2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Lake Region MHP PWS ID 6530995

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source consists of one well that draw water from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is disinfected with chlorine and delivered to your home.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, or want to obtain a copy of this report, please contact Dulce Ibarra at (863) 439-1623. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Lake Region Mobile Home Park 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, 2025. Data obtained before January 1, 2025, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the above mentioned laws, rules, and regulations.

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 or mining activities.

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).

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. 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. 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.

In 2025 the Department of Environmental Protection performed Source Water Assessments on our system. These assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There is no potential source of contamination. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

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. Lake Region Mobile Home Park 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***.

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

TERM Appearing in TABLE		DEFINITION
Action Level	**AL**	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
Not Applicable	**n/a**	Does not apply.
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.
Picocuries per liter	**pCi/L**	- *picocuries per liter* is a measure of the radioactivity in water
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 contaminants.
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 to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum Contaminant Level	**MCL**	The "Maximum Allowed" is 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 "Goal" is 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.
Initial Distribution Evaluation System	**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.
Treatment Technique	**TT**	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Radioactive Contaminants

**Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants and inorganic contaminants are from individual samples.

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
Alpha emitters (pCi/L	05/24 -06/24	N	1.6	1.0-1.6	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	05/24 - 06/24	N	.08	NA	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic 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
Barium (ppm)	06/24	N	0.015	.011-.015	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	06/24	N	.14	NA	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Sodium (ppm)	06/24	N	14	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products

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: Level Detected is the 2025 monthly average for residual Chlorine; Range of Results is the range of 2025 average monthly Chlorine residual level results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites. **Haloacetic Acids / TTHM**: Level Detected is the actual sample results taken during the 2024 year.							
Chlorine (ppm)	1/25 - 12/25	N	2.33	1.7-3.3	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	07/24	N	5.84	NA	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	07/24	N	15.74	NA	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	07/24	N	0.025	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/24	N	1.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants

Disinfectant or 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
Chloride (ppm)	6/24 – 7/24	N	20	19-20	0	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Foaming Agents (ppm)	6/24 – 7/24	N	.069	.053 - .069	0	.5	Pollution from soaps and detergents
Iron (ppm)	6/24 – 7/24	N	.013	NA	0	.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Sulfate (ppm)	6/24 – 7/24	N	15	5.7-15	0	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

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COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

Submitted by 10/16/2024 (Yes/No) (Y/N)	Submission Date	Violation (Yes/No) (Y/N)	If NOT submitted, WHY? (e.g., ongoing data collection, resource constraints)	If NOT submitted, Provide Completion Timeline
N		Y	Unknown	Unknown