



2025 Annual Water Quality Report

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide to you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. South Walton Utility's (SWU) water source is ground water from thirteen wells. These wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Chlorine is used as a disinfectant at all the well sites and Sodium Hypochlorite is used to boost disinfectant levels in water coming from the Rock Hill Wellfield for SWU customers.

South Walton Utility 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 1st to December 31st, 2025. Data obtained before January 1, 2025 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the Federal and State laws, rules and regulations.

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.

In the following table you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. 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 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 of other requirements that a water system must follow.

The water quality report is an annual publication required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

- 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.

- 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.
- "ND" - means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- 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.

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

2025 CONTAMINANTS TABLE

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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	5/23	N	7.5	ND - 7.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	5/23	N	1.8	ND - 1.8	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	1/23	N	0.07	0.012 - 0.07	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	1/23	N	0.67	0.03 - 0.67	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and Aluminum factories. Water additive that promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm.
Sodium (ppm)	1/23	N	48	1.5 - 48	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil.
Selenium (ppb)	1/23	N	3.1	ND – 3.1	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Nitrite (ppm)	9/25	N	0.005	ND – 0.005	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products

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)	1-12/25	N	1.1	1.03 - 1.19	MRDLG-4	MRDL = 4.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	7, 10/25	N	*	ND – 170	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*One sample during 2025 (SS #24 in July) had a TTHM result of 170 ppb, which exceed the MCL of 80 ppb. However, the system did not incur an MCL violation because the annual average result at the site was below the MCL. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling sites exceeding the AL	Range of Tap Sample Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (at the tap) (ppb)	7-9/23	N	2.7	0 of 30	ND - 5	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (at the tap) (ppm)	7-9/23	N	0.079	0 of 30	ND – 0.15	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

(E) *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 prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 (800-426-4701).

In 2025, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on South Walton Utility. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the system's well sites. There are twelve (12) sources of potential contamination with a low to moderate risk for South Walton Utility. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/> or they can be obtained from Jared Duncan, Water Operations Manager, at South Walton Utility at (850) 837-2988.

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. South Walton Utility Co, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact South Walton Utility Co, Inc and <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, South Walton Utility Co, Inc. conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites triennially. The most recent set of lead and copper tap sampling is available for review. To view the lead and copper tap sampling data, contact our office at 850-837-2988.

The Federal Environmental Protection Agency has revised the Lead and Copper rule for all public drinking water systems. They have mandated that drinking water systems produce an inventory list of all service line material. The service line is the pipe that extends from our water main to the customer's meter as well as the pipe that extends from the meter to the customer's home. South Walton Utility Co, Inc. has prepared this inventory in accordance with federal regulations. To view this service line inventory, contact our office at 850-837-2988.

If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed. If you are interested in learning more about the water department and water quality, or participating in the decision-making process, there are several opportunities available. Questions about water quality can be answered by calling Jared Duncan, Water Operations Manager, at 850-837-2988. We encourage our members to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are normally held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at our office at 369 Miramar Beach Dr., Miramar Beach, FL 32550.