



2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

It is our pleasure to present to you this year's Annual Drinking 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 source is ground water from drawn from six (6) wells; five (5) wells are in the Sand and Gravel Aquifer and one (1) well is in the Floridan Aquifer. Because of the excellent quality of our water, the only treatments required are chlorine for disinfection purposes and lime for softening purposes.

In 2022 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 of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP SWAPP website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/> or they can be obtained from our office by calling 850-623-8750.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Dink Helms or Uwe Rogers at 850-623-8750. 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 second Thursday of every month at our office (8175 S. Airport Road) at 7:00 pm.

East Milton Water System, Inc. 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, 2022. Data obtained before January 1, 2022, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

In the table below, 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 there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.*

Not Detected (ND): *Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.*

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.*

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): *measure of the radioactivity in water.*

Level 1 Assessment: *A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if*

possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

2022 CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	TT Violation	Result	MCLG	TT	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria*	Sep & Dec 22	Y	11 Positive	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

Radioactive 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
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	Jun-17	N	5.32	ND-5.32	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	Jun-17	N	1.77	ND-1.77	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)	May-20	N	0.023	ND-0.023	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	May-20	N	0.56	ND-0.56	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	May-20	N	0.9	ND-0.9	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Sep-22	N	0.77	0.034-0.77	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	May-20	N	78.6	1.8-78.6	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)	Jan-Dec 22	N	0.4	0.38-0.44	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Sep-22	N	2.8	ND-2.8	N/A	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)	Jun-Sep 20	N	0.1	0 of 30	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Jun-Sep 20	N	4.5	1 of 30	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
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Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year, we were required to conduct two Level 1 assessments. Two Level 1 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take two corrective actions and we completed two of these actions.

The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter (a more stringent) limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter (stringent) regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

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. East Milton 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.

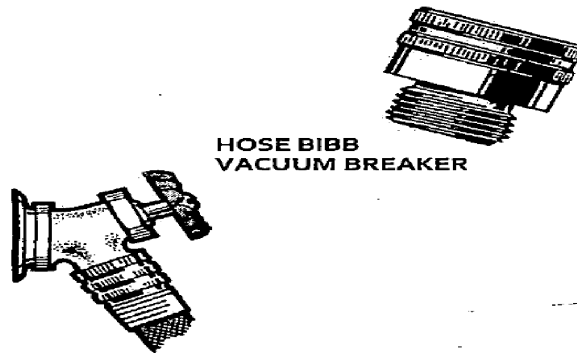
Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water 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 hope our website: eastmiltonwater.org is more user friendly.

This site has easy access to information for commonly asked questions and links to additional water quality information and now is offering **Web pay** through the **Unipay System**. Our website also contains a link to the Santa Rosa County website for fire hydrant locations. This may be a helpful tool for area homeowners. ACH Bank Drafting is available, please inquire at our office. Our staff will be happy to assist you with the information.

Your own actions can have a big impact on the safety and quality of our drinking water. These are just a few of the many ways you can help to conserve and protect our water.

- Use care with toxic or hazardous materials to keep them from getting into our water supplies. Improperly disposing of these chemicals by releasing them onto the soil, into septic systems or into the sewer system could cause contamination of nearby drinking water supplies. Dispose of old and unused chemicals, paints, motor oil and household cooking oil at a certified disposal site.
- Protect your water supply and stop polluters by reporting environmental crimes and suspicious activities at drinking water treatment plants and water towers to local Police Department and or the State Warning Point (1-800-320-0519).
- Protect your family and neighbors from health hazards by protecting your water supply from backflow contamination. Install a simple, inexpensive Hose Bibb Vacuum Breaker on all spigots. Backflow can occur in the form of back-siphonage where potentially unsafe water is pulled through a **cross-connection** into the drinking water distribution system due to a drop in pressure within the distribution system from water main breaks, maintenance or disruptions at the water treatment plant or from high water demand (such as fighting fires.)



Common forms of cross-connections at home include:

- A garden hose submerged in a bucket, sink, pond, swimming pool or car radiator.
- A chemical applicator attached to a hose.
- Improperly Installed:

Toilet tank fill assemblies • Auxiliary water systems
Irrigation sprinkler systems • Fire sprinkler systems
Water softeners • Swimming pools

We will be more than happy to assist you with any questions you may have on things you can do to help protect our water source.



8175 South Airport Road
Milton, FL 32583

Office: (850)623-8750 Fax: (850)623-1413

eastmiltonwater.org
Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
1-800-426-4791

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with safe and clean, quality water.