2024 Water Quality Report
Bay Laurel Center Community Development District
Public Water System 6424619

The Bay Laurel Center Community Development District (the District) is 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 you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our seven-groundwater wells draw their water from the pristine Floridan Aquifer. We simply add chlorine to the water for disinfection purposes and are pleased to report that our drinking water has met all federal and state requirements.

The District routinely monitors contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Complete sampling data for all parameters monitored by the District, including lead, is available at our Customer Service Office located at 8470 SW 79th Street Road, Suite 3 Ocala, FL 34481 (352) 414-5454. Additionally, the District conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory as required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and determined the District does not have any lead service lines within its service area. The Lead Service Line Inventory is available at our Customer Service Office located at 8470 SW 79th Street Road, Suite 3 Ocala, FL 34481 (352) 414-5454. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. Data obtained before January 1st, 2024, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

In 2024, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment showed no contamination at this time in the source of the seven wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/ .

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 1-800-426-4791.

In the table, you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. 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, which a water system must follow.*

CDC: *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*

EPA: *Environmental Protection Agency*

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.*

N/A: *Means not applicable.*

ND: *Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.*

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/1): *One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.*

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/1): *One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.*

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

Treatment Technique: *A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/24	N	3.09	2.41 - 3.09	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	2/23	N	8.8	5.8 - 8.8	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Arsenic (ppb)	2/23	N	0.28	ND - 0.28	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride (ppm)	2/23	N	0.1	ND - 0.1	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
Barium (ppm)	2/23	N	0.0092	0.0058 - 0.0092	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

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
Combined Uranium (pCi/L)	2/23	N	1.2	0.6 - 1.2	0	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2/23	N	3.1	1.9 - 3.1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANT AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

For chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual 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.

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
HAA5 Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	07/24	N	14.03	1.94 - 14.03	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	07/24	N	8.96	5.09 - 8.96	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12/2024	N	1.80	1.02 - 1.80	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.

LEAD & COPPER

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. Bay Laurel Center CDD 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 Bay Laurel Center CDD at (352) 414-5454. 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.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation 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
Copper (ppm)	7/2023	N	1.1	2	ND – 1.6	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	7/2023	N	ND	0	ND – 0.0014	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural deposits

We at Bay Laurel Center Community Development District are proud of the efforts we take to continually protect our water resources and our commitment to insuring the quality of your water. The standards that serve as the District's guidelines are efficiency, accuracy, and to serve our customers with unwavering dedication. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Bryan Schmalz at (352) 414-5454 Extension 4105, our business hours are 8:00 am to 4:00 pm, Monday through Friday. We encourage our valued customers to be informed!