2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CYPRESS COVE
PWS #3490314

We are pleased to present to you the 2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report in compliance with the safe Drinking Water Act that was amended by Congress in 1996. Cypress Cove is providing its customers with this Annual Consumer Confidence Report, which is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we strive to deliver to you everyday. This report will explain where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is and always has been, to provide you with a reliable/dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Cypress Cove draws its water from two (2) wells. Our water source is groundwater supplied by the Floridan Aquifer. The water is then aerated and chlorinated. As you will see by the results of this report, Cypress Cove is pleased to report that your drinking water meets federal & state regulations.

In 2020 the Department of Environmental Protection has 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 were no sources of contamination identified. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at WWW.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

Cypress Cove routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. All drinking water contains various amounts and kinds of contaminants. Federal and state regulations establish limits, controls, ant treatment practices to minimize these contaminants and to reduce any subsequent health effects. The table at the end of this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period, of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently.

In order to ensure that tap water is acceptable for consumption, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA regulations establish limits of contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. All 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.

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following list of definitions. Some terms may not be present in your table but are presented to give you a better understanding of the units of measure used in the test table.

Maximum contaminant level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

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

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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (**ND) -** Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or ***Milligrams per litter (mg/l)*** **-** one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample (corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000).

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 (corresponds to one minute in 2000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000).

Pico curie per liter (pCi/l) **-** measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Not Applicable- N/A This term is used when the condition does not apply to the particular category.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect. To allow you to be better informed, we have included this list of items that are being monitored to meet the compliance monitoring criteria for contaminants that are subject to the CCR reporting requirements. Some of these requirements do not apply to all water systems and may not be tested for your system but are present for information purposes:

- Total coliform, fecal coliform, and E. Coli
- Turbidity
- Radiological contaminants
- Inorganic contaminants
- Lead and copper according to 40 CFR 141, subpart I, Control of Lead and Copper
- Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides
- Volatile organic contaminants (VOCs)
- Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)
- Secondary contaminants except pH, ethyl benzene (odor), xylenes (odor), and fluoride.
- Unregulated contaminants

Cypress Cove is proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS ACCEPTABLE at these levels.

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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

TEST RESULT TABLE

Inorganics

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
Fluoride (ppm)	6/27/18	No	0.081	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Cadmium (ppb)	6/27/18	No	1.0	N/A	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Barium (ppm)	6/27/18	No	0.010	N/A	2.49	2.49	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	6/27/18	No	5.85	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
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**
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ppb)	7/18/18	No	10.0	N/A	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	7/18/18	No	36.5	N/A	N/A	80	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 AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/17/18	No	0.279 (90th percentile)	N/A	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/17/18	No	0.001 (90th percentile)	N/A	0.0	15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	6/27/18	No	1.9	N/A	N/A	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Due to administrative oversight during a busy part of the year, our office failed to submit the February 2020 bacteriological report within the required time using the correct reporting format as required under the Safe Drinking Water Act. This violation has no impact on the quality of the water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health. We have established a report tracking file to ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future.

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. Cypress 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 drinking 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.

Please call Cypress Cove if you have any questions at **(407) 933-5870.** Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. We at Cypress Cove work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please look at the EPA web site for ways to improve our drinking water and find projects that our children can use to learn to protect this valuable resource.