



P.O. Box 25565 • Christiansted, St. Croix • U.S.V.I. 00824-1565
Tel: (340) 773-9200 • Fax: (340) 773-9112
Email: thereef@reefcondosusvi.com • www.reefcondosusvi.com

July 6, 2022

Dear Owners/Consumers,

The following "Consumer Confidence Report" CCR, show the results of our water testing for the 2021 calendar year.

As reported, The Reef had no violations for the 2021 reporting period. The level detected for all the contaminates was below the established (MCL) "Maximum Contaminant Level". However, one condos tested above the (AL) "Action Level" for lead, thus putting our 90th percentile result above the AL. This owner, and all owners have been informed of this outcome, and have been informed how to reduce lead levels in their condo's water.

To reduce the amount of lead in your condo, all old copper piping (due to the old lead solder) should be replaced and any old or China made fixtures should be replaced. There is also filtration systems available that can remove most the lead from the water.

In 2022 we will continue on-going testing of our water, to assure all that it is safe to drink and free of harmful levels of contaminants.

Thank you,
Victor Cruz, Maintenance & Utility Manager

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR

THE REEF ASSOCIATES, INC.

ID #VI0040878

BETWEEN JANUARY 1 & DECEMBER 31, 2021

July 6, 2022

Esta informacion contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de consumir. Traduzacalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Where does your drinking water come from?

The Caribbean Sea, processed thru a Reverse Osmosis Water Plant.

What's in the Source Water?

As water travels over the surface of the land and into the sea or filters through the ground into an aquifer, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and can pick up contaminants resulting from human activity or the presence of animals.

Contaminants that may be present in untreated source water

- ❖ **Microorganisms**, such as bacteria, viruses, and parasites, can be naturally present in soil or may come from agricultural livestock, wildlife, sewage treatment plants or septic systems.
- ❖ **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or come from storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- ❖ **Pesticides and herbicides** may come from agricultural activities, residential uses or rainwater runoff.
- ❖ **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial process and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff or septic systems.
- ❖ **Radioactive contaminants** can be naturally occurring or result from oil or gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap and bottled water is safe to drink, the Virgin Islands Department of Planning and Natural Resources' (DPNR) *Division of Environmental Protection* prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. These limits are the same as those prescribed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Water Quality

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.

Special Health Effects

Immunocompromised - Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 advise about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Total Coliform Bacteria - Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment. They are used as an indicator that the water may contain other disease causing microorganisms, called pathogens, which may cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Fecal Coliforms - Fecal coliforms and *Escherichia coli* (E. coli) are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes which may cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Lead - Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Nitrate - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause methemoglobinemia, also called blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advise from your health care provider.

Tetrachloroethene - Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MtBE) - MtBE is a volatile, organic chemical. Since the late 1970's, MtBE has been used as an octane enhancer in gasoline. Because it promotes more complete burning of gasoline, thereby reducing carbon monoxide and ozone levels, it is commonly used as a gasoline additive in localities which do not meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Why is MtBE a Drinking Water Concern?

A limited number of instances of significant contamination of drinking water with MtBE have occurred due to leaks from underground and above ground petroleum storage tank systems and pipelines. Due to its small molecular size and solubility in water, MtBE moves rapidly into groundwater, faster than do other constituents of gasoline. Public and private wells have been contaminated in this manner. Non-point sources, such as recreational watercraft, are most likely to be the cause of small amounts of contamination in a large number of shallow aquifers and surface waters. Air deposition through precipitation of industrial or vehicular emissions may also contribute to surface water contamination. The extent of any potential for build-up in the environment from such deposition is uncertain.

Is MtBE in Drinking Water Harmful? Based on the limited sampling data currently available, most concentrations at which MtBE has been found in drinking water sources are unlikely to cause adverse health effects. However, EPA is continuing to evaluate the available information and is doing additional research to seek more definitive estimates of potential risks to humans from drinking water.

WATER QUALITY DATA

Microbiological Contaminants (Revised Total Coliform Rule)

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

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	0	0	0
Level 2	0	0	0	0

Chemical Contaminants

Contaminant	Units	Level Detected	MCL or AL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
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	0.039	AL=0.015	0.015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (90 th %)	mg/l	0.069	AL=1.3	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
Total Haloacetic Acids	mg/l	0.0087	0.060	N/A	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	mg/l	0.032	0.080	N/A	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Arsenic	mg/l	0.00055	0.010	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Mercury	mg/l	0.00010	0.002	0.002	0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; run off from landfills; run off from cropland
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	n/a Due 2019	15 pCi/L	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/l	n/a Due 2019	5 pCi/L	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Terms and abbreviations used above:

Abbreviation	Term	Definition
L1	Level 1 Assessment	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 the water supply
L2	Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study by the public water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation occurred and why total coliform bacteria have been found in the water supply on multiple occasions.
AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a public water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Abbreviation	Term	Definition
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	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.
mg/l (ppm)	Milligrams per liter (parts per million)	Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
N/A		Not Applicable
ND		Not Detected
pCi/l	Picocuries per liter	Picocuries per liter are the measurement of radioactivity in water
ug/l (ppb)	Micrograms per liter (parts per billion)	Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water This value is equivalent to one inch in 8,000 miles or one second in 16 years.
TT	Treatment Technique	A required treatment process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
90 th %	90 th Percentile Level	The level of lead and copper used to determine compliance with the lead and copper action levels.
U		Indicates the compound was analyzed for, but not detected

Water System Information

- The Reef Associates, Inc. is name of our public water system. Our water facility's water comes from the Caribbean Sea and is process thru a Reverse Osmosis Plant. This water is treated with chlorine prior to distribution. On regular basis our water supply is tested for various contaminants.
- Jason May is the current manager of this water system. He can be reached at (340) 773-9200 to answer any questions regarding this report.
- Residence or any other interested individuals are invited to annual meetings to participate in discussion or decision making opportunities that affect the drinking water quality.

Certification Form

CWS name: The Reef Associates, Inc

PWS I.D. # VI0040878

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name: Victor Cruz

Title Utilities & Maintenance Manager

Phone

340 773 9200

Date

7/5/2022

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods

Emailed to owners and other condo associations and commercial users

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

posting the CCR on the Internet at www. Reefcondosusvi.com

mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (attach zip codes used)

advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) Restaurant and Deli on property

delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

(for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www. _____

Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the primacy agency (attach a list)