



2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality 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 drinking water. Our water source is ground water from four wells drawn from the Floridan Aquifer. The only treatment required is chlorine for disinfection purposes.

In 2025, the State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) 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 four (4) potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low to moderate levels of concern. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [SWAPP \(state.fl.us\)](https://www.state.fl.us/swapp).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kendrah Wilkerson, Town Manager, at (850) 539-2820. 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 last Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m., at the Cecil Trippe Municipal Building.

The Town of Havana Public Water System (PWS) 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 this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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 the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided 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.

Non-Applicable (N/A): Does not apply

Non-Detect (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.

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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	June 2023	N	1.89	1.06–1.89	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	June 2023	N	0.12	0.034-0.12	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	June 2023	N	9.2	7.5-9.2	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	June 2023	N	0.62	0.26-0.62	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level 0.7ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Mar 2025	N	0.13	0.026-0.13	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Stage 1 & 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)	Jan – Dec 2025	N	0.81	0.6-1.03	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Aug 2025	N	1.2	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Aug 2025	N	11	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

<i>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</i>	<i>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</i>	<i>AL Exceeded Y/N</i>	<i>90th Percentile Result</i>	<i>No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL</i>	<i>Range of Tap Sample Results</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>AL (Action Level)</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
<i>Copper (tap water) (ppm)</i>	<i>Jan–Dec 2023</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0 of 20</i>	<i>0.004–0.185</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</i>
<i>Lead (tap water) (ppb)</i>	<i>Jan–Dec 2023</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0 of 20</i>	<i>ND–2.0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural deposits</i>

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. The Town of Havana 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 the Town of Havana and Kendrah Wilkerson, (850) 539-2820. 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>.

The federal EPA 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 Town of Havana has prepared an inventory list of all service line material in accordance with federal regulations. Along with this, to assess corrosion of lead and copper, the Town of Havana conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every three (3) years. The most recent set of lead and copper tap sampling and the service line inventory is available for review. To view the referenced documents, contact at Town Hall at (850) 539-2820.

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.

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).

Please DO NOT FLUSH your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. More information is available at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm>.

We at the Town of Havana PWS 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.

Town of Havana 2024 Lead Service Line Inventory:

[https://depedms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&\[guid=32.1699201.1\]&\[profile=Sampling\]](https://depedms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&[guid=32.1699201.1]&[profile=Sampling])

Town of Havana 2023 Lead and Copper Sampling Report:

[https://depedms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&\[guid=32.1569404.1\]&\[profile=Sampling\]](https://depedms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&[guid=32.1569404.1]&[profile=Sampling])