Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Monitoring Performed January – December 2024

Inlet Beach Water System Permit # 1660370 95 N Wall Street Inlet Beach, Florida 32461 (850) 231-4498

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report). The purpose of this report is to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We want you to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Water Sources:	Groundwater drawn through deep wells from the pristine Floridan Aquifer. The Floridan Aquifer is the primary source for drinking water in Florida. We also have the ability to supplement our water supply from Regional Utilities, should the need arise. In 2024, 15% of our water came from Inlet Beach's Well #2, 21% from Well #3, 64% from Well #4 and 0% from Regional.
Water Treatment	Chlorine for disinfection purposes and hydrogen peroxide for oxidation of sulfur

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In 2024, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on the Inlet Beach Water System and Regional Utilities systems. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the drinking water wells. There are four potential sources of contamination identified for the Inlet Beach Water system with low to moderate susceptibility levels. No potential sources of contamination were identified near Regional Utilities' wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/

We work around the clock to provide top-quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. Please help us make this effort worthwhile by protecting our source water.

MONITORING SCHEDULE

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

We monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. This table shows the most recent year of monitoring for these contaminant groups - (Date Monitored / Next Monitoring)

Constituent Monitored	Date Monitored / Next Monitoring
Inorganic Contaminants	2024 / 2027
Lead/Copper	2023 / 2026
Microbiological Contaminants	Monthly
Nitrates	Annually
Radioactive Contaminants	2023 / 2027
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	2024 / 2027
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2024/2027
Disinfection By-products	Quarterly

QUESTIONS?

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. If you have any questions about your water system, our office is open weekdays (except holidays) from 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM (closed for lunch). Please come by or call (850) 231-4498. If you have any questions about this report, please contact our General Manager, Allen Fowler, at (850) 231 4498

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our annual meeting in Inlet Beach which will be held on Saturday, August 16, 2025, at 10:00 a.m. (unless otherwise notified). The date and location will be announced again by mail at a later date.

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immuno-compromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplants recipients, people with HIV/AIDS positive or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. For people who may be immuno-compromised, a guidance document developed jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) is available online <u>www.epa.gov/safewater</u> or by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water systems also test your source water for pathogens, such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants can also be obtained by calling the hotline or online <u>www.epa.gov/safewater</u>.

OUR RESULTS

The table below contains results from the most recent monitoring of primary, secondary, and unregulated contaminants. The monitoring was performed in accordance with the sampling requirements established by Federal and State Laws. Although many more contaminants were tested, the table shows only those contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report - unless otherwise noted.

Table of Detected Contaminants									
Primary Standards - Mandatory standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act used to protect public health. These apply to all public water systems.									
Contaminant MCL, TT, or MRDL MCLG (What's the Goal?) & Unit of MSMT (What's Allowed?) the Goal?)		Date Sampled (mo/yr)	Highest Level Detected	Range Low - High (MD)	MCL Violation	Major Sources			
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS									
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	November 2023	2.1	ND - 2.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	October 2024	0.9	ND - 0.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Barium (ppm)	2	2	February 2024	0.019	0.011 - 0.019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	February 2024	0.36	0.04 - 0.36	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
Lead - source water (ppb)	AL=15	o	February 2024	32	ND - 32	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits		
Nickel (ppb)	100	NA	February 2024	3.2	ND - 3.2	No	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil		
Sodium (ppm) 160 NA Februar		February 2024	66	13 - 66	No	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil			
	STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS »								
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG = 4	January - December 2024	0.97	0.36 - 1.85	No	Water additive used to control microbes		
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA (ppb)	60	NA	February - August 2024	27.8	LRAA Range: 5.7 - 37.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	80	NA	February - August 2024	78	LRAA Range 15.2 - 78	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection		

» There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Secondary Standards - Non Mandatory standards established as a guideline to assure good aesthetic qualities such as taste, color, and odor.								
Contaminant MCL, TT, or MRDL Date Sampled Highest Level Range MCL Violation Major Sources & Unit of MSMT (What's Allowed?) (mo/yr) Detected Low - High (MD) MCL Violation Major Sources								
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	February 2024	8	ND - 8	Yes	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or as a result of agricultural runoff		

In 2024, our water system was in violation of the Secondary MCL for the Secondary Contaminant (Non-health Based) Odor. The levels of odor are shown in the Secondary Contaminants Table. Because there were no complaints received, no further action was required.

