

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



Presented By
City of Lynn Haven

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, 2024. Included are details about your sources 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?

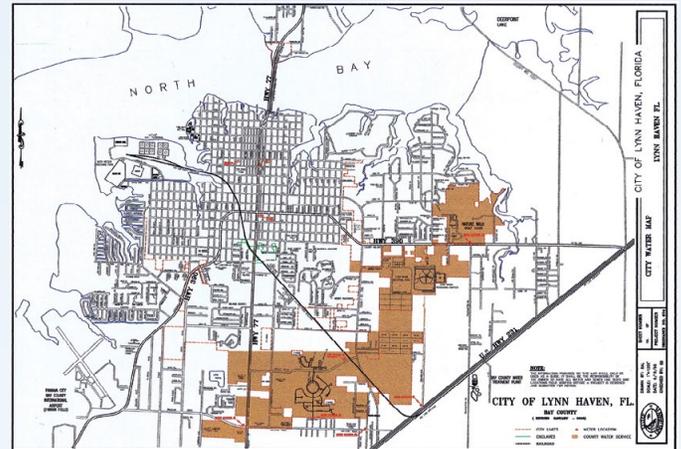
The City of Lynn Haven customers are fortunate because they enjoy an abundant water supply from two sources: groundwater from the Floridan Aquifer and surface water purchased from Bay County Utilities. The map of Lynn Haven included here shows the area served by each water source. The area of Lynn Haven served by Bay County Water is shaded; the area served by Lynn Haven's deep wells is the unshaded portion of the map.

The City of Lynn Haven has five deep wells that serve the majority of Lynn Haven customers. The raw water from wells is aerated to remove excess hydrogen sulfide and stored in two central locations. One site utilizes a poly/orthophosphate blend to sequester soluble iron. The water is then chlorinated and pumped to the distribution system as needed to maintain satisfactory pressure throughout the system for daily use and fire protection.

The Bay County Water Treatment Plant draws from Deer Point Reservoir. Bay County has a surface water treatment plant that supplies the remainder of Lynn Haven customers. Bay County uses a conventional treatment process of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, pH adjustment, disinfection, fluoridation, and corrosion control. The treatment process includes adding lime to complete the reaction of coagulation and the addition of ferric sulfate to remove particles and organics. Polymer is added to assist in the coagulation process. Sodium hypochlorite is added to maintain disinfection in the distribution system. The addition of zinc orthophosphate reduces the corrosiveness of the water. Fluoride, in the form of hydrofluorosilicic acid, is added as a supplement to prevent tooth decay. Lime is also added at the end of the process to increase the pH. These processes are needed to meet the drinking water standards set by the U.S. EPA and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).

Think Before You Flush!

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of our waterways by disposing responsibly. To find a convenient drop-off location near you, please visit <https://bit.ly/3leRyXy>.



Source Water Assessment

In 2024 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 five wells. For the City of Lynn Haven's water system, there are eight potential sources of contamination identified, with low to moderate susceptibility levels.

In 2024 FDEP performed a source water assessment on the Bay County water system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the Bay County surface water intakes. The surface water system is considered to be at high risk because

of many potential sources of contamination present in the assessment area.



All assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at dep.state.fl.us/swapp, or they can be obtained from Lynn Haven Utilities Department

by calling (850) 265-6361 or from Bay County Utility Services by calling (850) 872-4785.

QUESTIONS? For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Chris Lightfoot, Public Works Director, at (850) 265-6361.

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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 at (800-426-4791) or epa.gov/safewater.



Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can have serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. City of Lynn Haven is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement service, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact City of Lynn Haven at (850) 265-6361. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at 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 may be found at [https://depedms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&\[guid=32.1700247.1\]&\[profile=Sampling\]](https://depedms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&[guid=32.1700247.1]&[profile=Sampling]). Please contact us at (850) 265-6361 if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

Community Participation

You may attend commission meetings and voice your concerns. We meet the second Tuesday of each month at 9:00 a.m. and the fourth Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at 825 Ohio Avenue.

Level 1 Assessment Update

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and used as an indicator that other potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify and correct any problems.

During the past year, we were required to conduct 1 Level 1 Assessment and 1 Level 1 Assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take 6 corrective actions and we completed 6 of these actions.

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.

We have been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help the U.S. EPA determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether these contaminants need to be regulated. For example, we participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. At present, no health standards (e.g., maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

PRIMARY REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	City of Lynn Haven			Bay County			MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
		DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS			
Barium (ppm)	No	06/01/2023	0.033	0.028–0.033	4/2024	0.0072	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	No	06/01/2023	0.36	0.27–0.36	4/2020	0.75	NA	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)	No	06/01/2023	2.8	ND–2.9	4/2020	ND	NA	NA	15	Residue from human-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	No	NA	NA	NA	4/2020	0.028	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	No	07/09/2024	42	21–40	4/2020	4.8	NA	NA	160	Saltwater intrusion; leaching from soil

Microbiological Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT:	LOWEST MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLES MEETING REGULATORY LIMITS:	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Turbidity (NTU) ¹	No	1/2024–12/2024	0.40	98.4	NA	TT	Soil runoff

Radioactive Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	City of Lynn Haven			Bay County			MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
		DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS			
Radium 226 + 228 [combined radium] (pCi/L)	No	11/01/2020	1	0.6–1.0	4/2020	ND	ND	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	City of Lynn Haven			Bay County			MCLG OR [MRDLG]	MCL OR [MRDL]	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
		DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS			
Chlorine (ppm)	No	1/2024-12/2024	1.5	1.2–1.8	1/2024-12/2024	0.82	0.69–0.97	[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)	City of Lynn Haven			Bay County			MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
		DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS			
Haloacetic Acids (five) [HAA5] (ppb)	No	02/2024-11/2024	35.20	7.4–48.1	2/14/24	28.5	ND–35.3	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	No	02/2022-11/2022	47.90	10.6–59.3	2/14/24	41.4	4.1–53	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap water samples were collected from sites throughout the community)²

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	AL EXCEEDANCE (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	City of Lynn Haven			Bay County			MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	
			90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	RANGE OF TAP SAMPLE RESULTS	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	RANGE OF TAP SAMPLE RESULTS				NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL
Copper [tap water] (ppm)	No	09/01/2023	0.16	ND–0.67	0	9/2023	0.29	0.013–0.84	0/33	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead [tap water] (ppb)	No	09/01/2023	4.4	ND–8.1	0	9/2023	0.7	ND–2.5	0/33	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

¹ Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. The Treatment Technique standard requires that 95% of the turbidity readings be at 0.3 NTU or less.

² 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 [https://depdms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&\[guid=32.1597509.1\]&\[profile=Sampling\]](https://depdms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&[guid=32.1597509.1]&[profile=Sampling]).

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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.

ppb (µg/L) (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (mg/L) (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

