

WATER NOTES

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Okaloosa County Water and Sewer System

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 water. Our water source is ground water drawn from the Floridan Aquifer. Due to the excellent quality of our water, the only treatment process required is disinfection using chlorine at each well.

Okaloosa County Water and Sewer 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. The state has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

The EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in tap water provided by public water systems, and FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. 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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater.

In 2025 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment (SWA) on our systems. These assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are 19 potential sources of contamination identified for the Main system (PWS 1460506) with low to moderate susceptibility levels. In the Bluewater/Raintree system (PWS 1460775) there were no potential sources of contamination. The SWA for the Mid County system (PWS 1464044) revealed 1 potential source of contamination with a moderate susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection web site: <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/> or they can be obtained from OCWS at 651-7133.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Not Applicable - (N/A)

"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 - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 Containment Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

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. Okaloosa County Water & Sewer 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 Tom Sampson at the number provided in this report. 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>

Okaloosa County Water and Sewer conducts tap sampling for lead at selected sites every three years. Data for this sampling is available for review by contacting Tom Sampson at the number in this report.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Tom Sampson at (850) 609-7016, or tsampson@myokaloosa.com

In 2024, we completed a service line inventory for all of our systems in order to identify any potential sources of lead. No lead service lines were found during this inventory, and the complete report can be found at myokaloosa.com or by accessing the following direct link:

https://myokaloosa.com/sites/default/files/Users/wsuser/092924_OCWS_LSL_Final_Field_Investigation_Report.pdf

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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).

Main System. This water system services the Ocean City- Wright-Shalimar-Okaloosa Island area and all the unincorporated areas around Fort Walton Beach. It is served by 12 wells, 11 elevated tanks, and two ground storage tanks. In addition, this system also receives drinking water from the Mid-County System via pipeline.

Bluewater Bay/Raintree System. Located in Bluewater Bay east of Rocky Bayou Bridge along Highway 20 to the Walton County line. This system is served by 3 wells and 2 elevated tanks.

Mid-County (Crestview) System. This water system serves the unincorporated areas around Crestview and consists of 6 wells, 4 elevated tanks, and 1 ground storage tank.

Please call our office if you have any questions. We work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us to protect our water sources, which are at the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board of County Commissioners meetings, usually held on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. For specific dates, times, and locations, or for questions about BCC meetings, please call (850) 651-7105 or go to myokaloosa.com

TEST RESULTS TABLE FOR THE BLUEWATER/RAINTREE SYSTEM (3 WELLS) – PWS ID# 1460775

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								
Arsenic (ppb)	03/23	N	0.55	ND-0.55	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	
Barium (ppm)	03/23	N	0.0078	0.0057-0.0078	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	
Fluoride (ppm)	02/23	N	0.20	0.16-0.20	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)	03/25	N	0.028	ND-0.028	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	
Nickel (ppb)	03/23	N	2.7	ND-2.7	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil	
Sodium (ppm)	03/23	N	7.4	7.2-7.4	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.	
LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)								
Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded Y / N	90 th 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)	07/23-08/23	N	0.104	0 of 30 Samples	0.016-0.144	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/23-08/23	N	1.6	0 of 30 Samples	ND-6.8	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
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	
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	01/25-12/25	N	1.32	1.24-1.36	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.	
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/25	N	2.7	1.3-2.7	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	

TEST RESULTS TABLE FOR THE MID-COUNTY SYSTEM (6 WELLS) – PWS ID# 1464044

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								
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	05/20-02/23	N	1.16	0.557-1.16	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Arsenic (ppb)	02/23	N	3.1	0.85-3.1	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	
Barium (ppm)	02/23	N	0.013	0.0038-0.013	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	
Fluoride (ppm)	02/23	N	0.34	0.11-0.34	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.	
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	02/23	N	0.29	ND-0.29	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder.	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/25	N	0.10	ND-0.10	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	
Sodium (ppm)	02/23	N	33.4	2.0-33.4	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.	
LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)								
Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90 th 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)	07/23-08/23	N	0.101	0 of 20 Samples	0.0097-0.127	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/23-08/23	N	3.0	0 of 20 Samples	ND-3.7	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
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	
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	01/25-12/25	N	1.27	1.19-1.36	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.	
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/25	N	6.5	N/A	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	

TEST RESULTS TABLE FOR THE MAIN SYSTEM (12 WELLS) – PWS ID# 1460506

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								
Barium (ppm)	03/23-08/23	N	0.28	0.0078-0.28	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	
Fluoride (ppm)	03/23-08/23	N	1.2	0.29-1.2	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.	
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	03/23-08/23	N	1.5	ND-1.5	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder.	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/25-06/25	N	0.14	ND-0.14	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	
Sodium (ppm)	03/23-08/23	N	124	15.4-124	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.	
LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)								
Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90 th 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)	07/23	N	0.171	0 of 30 Samples	0.015-0.201	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/23	N	2.6	0 of 30 Samples	ND-14.4	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
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	
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	01/25-12/25	N	1.06	0.98-1.23	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.	
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
HAA5 [Halo Acetic Acids] (ppb)	08/25	N	6.2	2.9-6.2	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/25	N	36.0	16.0-36.0	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS¹								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Odor (threshold odor number)	03/23-08/23	Y	8.0	ND-8.0	N/A	3.0	Naturally occurring organics.	
Foaming Agents (ppm)	03/23-09/23	Y	1.5	ND-1.5	N/A	0.5	Pollution from soaps and detergents.	

¹ The State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) sets drinking water standards for secondary contaminants and has determined that odor and foaming agents are an aesthetic concern at certain levels of exposure. Odor and foaming agents were found in some of our samples at higher levels than is allowed by the State. However, subsequent samples collected at the same locations showed results below the MCL. Odor and foaming agents, as secondary drinking water contaminants, do not pose a health risk. We will continue to sample as required by rule and work with the Department as needed.