



2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

South Martin Regional Utility

Dear Valued Customer,

South Martin Regional Utility (SMRU) is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. SMRU's goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report is provided to inform you about the quality product delivered to you every day, understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment processes, and protect, not only your water supply, but also the water resources of everyone in our community.

Water Source and Treatment

Your drinking water is obtained from 2 different sources: the Surficial Aquifer (85 – 250 feet deep) and the deeper Floridan Aquifer (1,400 feet deep). This water is treated at 1 of 2 different water treatment facilities before being disinfected and pH balanced prior to entering the distribution system.

SMRU's North Water Treatment Facility (NWP) uses an independent wellfield supplied from the Surficial Aquifer. This raw water is conveyed to the NWP Nanofiltration facility for treatment. The Nanofiltration purified water is blended with water from the shallow wells to improve palatability before being disinfected and pumped into the water distribution system.

SMRU's South Water Treatment Facility (SWP) uses 2 independent wellfields – 1 supplied from the Surficial Aquifer and 1 supplied from the Floridan Aquifer, a deeper aquifer. Water from the Floridan Aquifer is conveyed to the SWP Reverse Osmosis (RO) facility for treatment. The ultra-purified water from the RO process is blended with water from the shallow wells to improve palatability before being disinfected and pumped into the distribution system.

Blending ratios, disinfection, and corrosion control measures are continually monitored and adjusted to ensure that finished water from both treatment plants blend seamlessly in the distribution system. This ensures uniform quality for all customers.

Looking Towards the Future

SWP Treatment Review

To ensure that SMRU is prepared for the future, the utility closely monitors both present water demand and projected needs for infill and other development projects. Planning for future needs will ensure the continued availability of high-quality drinking water for both current and future customers. Construction of necessary expansion projects will be timed to keep pace with demands.

NWP Treatment Improvements

After conducting an in-depth review of alternatives for enhancements to the NWP, SMRU is moving forward with the design phase of quality and efficiency improvements. Once implemented, customers will benefit from improved water quality and overall operational efficiency. The design phase is expected to be completed sometime in 2024.

Hydrant Flushing

Hydrant flushing is a necessary part of distribution maintenance and helps protect the public health by removing sedimentation from the water mains and ensuring fresh water throughout the distribution network. The hydrant flushing program is conducted on a continual basis throughout the service area.

Lead & Copper Assessment

In accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency's recently adopted Lead & Copper Rule Revision, SMRU will begin a survey of service lines to identify any history of lead, galvanized, or copper services. This survey results are due by October 2024 and will be used to prioritize future line replacements.

Questions?

SMRU encourages customers to be informed about their drinking water. If you have any questions about this report or SMRU, please contact the SMRU Customer Service office at 772-546-2511. SMRU's highly trained staff can address most common questions and concerns.

If you'd like to learn more, a schedule of upcoming SMRU board meetings can be found on the Town of Jupiter Island's website at <http://townofjupiterisland.com/>.

Additional drinking water information can be obtained through the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Monitoring and Water Quality

SMRU 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 upon monitoring results for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022. Data obtained before January 1, 2022 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. Testing performed at the treatment facilities are denoted with SWP or NWP. All other results are sampled from the distribution system.

In the accompanying table, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms please review the following definitions:

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

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.

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.

NWP: North Water Plant

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.

SMRU: South Martin Regional Utility

SWP: South Water Plant

Radioactive Contaminants							
SMRU tests for Radioactive Contaminants every three years.							
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
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L) SWP	04/20	N	0.9	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L) NWP	04/20	N	1.4	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (µg/L) SWP	04/20	N	0.232	N/A	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

SMRU tests for Nitrate and Nitrite twice annually and every three years for all other inorganics.

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
Barium (ppm) SWP	04/20	N	0.00464	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm) NWP	04/20	N	0.00223	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) SWP	04/20	N	0.0420	N/A	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
Fluoride (ppm) NWP	04/20	N	0.0530	N/A	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) SWP	01/22, 07/22	N	0.732	0.421 – 0.732	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) NWP	01/22, 07/22	N	0.0420	0.0250 – 0.0420	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) SWP	01/22, 07/22	N	0.693	0.666 – 0.693	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm) SWP	04/20	N	36.0	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Sodium (ppm) NWP	04/20	N	38.8	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

SMRU tests for disinfectants monthly in the distribution system and Disinfectant By-Products annually.

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 and Chloramines (ppm)	01/22 – 12/22	N	3.0	0.6 – 4.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	07/22	N	9.7	ND – 9.7	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	07/22	N	14	5.9 - 14	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

SMRU tests for Lead and Copper in customer taps every three years.

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 (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	07/20	N	0.389	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/20	N	0.00184	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Statements about Contaminants

Source Waters

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 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.

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 eleven potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to high susceptibility level. All potential sources of contamination for SMRU were rated with a low susceptibility. The assessment results are available on the FDEP SWAPP website at <https://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp>.

The Presence of Lead

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. SMRU 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 <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

Vulnerable Populations

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/Center for Disease Control (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).