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## 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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### *Callahan Water Treatment Plant PWS #2450146*

We are pleased to present to you this year's 2025 Annual Water Quality Report for the *Callahan Water Treatment Plant PWS # 2450146*. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you over the past year. 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. Our water source is ground water from two wells drawn from the **Floridan Aquifer**. Because of the excellent quality of our water, the only treatment required is chlorine for disinfection purposes and aeration for odor control.

#### **2025 Source Water Assessment**

In 2025, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system, and a search of the data sources indicated nine potential sources of contamination near our wells with low to moderate risk. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/> or Town Hall, 542300 US Hwy 1, Callahan, FL. 32011.

#### **Water Quality Test Results**

We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael A. Williams, Director of Public Works, at **904-879- 3801**.

The *Callahan Water Treatment Plant* 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 to December 31, 2025*. Data obtained before *January 1, 2025* and presented in the report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced the monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our results, though representative, are more than one year old.

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

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

## NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

### Inorganic Contaminants

For Inorganic Contaminants, “Level Detected” is the highest average at any sampling point (**Arsenic only**) or the highest detected level at any sampling point (**all other 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
Barium (ppm)	6/2024	N	0.041	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	6/2024	N	0.59	N/A	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
Sodium (ppm)	6/2024	N	18	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

### Stage 1 Disinfectants

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly 2025	N	0.524	0.26 – 0.88	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

## Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs)

For HAA5s and TTHMs, “Level Detected” is the highest level detected at any monitoring location in 2025. “Range of Results” is the range of all individual samples collected from all monitoring locations in 2025.

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
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly 2025	N	16.19	ND – 20.66	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Quarterly 2025	N	57.08	46.8 – 84.42	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

One sample during 2025 (45183 Weaver Cir.) had a Total Trihalomethanes result of 84.42 parts per billion (ppb), which exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 80 ppb. However, the system did not incur an MCL violation, because all locational running annual average (LRAA) results at all sites were at or below the MCL. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Following the collection of the August 2025 sample results, the LRAA at both locations was below the MCL, so our water system was moved back to annual routine monitoring for Stage 2 DBPs.

## 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
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	12/2023	N	0.0680	0	0.010 - 0.068	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	12/2023	N	2.5	0	ND - 5.6	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Complete lead tap sampling data from December of 2023 (or previous monitoring periods) is available for review upon request. Please contact [Michael A. Williams](#), Director of Public Works, at **904-879- 3801** for instructions on accessing the data.

We are required to periodically sample water from customer taps to determine lead and copper levels. EPA sets the lead action level at 15 ppb. For a water system to be in compliance, at least 90% of tap water samples must have lead levels below this limit. This report contains the 90th percentile and range of our most recent sampling. The individual results for each location sampled are available for review by [Michael A. Williams](#), Director of Public Works, at **904-879- 3801**.

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. Callahan Water Treatment Plant 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, 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 in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Michael A. Williams, Director of Public Works, at **904-879- 3801**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

To address lead in drinking water, EPA requires that all community water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials. We have completed a service line inventory, and it is available for review by contacting Michael A. Williams, Director of Public Works, at **904-879- 3801**.

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.

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.

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.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

**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).**

We at the Callahan Water Treatment Plant 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 list.

