

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of WATER MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.

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

Water Management Services, Inc., providing water to all of St. George Island, is 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 safe and 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 from four wells. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Because of the excellent quality of our water, the only treatments required are chlorine for disinfection and aeration.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Nita Molsbee at 212 W. Bayshore Drive, St. George Island, Fl 32328 (850) 927-2648. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Water Management Services, Inc. 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, 2022. Data obtained before January 1, 2022, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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.

In the table 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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, 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.

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.

Non-applicable (NA): Does not apply.

2022 TEST RESULTS TABLE

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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Radium 226+228 or combined radium (pCi/l)	Apr 2020	No	3.0	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	Apr 2020	No	2.5	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	Apr-2020	No	0.019	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Apr-2020	No	0.4	N/A	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)	Apr-2020	No	14.0	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Lead (ppb)	Apr 2020	No	0.3	N/A	0	15	Residue from manmade pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing, and solder
Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP)							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) – Stage 1	Jan-Dec 2022	No	1.46	1.3-1.58	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Jan-Dec 2022	No	44.18	22.22-65.36	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Jan-Dec 2022	No	76.85	29.03-97.16	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Jun-Sep 2020	No	0.18 ppm	0 of 20	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Jun-Sep 2020	No	4.5 ppb	0 of 20	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. Water Management Services, Inc. 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, test 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>.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 2022 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. There is one potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/> they can be obtained from Nita Molsbee, Operations Manager, 850-927-2648.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 (800-426-4791).

- HAVE PAYMENTS DRAFTED AUTOMATICALLY FROM YOUR BANK ACCOUNT.**
- WE CAN NOW EMAIL YOUR MONTHLY STATEMENTS.**
- HAVE PAYMENTS AUTOMATICALLY CHARGED TO YOUR CREDIT CARD.**

❖ WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Summer is here, please help conserve water by using the following tips:

1. When brushing your teeth, turn the faucet off until it is time to rinse.
2. Install low-flow showerheads.
3. Avoid flushing the toilet unnecessarily. Dispose of facial tissue, insects and other such waste in the trash rather than in the toilet.
4. Operate automatic dishwashers and clothes washers only when they are fully loaded.
5. Scrape dishes clean instead of rinsing them before washing.
6. When washing your vehicle, turn water off when not in use.
7. Water lawns early in the morning or late at night to avoid evaporation.
8. If the toilet flush handle frequently sticks in the flush position, letting the water run constantly, replace it.
9. Check for drips and leaks. Repair dripping faucets by replacing washers.

DO YOU KNOW:

A dripping leak consumes 15 gallons per day or 450 gallons per month.

A 1/32 inch leak consumes 264 gallons per day or 7,920 gallons per month.

A 1/16 inch leak consumes 943 gallons per day or 28,300 gallons per month.

A 1/8 inch leak consumes 3,806 gallons per day or 114,200 gallons per month.

A 1/4 inch leak consumes 15,226 gal. per day or 456,800 gal. per month.

A ½ inch leak consumes 60,900 gallons per day or 1,827,000 gallons per month.

The average faucet flows at a rate of 2 gallons per minute. (Inside use)

A running toilet can waste up to 200 gallons of water per day.