ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024

Presented By

Greater Pine Island Water Association Inc.

PWS ID#: 5360322

Dear Members:

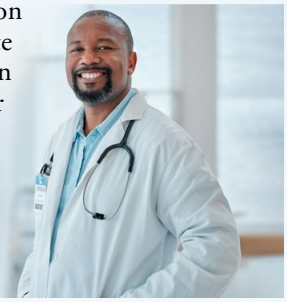
We at the Greater Pine Island Water Association Inc. (GPIWA) are very pleased to provide you with this year's annual water quality report. The GPIWA wants to keep you informed about your drinking water and services we have delivered to you this past year. Our goal has always been to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. GPIWA routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal, state, and county laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated, this report is based on the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2024. Earlier data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. We believe informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining a safe and reliable drinking water system.

Mission Statement

Our mission at GPIWA is to produce clean, safe drinking water that exceeds all regulated standards and to strive to deliver all services as cost-effectively as possible with our members' interests in mind.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immunocompromised 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminates are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. *Cryptosporidium* is not a problem associated with groundwater supply.



Reverse Osmosis

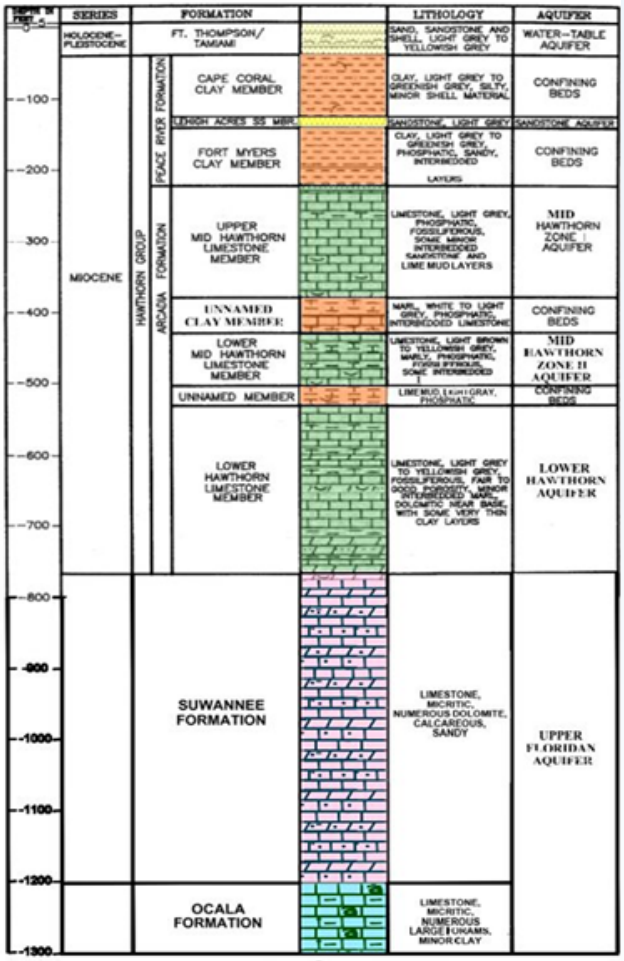
Reverse osmosis is the opposite of osmosis, a process occurring in nature. Osmosis can be defined as the passage of a liquid from a freshwater solution to a more concentrated saltwater solution across a semipermeable membrane. The semipermeable membrane allows the passage of the water but not the dissolved contaminants, such as salt. Reverse osmosis is accomplished by applying pressure to a concentrated saltwater solution, forcing the pure water to flow through the semipermeable membrane to the weak freshwater side. Reverse osmosis rejects between 98 and 99 percent of dissolved solids (salts), color, bacteria, radioactive substances, and inorganic or organic chemicals that may be present in groundwater systems.

Source Water Description

Our system pumps groundwater from an aquifer known as the Lower Hawthorne using five production wells that are approximately 750 feet deep.

Source Water Assessment

In 2021 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) 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 five potential sources of contamination identified for this system, with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or by calling Customer Service at (239) 283-1071 between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.



Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Nicole Scott, our customer service manager, at (239) 283-1071.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

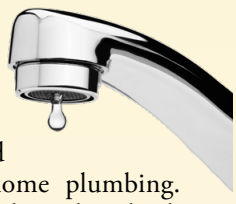
Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead in Home Plumbing



Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. GPIWA is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact the GPIWA Customer Service office at (239) 283-1071. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory is at pineislandwater.com under the "More" tab. Then click on "Lead and Copper Rule". Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done

Public Meetings

We encourage public interest and participation in our association's decisions affecting drinking water. Board meetings are typically held at 10:00 a.m. on the last Tuesday of the month, usually during February, April, June, August, October, and December, at the Pine Island Center office, 5281 Pine Island Road. All members are welcome. The annual membership meeting is held on the fourth Tuesday in February. Please check our website, pineislandwater.com, for the next scheduled board meeting. Si usted quiere recibir este folleto en espa.

GPIWA routinely monitors for contaminants in the drinking water according to federal and state laws. Because we regularly exceed federal and state standards, we have been granted reduced testing for many of the required contaminants. Therefore, some tests are conducted less frequently than once a year.

The water quality data table in this Consumer Confidence Report lists only the contaminants that were detected. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), and the amount detected, along with a description of the contaminant's major source. For a list of all regulated contaminants tested, visit our website at pineislandwater.com and click the Water Quality Reports tab. More information on water quality data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	03/2023	No	12.1	12.1–12.1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 [combined radium] (pCi/L)	03/2023	No	2.1	2.1–2.1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Barium (ppm)	03/2023	No	0.0024	0.0024–0.0024	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	03/2023	No	0.220	0.220–0.220	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
Sodium (ppm)	03/2023	No	74.8	74.8–74.8	NA	160	Saltwater intrusion; leaching from soil

STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG OR [MRDLG]	MCL OR [MRDL]	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine (ppm)	01/2024-12/2024	No	1.42	0.31–2.1	[4]	[4.0]	Water additive used to control microbes

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Haloacetic Acids (five) [HAA5] (ppb)	08/2024	No	4.5	2.9–4.5	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/2024	No	25	15.1–25	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM SITES THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY)

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	AL EXCEEDANCE (YES/NO)	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	RANGE LOW-HIGH	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper [tap water] (ppm)	07/2022	No	0.0058	NA	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead [tap water] (ppb)	07/2022	No	0.23	NA	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Complete Lead Tap Sampling Data

The table summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please click Water Quality Reports at GPIWA.com.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

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 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 risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

Reporting UCMR5 Data

We have been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help the U.S. EPA determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether these contaminants need to be regulated. For example, we participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. At present, no health standards (e.g., maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report.

The results of UCMR5 sampling were below the detection limit for all substances. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.