Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

City of Fruitland Park

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3350427

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. We want 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.

The source of our water is groundwater from four wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer. Our water treatment process includes aeration and chlorination for disinfection purposes. In 2025 the 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 three potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the DEP SWAPP website at https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Robb Dicus (352) 360-6795**, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

We routinely monitor for constituents 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 are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS for CITY OF FRUITLAND PARK (PWS ID# 3350427)

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Apr '23	No	2.4	1.3 - 2.4	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(ppb)	Apr '23	No	4.4	0.7 - 4.4	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Apr '23	No	0.018	0.014 - 0.018	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	(ppm)	Apr '23	No	0.13	0.10 - 0.13	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Mar '25	No	0.40	0.37 - 0.40	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Apr '23	No	7.8	5.5 - 7.8	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2025	No	1.5	1.0 - 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (tTHM)	(ppb)	Jun '25	No	1.03	ND - 1.03	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	Range of Tap Sample Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Sep '23	No	0.01	0	ND - 0.01	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Sep '23	No	1	0	ND - 2.7	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connnecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TEST RESULTS FOR CITY OF FRUITLAND PARK

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (Mo - Yr)	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
PFBS (Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid)	ng/L	Apr - Oct '25	1.1	ND - 3.2	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant.
PFOS (Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid)	ng/L		1.7	ND - 5.3	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant.
PFHxS (Perflurohexanoicsulfonic acid)	ng/L		3.8	3.0 - 7.2	Surfactant or emulsifier; used in fire-fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, floor polish, and as a pesticide.

We sampled for a series of contaminants in 2025, including 29 PFAS compounds (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) and one metal, Lithium. You have a right to know these data are available. This table shows results for any of contaminants with detectable quantities. EPA has set an MCL of 4 ng/L that must be met by 2032 for two compounds, PFOA and PFOS. This monitoring will help EPA determine whether water systems should require on-going testing and potential treatment. If you are interested in examining the results please call Fruitland Park Utilities, at (352)360-6795.

In the table presented you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

- Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- 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 (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 growth.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 contamination.
- ND – This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- Nanograms per trillion (ng/L) – one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 trillion parts to 1 trillion parts of water sample (by weight).
- Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L) - one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (ug/L) - one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

As you can see our system had no violations of water quality.
We're very proud that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.

Our water system conducted an inventory assessment of our service line plumbing materials in 2024 as part of Federal and State efforts to reduce Lead exposure to the public. The materials survey inventory identified no lead service lines in our water system, and the results are available for your review by contacting our Utilities office at (352) 360-6795.

We routinely conduct Lead and Copper tap sample monitoring at selected homes within your community as required by State and Federal regulations, you may also contact us to review these results.

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact our utilities office at (352) 360-6795. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available 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 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 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 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 may 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & 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 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 from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided in this report please feel free to call (352) 360-6795.