

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Holley-Navarre Water System, Inc. (HNWS) is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water, 5 wells from HNWS and 7 wells from Fairpoint Regional Utility System, Inc (FRUS). Treatments required at the HNWS wells are potassium permanganate for iron removal filtration and chlorine for disinfection purposes. Treatments required at the FRUS wells are orthophosphates for corrosion control, lime for pH adjustment, and chlorine for disinfection purposes. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer and the Sand and Gravel Aquifer. HNWS routinely monitors 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 Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2023. Data obtained before Jan. 1, 2023, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. In 2024, our water system was made aware that Fairpoint Regional Utility Services (FRUS), which a portion of your drinking water is purchased from, did not collect a subset of drinking water samples between April-September 2023 after a new well was brought online. Although this incident is not an emergency and no action is needed on your part, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation. For further detailed information, please go to www.hnws-fl.com/publicnotice2023.

In 2023 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on Holley Navarre Water System (HNWS). The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. DEP also performed a Source Water Assessment for Fairpoint Regional Utility System (FRUS) and there is one potential source of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>.

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. HNWS 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 two 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 U.S. 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control 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).

Please visit www.hnws-fl.com for changes and/or updates. This report will be mailed upon request and is also available at www.hnws-fl.com/ccr.

2023 WATER QUALITY TABLE

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)	Jul/17	N	2.96	ND – 2.96	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	Jul & Dec/23	N	2.62	ND – 2.77	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	Jul & Dec/23	N	3	ND - 3	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	Jul & Dec/23	N	0.06	0.02 – 0.06	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Jul & Dec/23	N	0.75	ND – 0.75	4	4	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)	Jul - Dec/23	N	0.4	ND – 0.4	0	15	Residue from manmade pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Jul & Dec/23	N	1.0	0.1 - 1.0	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Jan - Dec/23	N	75.2 (avg)	1.7 - 125	N/A	160	Saltwater 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) (Stage 1)	Jan - Dec/23	N	1.02 (LRAA)	0.98 - 1.11	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Jan - Dec/23	N	11.3 (highest LRAA)	ND – 20.4	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Jan - Dec/23	N	35.4 (highest LRAA)	0.6 - 80.0	N/A	MCL = 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	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Aug/23	N	0.39	0 of 35	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Aug/23	N	6.2	0 of 35	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum (ppm)	Jul & Dec/23	Y	0.25	ND - 0.25		0.2	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

HNWS was made aware that Fairpoint Regional Water System, Inc. (FRUS) was in violation of federal and state water quality standards for the Secondary Contaminant (Non-health based) Aluminum in July 2023. The levels of Aluminum are shown in the Test Results table. FRUS corrected the violation by resampling for Aluminum in December 2023 and receiving results of “Non-Detect”.

In the table above, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Locational 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 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.

“ND”: means not detected and 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.

We at HNWS would like 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. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact HNWS member services at (850) 939-2427. We encourage our valued members 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 third Tuesday of each month at 6pm in the Holley-Navarre Water System, Inc (HNWS) board room, located at 8574 Turkey Bluff Rd.