm)	5/23	N	0.11	0.10-0.11		2.0	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
6. Foaming Agents (ppm)	5/23	N	0.076	0.072-0.076		0.5	Pollution from soaps and detergents
7. Iron (ppm)	5/23	N	0.012	0-0.012		0.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
9. Odor (threshold odor number)	5/23	N	2	1-2		3	Naturally occurring organics
11. Zinc (ppm)	5/23	N	0.54	0.54		5	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

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
85. Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/23	N	0.590	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
86. Lead (tap Water) (ppb)	8/23	N	1.30	0	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. Lake Panasoffkee Water Association 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 (800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

EPA Unregulated Contaminants

LPWA has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence of UCs in drinking water 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. LPWA is required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like to see the full report of testing results, please contact David Springstead at the LPWA office at (352) 793-4236. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Range of Results	LAB MDL (ppb)	Likely Source of Contamination
PFBA (ppb) (perfluorobutanoic acid)	3/23 & 10/23	0.0064 - 0.0075	0.005	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water repellent clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water and oil.
PFBS (ppb) (perfluorobutanesulfonic acid)	3/23 & 10/23	0.0071 - 0.0120	0.003	
PFHpA (ppb) (perfluoroheptanoic acid)	3/23 & 10/23	0.0030 - 0.0067	0.003	
PFHxA (ppb) (perfluorohexanoic acid)	3/23 & 10/23	0.0068 - 0.013	0.004	
PFHxS (ppb) (perfluorohexanesulfonic acid)	3/23 & 10/23	0.0043 – 0.018	0.003	
PFOA (ppb) (perfluorooctanoic acid)	3/23 & 10/23	0.0058 – 0.0067	0.004	
PFOS (ppb) (perfluorooctanesulfonic acid)	3/23 & 10/23	0.0061 – 0.053	0.004	
PFPeA (ppb) (perfluoropentanoic acid)	3/23 & 10/23	0.0071 – 0.02	0.003	

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.

Lake Panasoffkee Water Association 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 insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.

Thank you for allowing LPWA to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological