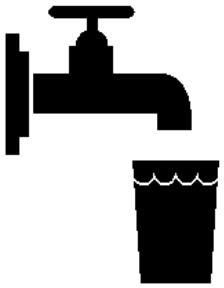

2018 Water Quality Report
BAKER WATER SYSTEM, INC

We're pleased to present to you 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 to provide you with a safe and 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. Our water sources are ground water from 2 wells. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Because of the excellent quality of our water, the only treatment required is chlorine for disinfection purposes.

In 2018 the Florida 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 is one potential source(s) of contamination identified for this system with low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/ or they can be obtained from Baker Water System.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wanda Patterson at 850-537-5121**.** We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 3rd Monday night in each month.

Baker Water System 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, 2018. Data obtained before January 1, 2018, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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

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.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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 control microbial contaminants.
Not Detected (ND): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis. there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l): 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/l): One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

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							
Arsenic (ppb)	JUN -18	N	1.2	ND-1.2	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	JUN – 18	N	0.0064	ND-0.0064	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	JUN -18	N	0.61	0.49-0.61	4	4.0	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
Sodium (ppm)	JUN 18	N	66.9	54.9-66.9	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 Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)-Stage 1	JAN - DEC 18	N	0.28	0.23-0.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	AUG 18	N	3.9	N/A	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	AUG 18	N	11.28	NA	N/A	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	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	JUN-SEP 17	N	0.0061	0 OF 10	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

In 2018, due to an administrative oversight, our office failed to timely sample required tri-annual sampling for Toxaphene. However, monitoring was completed in 2019 and the results were ND. This violation has no impact on the quality of the water our customers received, but the risk to public health is unknown. We have reviewed our sampling plan to ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future. A copy of the notice of monitoring requirement non-compliance is attached.

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. Baker Water System 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.

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 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Center for Disease Control (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 do not perceive any major projects this year which would affect your water supply, however, we cannot know when there will be an issue which could cause your water to be out temporarily. Please know that we are working to maintain a quality water supply to each and every customer.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Baker Water System Inc.

Our water system recently violated a drinking water sampling requirement. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We did not receive a violation for exceeding the maximum contaminant level for a contaminant, we received a **monitoring violation**. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2nd Quarter (April – June) 2018, we did not monitor for toxaphene at Well 3 as a condition of being granted a waiver from further sampling of the synthetic organic contaminants for that sampling year, and therefore could not be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What happened? What is being done?
We have since taken the required samples on January 29, 2019 and the samples showed toxaphene was non-detect.

What should I do?
There is nothing you need do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. If any situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

For more information please contact Wanda Patterson at 850-537-5121 or mailing address
P.O. Box 98, Baker, Florida 32531.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). Baker Water System is doing this by posting this notice in public places and distributing copies by mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Baker Water System Inc.
Potable Water System ID# 1460043