



Certification of Delivery of Consumer Confidence Report

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: This form shall be completed by all community water systems (CWSs) that have prepared a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) in accordance with Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C., Consumer Confidence Reports. At the end of this form is a certification in which a system's authorized representative shall certify that the reported information is accurate and is in conformance with Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C. **COMPLETE THIS FORM AND SUBMIT IT BY AUGUST 10**, together with a copy of your system's CCR, sample email or water bill (with URL notification of CCR, if applicable), and any newspaper notice(s) and posted notice(s) of your CCR, to the appropriate DEP district office or Approved County Health Department (ACHD). Systems serving 100,000 or more persons posting their CCRs on publicly accessible Internet sites shall provide the information on the appropriate Internet link(s). All information provided on this form must be typed or printed in ink.

I. General Water System Information. (To be completed by all community water systems.)

System name: Town of Fort White Contact person: _____
PWS Identification number (PWS ID): 2124399 Contact phone number: _____
Mailing address: PO Drawer 160 City: Fort White
State: FL Zip: 32038 Population served (not the number of "service connections"): 550

II. CCR Distribution Method. (To be completed by all community water systems. Choose A or B as appropriate.)

☐ A. We mailed, emailed, or otherwise directly delivered a copy of our CCR to each customer on _____ (enter date(s) of mailing or delivery) using the method(s) checked below:

- ☐ a. Mailed CCR
☐ b. Mailed notice (e.g. water bill) with direct URL to the CCR
☐ c. Emailed CCR as an embedded image or as an attachment
☐ d. Emailed notice with a direct URL to the CCR
☐ e. Otherwise directly delivered CCR to every customer. Explain: _____

☐ B. We were eligible to use a mailing waiver and used a mailing waiver. (Systems are eligible to use a mailing waiver only if they serve fewer than 10,000 persons, have not had any MCL or monitoring and reporting (M/R) violations, nor have been issued any formal Notices of Violations (NOVs), Consent Orders, Administrative Orders, or court-ordered civil actions during the calendar year before the year the CCR is due to the customers).

Answer a, b, and c below.)

- ☐ a. Date of newspaper: _____
☐ b. Name of newspaper/newsletter that published our CCR: _____
☐ c. A copy of our notice to customers, informing them that our CCR will not be mailed to them, is attached. This notice was: ☐ mailed with bill; ☐ published in newspaper/newsletter; or ☒ other (describe) _____

III. Posting of CCR on the Internet. (To be completed by all CWSs serving 100,000 or more persons.)

We posted our CCR on this publicly accessible internet site: _____

IV. Report on Your Effort to Distribute Your CCR to Your Water Consumers.

(To be completed by all CWSs. Check all items that apply - at least one item must be checked.)

In addition to the methods selected in Part II,

- ☐ A. We posted our CCR on this publicly accessible internet site: _____
☐ B. We published our CCR in the local newspaper(s). The name(s) and date(s) of the newspaper(s) are: _____

☐ C. We advertised the availability of our CCR as a press release, radio announcement, or TV announcement.
The type(s) and date(s) of the advertisement(s) are: _____

☐ D. We delivered multiple copies of our CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons.

☐ E. We delivered multiple copies of our CCR to the following community organizations: _____

☐ F. Our CCR was posted in the following public locations: _____

☐ G. Our CCR was distributed by other methods (e.g., additional copies placed in entrance hall to facility). Describe. _____

V. Use of Non-English Language in CCR. (To be completed by all community water systems.)

☐ Information in a non-English language was included in our CCR because 20% or more of our customers do not speak English but speak _____. The method we used to determine the proportion of non-English speaking customers is _____

☒ This requirement does not apply to our system, because we have no non-English speaking group among our customers equal to or exceeding 20% of our total number of customers.

VI. Other Delivery Requirements. (To be completed by all community water systems.)

(A) Was a copy of your CCR sent to your county health department, as required by rule? ☒ Yes ☐ No

(B) Is your system regulated by the Public Service Commission (PSC)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes, was a copy of your CCR sent to the PSC, as required by rule? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(C) If your system sells water to other systems, have you provided them with either a copy of your CCR or the required consumer confidence information? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not Applicable

VII. Certification of Delivery of CCR and Compliance with Regulations. (To be completed by all CWSs.)

This statement certifies that the above named community public water system has distributed its CCR for the time period starting January 1, 2021, and ending December 31, 2021, to its customers on _____ (mm/dd/yy) and provided the appropriate notices of availability according to the requirements listed in this form, which are also found in Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C. This statement also certifies that the reported information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data for the same period previously submitted to the Department, and that the report has been delivered to the agencies identified in Rules 62-550.824(3)(e)3., and 4., F.A.C.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE: _____

NAME (please print): _____

TITLE: _____ DATE: _____

☒ A copy of our CCR is attached, and

☐ If using electronic delivery, a copy of our sample email or notice (e.g. water bill), with URL leading directly to the CCR and not a general information website, is attached.

**2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Fort White
2124399
Post Office Box 129
Fort White, Florida 32038
386-497-3345**

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have 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 two wells that draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is obtained from ground water sources and is chlorinated for disinfection purposes, applied aquamag and permanganate for iron sequestration and removal, and treated with granular activated carbon for color removal.

In 2021 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. These assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There is one potential source of contamination identified for this system with a moderate susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/selectcounty.asp>.

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

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Vernon Zinnerman at our office between the hours of 9:00 AM and 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday at 386-497-3345. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The Town of Fort White 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, 2021. Data obtained before January 1, 2021, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

In the table below, 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.*

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): *An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.*

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.*

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.*

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.*

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) – *measure of the radioactivity in water.*

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	08/2021	N	0.00440	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	08/2021	N	1.8	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppm)	08/2021	N	0.0073	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Sodium (ppm)	08/2021	N	8.45	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly 2021	N	0.86	0.3-1.9	MRDL G = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Halooacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	01/2021-12/2021	N	8.62	8.62-16.4	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	01/2021-12/2021	N	207.17	12.8-207.17	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Though the individual results for TTHMs in December did exceed the MCL, the MCL violation is based on the Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), which is calculated over the course of four quarters. The LRAA did not exceed the MCL and therefore an MCL violation did not occur.

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 the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	09/2021	N	0.105	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	09/2021	N	1.2	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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
3. Color (color units)	08/2021	Y	30	N/A	N/A	15	Naturally occurring organics
8. Manganese (ppm)	08/2021	Y	0.107	N/A	N/A	0.05	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

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
Color and Manganese only affect the aesthetic quality of the water, there are no known health affects associated with these contaminants.							

We completed sampling for Total Trihalomethanes during the 4th week of August 2021 monitoring period; however, due to a laboratory error, the samples were invalidated. Due to the invalidation these samples were not counted towards compliance and we were unable to collect the required samples in the required timeframe and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. Because we did not take the required samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water, and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. Sampling resumed on Dec. 10, 2021.

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 Town of Ft. White 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 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 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.

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).

We at the Town of Fort White 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.

PLEASE CONSERVE WATER EVERY DROP COUNTS!