



2021 Water Quality Report

Water system ID# 2614268
Suwannee Correctional Institute

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información

Ensuring your water is safe to drink

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your drinking water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. In addition, we want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. For more information contact Mike Crandall at (386)-362-2276 or water dept. at (386)-590-2453.



Drinking Water Sources

Our water is groundwater pumped by 2 wells from the Floridan Aquifer that are owned by the City of Live Oak and maintained by **Jacobs**. All water is treated with sodium hypochlorite for disinfection, and fluoride for strong teeth. Once treated, the water is then pumped into the water tower.

FDEP Source Water Assessment

In 2021, the Florida 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 are two potential sources of contamination identified with a low susceptibility level in the vicinity of our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp

Public Participation Opportunities

We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like more information on public participation opportunities please call Mike Crandall, at (386)-362-2276. You can learn more about plans for the City's drinking water system by attending monthly council meetings. For information on meeting dates call (386)-362-2276 or on the web at www.cityofliveoak.org

Water Quality Monitoring

The Suwannee Correctional Institute Water System routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations except where indicated otherwise to ensure the safest drinking water.

Water Quality Data

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2021 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily mean that the water imposes a health risk, unless otherwise noted. The data provided in this table is based on the results from our monitoring period of January 1 through December 31, 2021. Data obtained before January 1, 2021 that is presented in this report are from the most recent test results done in accordance with Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations.

Special Population Advisory

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.

Contaminants 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:

- (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.

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 U.S. 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants

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
ALPHA EMITTERS (PCI/L)	3/2017	N	3.7	2.9-3.7	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM 226 + 228 OR COMBINED RADIUM (PCI/L)	3/2017	N	2.1	1.3-2.1	0	5	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
BARIIUM (PPM)	2/2020	N	0.013	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (PPB)	2/2020	N	2	NA	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from industrial factories.
FLUORIDE (PPM)	2/2020	N	0.936	NA	4	4	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
NICKEL (PPM)	2/2020	N	0.002	NA	0.1	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water pipes and fittings.
SODIUM (PPM)	2/2020	N	8.3	NA	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
DISINFECTANT OR CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
CHLORINE (PPM)	1/2021-12/2021	N	0.84	0.44-1.4	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE) (HAA5) (PPB)	8/2021	N	37.7	36.5 – 37.7	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES] (PPB)	8/2021	N	57.7	44.6 – 57.7	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)							
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	Date of sampling (mo./yr)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90 th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
COPPER (TAP WATER) (PPM)	7/2021	N	0.3131	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
LEAD (TAP WATER) (PPB)	7/2021	N	3.2	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Terms and Abbreviations

In the following bullet items, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations to help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MRL means Minimum Reporting Limit, NA means Not Applicable, Parts per billion (PPB or ug/l) means one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample, Parts per million (PPM or Mg/l) means one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample, Picocurie per liter (pCi/l) means the measure of the radioactivity in water.

Lead Specific Information

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. The City of Live Oak Water Treatment Facility 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.