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)									
Contaminant & Unit of MSMT	Date Sampled (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	Range of Tap Sample Results	MCLG (What's the Goal?)	AL (Action Level)	Major Sources	
Copper - tap water (ppm)	June 2023	No	0.83	o	0.01 - 0.95	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Lead - tap water (ppb)	June 2023	No	14	o	ND - 54	o	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; Erosion of natural deposits	

As required, we conducted a Service Line Inventory during 2024. Our findings were that the service lines in Inlet Beach are lead free. The complete Lead sampling data and the Service Line Inventory Report is available for review in our office at: 95 N Wall Street - Inlet Beach FL 32413.

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, Inlet Beach Water System conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every three years. The most recent set of lead and copper tap sampling is available for review. To view the lead and copper tap sampling data, contact General Manager, Allen Fowler, at (850) 231 4498 or visit <a href="https://depedms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&[guid=32.1698623.1]&[profile=Sampling]

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION ABOUT 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. Inlet Beach 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. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk:

- Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula.
- Boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes.
 - You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.
 - If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to you have your water tested, contact the Inlet Beach Water System Office at (850) 231-4498.

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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR WATER

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 October - December 2024 our management company who provides operations and maintenance services, did not complete monitoring for disinfection byproducts and therefore we cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. However, as explained below, subsequent samplings taken in January and February 2025 have shown that the water quality is within standards and does not pose any safety concerns for our members.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) our management company did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for disinfection byproducts, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
TTHMs ¹	2 samples every year	0	October - December 2024	1/27/25 & 2/5/25
HAA5s ²	2 samples every year	0	October - December 2024	1/27/25 & 2/5/25

The samples taken on 1/27/25 and 2/5/25 were well within allowable limits for the specific contaminant and offer no areas of concern.

¹ TTHMs, also known as total trihalomethanes, are tested by collecting one sample and testing that sample for all the regulated trihalomethanes. Regulated TTHMs include chloroform, bromoform, bromodichloromethane, and dibromochloromethane.

² HAA5s, also known as haloacetic acids, are tested by collecting one sample and testing that sample for all the regulated haloacetic acids. Regulated HAA5s include monochloroacetic, dichloroacetic, trichloroacetic, monobromoacetic, and dibromoacetic acids.

Health Effects:

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.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What is being done?

IBWS mandated that its management company immediately implement new sampling policies that set clear guidelines for future sampling. These guidelines specify personnel responsible for the sampling and establish sampling timeframes/dates with notifications sent to multiple team members. When samples are delivered to the lab, a copy of the Chain of Custody form is sent to team members notifying them sampling has been completed. In addition, a sample schedule database for 2025 has been created allowing those same team members to monitor sampling activity and compliance.

For more information, please contact Allen Fowler at (334) 455-9680.

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). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by **Inlet Beach Water System** State Water System ID#: **1660370** Date distributed: <u>04/25/2025</u>

MONITORING VIOLATION

We failed to complete required sampling for the Secondary Containment Iron on time and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the containments were present in your drinking water during that timeframe. The monitoring period was October 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024. One sample was required for the contaminant, and none were taken. Sampling resumed in 2025.

ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.

Lowest Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest contaminant level allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

Maximum Detected (MD)

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLC): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLCs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Millirem per year (mrem/yr): a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Not Applicable (NA)

Not Detected (ND)

ppb (parts per billion): micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm (parts per million): milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppt (parts per trillion): nanogram per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): a measure of radioactivity in water.

Threshold Odor Number (TON): The greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that still yields a just detectable odor.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

