Important Health Information

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 (800-426-4791).

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) Radionuclides, which are radioactive contaminants, 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, 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.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

A Special Note About Lead In Drinking Water

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 components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

The City of Fort Walton Beach 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

Source Water Assessment

In 2018 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 are 17 potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low to moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

Community Participation

You are welcome to attended Fort Walton Beach regularly scheduled Council meetings on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Contact the City Clerk at 833-9511 to confirm day, time and location of meeting.

Substances that might be in drinking water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, wells, 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 and other potentially toxic substances, resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants That May Be Present In Source Water Include:

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

Purpose of report

The purpose of this report is to provide you with information about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future. The Water Treatment staff works around the clock to meet our goal to provide you with a high quality safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

During the past year we have taken thousands of water samples to ensure the quality of your drinking water. The table attached shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants is not expected to vary significantly from year to year. In those cases, the most recent sample data are included along with the year in which the sample was taken.

The City of Fort Walton Beach 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, 2018 to December 31, 2018. Data obtained before January 1, 2018, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

If you have any questions about this report or water quality in the City of Fort Walton Beach, please contact Daniel Payne, Engineering & Utility Services Director at 833-9613.

Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From And How Is It Purified?

The City of Fort Walton Beach’s water system processed approximately 900 million gallons of water in 2018. Our water comes from eight deep wells drawing ground water from the Floridan Aquifer, and complies with federal and state standards for water quality.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.
### 2018 WATER TESTING RESULTS

#### Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL or MRDLG Violation (Yes/No)</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>May 2017</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.005-0.35</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>May 2017</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.45-1.1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (point of entry) (ppb)</td>
<td>May 2017</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ND-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)</td>
<td>April 2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>ND-0.39</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>May 2017</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>35-110</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Radioactive Contaminants

**STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL or MRDLG Violation (Yes/No)</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm) – Stage 1</td>
<td>Jan-Dec 2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.59-0.78</td>
<td>MRDLG−4</td>
<td>MRDL−4</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)</td>
<td>July 2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>5.7-9.6</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>MCL = 60</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)</td>
<td>July 2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>26.98</td>
<td>23.32-26.98</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>MCL = 80</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>AL Exceeded (Yes/No)</th>
<th>90th Percentile Range</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>AL (Action Level)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (tap water) (ppm)</td>
<td>Jun-Sept 2017</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0 of 30</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (tap water) (ppb)</td>
<td>Jun-Sept 2017</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1 of 30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We monitored for unregulated contaminants (UCs) in 2018 as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) or likely sources have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. All detections are shown on the table, but if you would like a copy of all our 2018 UC data, contact this water system at the number provided in this report.

We will also be monitoring the first 6-month period of 2019 for UCs. They will be published as required in our 2020 Water Quality Report. However, if you would like a copy of the results sooner, please contact Water Operations at 850-833-9630 to get a copy as soon as they are received by us. If you would like more information on the EPA’s Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In the table to the left you will find many terms and abbreviations, some of which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

- **n/a:** not applicable
- **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 one billion parts by weight of the water sample.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** measure of the radioactivity in water.

### Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** the 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.

### Unregulated Contaminants

- **Likely Source of Contamination**
  - Unavailable
  - ND-1.8 ppb
  - 6.58-11.01 ppb
  - 7.93-12.71 ppb
  - 66-294 ppb

In the table to the left you will find many terms and abbreviations, some of which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

- **n/a:** not applicable
- **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 one billion parts by weight of the water sample.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l):** one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.

**Unregulated Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Unit of Measurement= ppb)</th>
<th>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>Level Detected (average)</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>October 22 2018</td>
<td>0.336 ppb</td>
<td>ND-1.8</td>
<td>Unavailable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAAs</td>
<td>October 22 2018</td>
<td>6.09 ppb</td>
<td>4.57-7.61</td>
<td>Unavailable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAAbt</td>
<td>October 22 2018</td>
<td>8.83 ppb</td>
<td>6.58-11.01</td>
<td>Unavailable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAAb</td>
<td>October 22 2018</td>
<td>10.32 ppb</td>
<td>7.93-12.71</td>
<td>Unavailable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromide</td>
<td>October 22 2018</td>
<td>179 ppb</td>
<td>66-294</td>
<td>Unavailable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>