

# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



*Presented By*



PWS ID#: 1570470

## Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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 and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

## Where Does My Water Come From?

Midway Water System consists of four wells, two ground storage tanks, and two elevated storage tanks. The storage facilities are continually being replenished from two groundwater sources. Combined, our treatment facilities provide roughly 666 million gallons of clean drinking water every year from Midway Water System and Fairpoint Regional Utility System. The high quality of the water requires the addition of only chlorine gas for disinfection, lime for pH control, and zinc orthophosphate and Aqua Mag as corrosion inhibitors. All our water comes from the Floridan and Sand and Gravel Aquifers. To learn more about the aquifers that we draw from, visit [capp.water.usgs.gov/aquiferBasics](http://capp.water.usgs.gov/aquiferBasics).

## Source Water Assessment

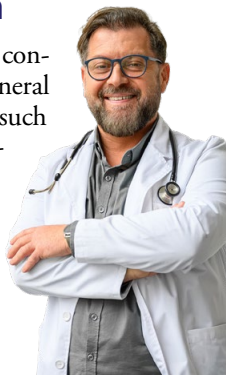
In 2025, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a source water assessment on our system. A search of the data sources indicated two potential sources of contamination near our wells with low susceptibility and one potential source of contamination near Fairpoint wells with low susceptibility. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://dep.state.fl.us/swapp).

## Community Participation

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, held on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at our office, 4971 Gulf Breeze Parkway, Gulf Breeze.

## Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or [epa.gov/safewater](http://epa.gov/safewater).



## Water Main Flushing

Distribution mains (pipes) convey water to homes, businesses, and hydrants in your neighborhood. The water entering distribution mains is of very high quality; however, water quality can deteriorate in areas of the distribution mains over time. Water main flushing is the process of cleaning the interior of water distribution mains by sending a rapid flow of water through them.

Flushing maintains water quality in several ways. For example, flushing removes sediments like iron and manganese. Although iron and manganese do not pose health concerns, they can affect the taste, clarity, and color of the water. Additionally, sediments can shield microorganisms from the disinfecting power of chlorine, contributing to the growth of microorganisms within distribution mains. Flushing helps remove stale water and ensures the presence of fresh water with sufficient dissolved oxygen and disinfectant levels and an acceptable taste and smell.

During flushing operations in your neighborhood, some short-term deterioration of water quality, though uncommon, is possible. You should avoid tap water for household uses at that time. If you do use the tap, allow your cold water to run for a few minutes at full velocity before use, and avoid using hot water, to prevent sediment accumulation in your hot water tank. Please contact us if you have any questions or if you would like more information on our water main flushing schedule.

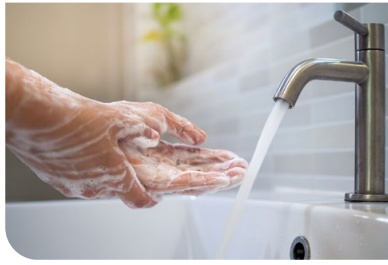
## Why We Test So Often

Drinking water is one of the most closely monitored resources in the United States. Water systems regularly test for bacteria, disinfectants, metals, organic chemicals, radioactive substances, and many other contaminants. Some tests are performed daily, while others are conducted weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually, depending on regulatory requirements and system size. Microbiological testing for bacteria such as coliforms ensures that disinfection is working properly. Turbidity monitoring confirms effective filtration. Chemical testing verifies that treatment processes remain optimized. All certified laboratories must meet strict quality assurance requirements to ensure accurate results. When results approach regulatory limits, corrective actions are taken immediately.

**QUESTIONS?** If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brenda Agricola, General Manager; Jody Anderson, Operations Director; or Craig Mattingly, Lead Plant Operator, at (850) 932-5188.

## Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Midway Water System 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, or 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact Midway Water System. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://epa.gov/safewater/lead).



To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory can be found at [depdms.dep.state.fl.us/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&%5bguid=32.1702009.1%5d&%5bprofile=Sampling](http://depdms.dep.state.fl.us/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&%5bguid=32.1702009.1%5d&%5bprofile=Sampling).

Please note that no lead was found in Midway Water's distribution mains or service lines. Contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

## Substances That Could Be in Water

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:

**Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

**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.

**Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

**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.

**Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It's not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use three to six gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

## Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.



The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

### RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Radium 226 + 228 [combined radium]</b> (pCi/L)	No	7/23 & 12/23–2/24 & 5/24	2.62	ND–2.62	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

### PRIMARY REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

#### Inorganic Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Arsenic</b> (ppb)	No	7/23 & 8/23	0.6	ND–0.6	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
<b>Barium</b> (ppm)	No	7/23 & 8/23	0.084	0.0052–0.084	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Cyanide</b> (ppb)	No	7/23 & 8/23	30	ND–30	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
<b>Fluoride</b> (ppm)	No	7/23 & 8/23	0.83	ND–0.83	4	4.0	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
<b>Lead [point of entry]</b> (ppb)	No	7/23 & 8/23	0.4	ND–0.4	NA	15	Residue from human-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
<b>Mercury [inorganic]</b> (ppb)	No	7/23 & 8/23	0.2	ND–0.2	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
<b>Nickel</b> (ppb)	No	7/23 & 8/23	2.5	ND–2.5	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
<b>Nitrate [as nitrogen]</b> (ppm)	No	7/25 & 9/25	0.95	ND–0.95	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Sodium</b> (ppm)	No	7/23 & 8/23	120	1.7–120	NA	160	Saltwater intrusion; leaching from soil

## Definitions

**90th %ile:** The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

**AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Herbicide:** Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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.

**MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** 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.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** 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.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** 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.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND (Not detected):** Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** A measure of radioactivity.

**Pesticide:** Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

**ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

**SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level):** These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

**TON (Threshold Odor Number):** A measure of odor in water.

### STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG OR [MRDLG]	MCL OR [MRDL]	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine (ppm)	No	1/25–12/25	0.94	0.82–1.1	[4]	[4.0]	Water additive used to control microbes

### STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	No	1/25 & 4/25	18.65	10.5–38	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	No	1/25 & 4/25	20.61	6.5–35.14	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

### Lead and Copper (Tap water samples were collected from sites throughout the community)<sup>1</sup>

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	AL EXCEEDANCE (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	RANGE LOW-HIGH	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper [tap water] (ppm)	No	8/23	0.17	ND–0.35	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead [tap water] (ppb)	No	8/23	2.1	ND–4.6	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

### SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST RESULT	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Aluminum (ppm)	Yes <sup>2</sup>	7/23 & 8/23–12/23	0.25	ND–0.25	NA	0.20	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Odor (TON)	Yes <sup>3</sup>	8/23 & 10/23	20	ND–20	NA	3	Naturally occurring organics

<sup>1</sup>This table summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please visit [depdms.dep.state.fl.us/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&%5bguid=32.1587614.1%5d&%5bprofile=Sampling](https://depdms.dep.state.fl.us/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&%5bguid=32.1587614.1%5d&%5bprofile=Sampling).

<sup>2</sup> FRUS Well 4's result was 0.25 ppm. There were no complaints or issues, and therefore nothing else was required. A retest was done on Well 4, and the results were below the detection limit."

<sup>3</sup> Midway Water exceeded the SMCL on odor at St. 1 and 4. We feel that this was due to a lab or sampling error. Repeat samples were under the SMCL.

