2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Kings Gate Club

This report has been prepared by Novak Environmental Services to inform you about the quality of your drinking water and the excellent services that are delivered to you every day.

Kings Gate Club drinking water source is from wells located on the Kings Gate Club property. These wells draw from an intermediate aquifer also known as the Hawthorne Aquifer. Kings Gate Club purifies all of the water drawn from these wells at a reverse osmosis water treatment facility located on the property. This water is also disinfected and aerated prior to entering the distribution system.

The Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source water Assessment on our system and the search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The results from this assessment are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us.swapp.

If you have any questions regarding this report or concerning you water utility, please contact Jim Novak with Novak Environmental Services at 941-716-1835. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like additional copies of this report, please inquire at the Kings Gate Club office.

The schedule for homeowners meetings is located on the bulletin board in the clubhouse, all homeowners are encouraged to attend.

Here at Novak Environmental Services we work around the clock to provide our customers top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, as these water sources are an invaluable part of our everyday life.

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

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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, mining or farming.
(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff and septic systems.
(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. Kings Gate Club is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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 by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking of for 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.

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. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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

ND: The target analyte was not detected.
PPM (parts per million): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water samples. (One part per million corresponds to one penny in $10,000)
PPB (parts per billion): One part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample. (One ppb corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000)
PCI/L (Picocuries per liter): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique: A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level): 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.
MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Novak environmental Services 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 1st, 2018 to December 31st, 2018. As authorized by the EPA, the State of Florida has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants. Some of the data, though representative is more than one year old. All results in this report are from the most recent testing.

This drinking water quality table only includes the contaminants that were detected. Many more contaminants may have been tested for but were not detected. These contaminants are not listed in the table.

Disinfection By-Products and Disinfectants									
Contaminant	**Units**	**Sample Collection Date**	**Result**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Max. Value**	**Range**	**Major source**	**Violation**

2018 Water Quality Summary

Contaminant	Units	Sample Collection Date	Result	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Max. Value	Range	Major Source	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants									
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	9/5/18	0.06	10	10	0.06	0.06	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage: erosion of natural deposits	No
Selenium	ppb	9/5/18	0.002	50	50	0.002	0.002	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	No
Barium	ppm	9/5/18	0.004	2	2	0.004	0.004	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Sodium	ppm	9/5/18	23.3	n/a	160	23.3	23.3	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	No
Chromium	Ppb	9/5/18	0.002	100	100	0.002	0.002	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	No
Cadmium	Ppb	9/5/18	0.0009	5	5	0.0009	0.0009	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	No
Fluoride	ppm	9/5/18	0.769	4	4	0.769	0.769	Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	No

Stage 2 Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	7/26/18	2.23	n/a	80	2.23	2.23	By product of drinking water disinfection	No
Stage 2 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Ppb	7/26/18	19.4	n/a	60	19.4	19.4	By product of drinking water disinfection	No
Stage 1 Chloramines	ppm	Monthly	2.1	4	4	4.4	0.22-4.4	Water additive used to control microbes	No

Radioactive Contaminants								
Contaminant	**Units**	**Sample Collection Date**	**MCL Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium	pCi/L	9/5/18	N	0.6	1.4	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Monitoring (Tap Water)								
Detected Compound	**Units**	**Sample Collection Date**	**90th Percentile Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**AL**	**No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL**	**Major Source**	**AL Exceeded**
Copper	ppm	9/18/18	0.067	1.3	1.3	Zero sites above the action level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits and Leaching from wood preservatives	No
Lead	ppb	9/18/18	<0.00067	0	15	Zero sites above the action level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	No