

2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025

OCEAN POINT TERMINALS

Drinking Water PWS ID #000349



What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) details the quality of your drinking water, where it comes from, and how to get more information. This annual report documents all detected primary and secondary drinking water contaminants and their respective standards known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

WHERE DOES YOUR DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

The facility gets its water from the Caribbean Sea through a sea water intake. This water is filtered before entering the Reverse Osmosis process unit. Reverse Osmosis is the passage or diffusion of water through a semi-permeable membrane that blocks the passage of dissolved salts and other non-essential ions. This Reverse Osmosis drinking water is then transferred to holding tanks, filtered by in-line filters, and chlorinated prior to use.

YOU SHOULD KNOW

All 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 in your drinking water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the: **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791** or visit the website <https://www.epa.gov/safewater>.

YOU SHOULD ALSO KNOW

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

- Contaminant, any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.
- 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides, generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.
- Herbicides, any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, 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.
- 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

EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health

Lead

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. Ocean Point Terminal's drinking water system 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. 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. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula.

Boiling water does not remove lead from water. 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>.

Health Effects of Lead Exposure

Lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span.

Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Level-1 & Level-2 Assessments (Revised Total Coliform Rule)

Assessment	No. of Required Assessment(s)	No. of Completed Assessment(s)	No. of Corrective Actions Required	No. of Corrective Actions Taken
Level 1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Level 2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Microbiological Contaminants (Revised Total Coliform Rule)

Contaminant	MCL	Number	Violation	Typical source
E. coli	E. coli positive repeat following E. Coli positive routine	0	N	Human and animal waste
	Total coliform positive repeat following E. Coli positive routine	0	N	
	Failed to take required repeat samples following E. Coli positive routine	0	N	
	Failed to test for E. coli when any repeat test positive for total coliform	0	N	

Chemical Contaminants

Contaminant	Units	Level Detected	MCL or AL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	mg/L	0.33 (Average)	4.0	4.0	0	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate	mg/l	0.025U	10	10	0	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Nitrite	mg/l	0.025U	1	1	0	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Lead (90 th %)	mg/l	0.00025U	AL=0.015	0.015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
Total Haloacetic Acids	mg/l	0.0090U	0.060	N/A	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	mg/l	0.0075U	0.080	N/A	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Cyanide	mg/l	0.0050U	0.2	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	2.74	15 pCi/L	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/l	1.63	5 pCi/L	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits

➤ A level 1 assessment is a study by the public water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in water.

➤ A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study by the public water to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation occurred and why total coliform bacteria have been found in the water supply on multiple occasions.

➤ The Concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a public water system must follow.

➤ The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

➤ 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.

➤ 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.

➤ A unit equivalent to mg/L

➤ the level of lead and copper used to determine compliance with the lead and copper action levels.

VIOLATION

In March 2025 it was discovered that a monthly coliform sampling event was missed in February. The day of discovery a sample was taken, analyzed and came back negative, meaning there was no bacteria detected in the sample. There have been no detections of bacteria in the Ocean Point Terminals Drinking Water System prior to or after the missed sampling event.