2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Public Water System # 3354916

We are 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 you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water is obtained from three wells which pump groundwater from the Floridan Aquifer and is aerated and chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2025, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. A search of the data indicated two potential sources of contamination with a susceptibility rating of low to moderate. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at http://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/ or they can be obtained from Southlake Utilities, Inc. at 16554 Cagan Crossings Blvd., Suite 2, Clermont, FL 34714.

Southlake Utilities Lead and Copper Line Inventory Program, designed to provide transparency and keep our community informed about our water infrastructure. Southlake Utilities has identified ***zero lead service lines*** *within our water distribution system based on the current inventory. This program allows customers to access detailed information about lead and copper service lines within our system. To learn more, please visit our website, where the full inventory is available.* ***To access the Line Inventory, please scan the QR code or go to the URL below.*** *We are committed to ensuring the safety and quality of your drinking water through proactive monitoring and maintenance.*

https://www.southlakeutilities.com/lsl/

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our office at (352) 394-8898. We encourage our customers to be informed about their water utility.

Southlake Utilities Inc. routinely monitors 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, 2025. Data obtained before January 1, 2025 and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data [e.g., for organic contaminants], though representative, is more than one year old.

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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.

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

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 one 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 one billion parts by weight of the water sample.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/23/25	N	1.6	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	12/2023	N	0.022	N/A	2	2	Discharge of Drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	12/2023	N	8.9	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil.

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	1/2024	N	0.79	N/A	N/A	4	Fluoride in groundwater is due to weathering and leaching of fluoride-bearing minerals from rocks and sediments.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross ALPHA inlc. Radon and Uranium	12/2023	N	7.9	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	12/2023	N	1.2	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the the highest annual running average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

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)	1/2025-12/2025	N	1.0	0.7-1.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	9/2025	N	12.83	8.75-12.83	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	9/2025	N	20.06	19.86-20.06	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	Range of Tap Sample Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	4/15/25	N	0.39	2	ND-0.0045	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	4/15/25	N	1.2	0	ND-4.2	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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 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 be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 Southlake Utilities Inc. 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 ensuring 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.

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. Southlake Utilities 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 the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water 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, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Southlake Utilities at (352) – 394 -8898. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Access to Lead and Copper Sampling Data

For the most current Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), please visit the Southlake Utilities website.

To request a printed copy of our lead and copper sampling data, you may also visit our office during regular business hours.

All sampling data—including lead, copper, and any other sampling we conduct—can also be accessed online through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Oculus system at:
https://depedms.dep.state.fl.us/Oculus

To locate the documents:

1. *Click on the **"Catalog"** option.*
2. *Under **"Catalog"**, click **"Potable Water Systems"**.*
3. *Under **"Profile"**, select **"Sampling"**.*
4. *In **"Facility-Site ID"**, enter **3354916**.*
5. *Under **"Document Type"**, select the sampling type you are looking for (e.g., Lead and Copper).*

If you need assistance navigating the system, feel free to contact our office—we're happy to help!