TOWN OF CARYVILLE

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're 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 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. With 2 water wells located in our community, the Town of Caryville draws an average of 120,000 gallons per day from the Upper Floridan Aquifer. Due to the excellent quality of this groundwater source, disinfection through chlorination is the only treatment process required to produce an aesthetically pleasing product to the community. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Town Clerk at (850) 548-5571, between the hours of 9:00 am to 4:00 pm, Monday through Thursday. 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 Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at Town Hall.

The Town of Caryville 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, 2025, to December 31, 2025. Data obtained before January 1, 2025, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

We at the Town of Caryville 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 or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.

In 2025 the 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. A search of data sources indicated one potential source of contamination with a high susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program Website at https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/

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.

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. Town of Caryville 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 have your water tested, contact the Town of Caryville at (850) 548-5571 . Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
"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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfection is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfection 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.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking 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
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	12/25	N	0.1	ND-0.14	10	10	Nitrogen based fertilizers in rural areas, other nitrate sources in well water include seepage from septic sewer systems and animal wastes.
Barium (ppm)	12/24	N	0.0012	0.0012-0.0029	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	12/24	N	2.6	1.7-2.6	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	1—12/25	N	0.67	0.4-0.84	MRDLG = 4	MCL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.

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	Range of Tap Sample Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	12/24	N	4.9	0 of 5	ND – 5.3	0	15	Lead pipes, faucets, fixtures and lead solder are the most common sources of lead in drinking water.
Copper (tap water) (ppb)	12/24	N	0.06	0 of 5	ND – 0.077	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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).

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 naturally occur 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.

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 piping that extends from our water main to the customer's meter as well as the piping that extends from the meter to the customer's home. Town of Caryville has prepared this inventory in accordance with federal regulations. To view this service line inventory, contact the Town of Caryville or visit https://depedms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&[guid=32.1738635.1]&[profile=Sampling]

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, Town of Caryville 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 Town of Carville or visit:
https://depedms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&[guid=32.1630891.1]&[profile=Sampling]

Due to administrative oversight during a busy part of the year, our office failed to submit a report required under the Safe Drinking Water Act. This violation has no impact on the quality of the water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health. We have established a report tracking file to ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future." This is for not submitting a CCR for 2024.