



Town of Manalapan
Water Department
600 South Ocean Boulevard
Manalapan, FL 33462

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IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS about this report or concerning your water, please feel free to call the Water Dept. at (561) 586-3699. You can also email jbarrera@manalapan.org or bwatson@manalapan.org. Additional copies of this report can be obtained at either the Manalapan or Hypoluxo Town Halls, questions and/or comments are always welcome.

Manalapan Town Commission meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 10:00 am at the Manalapan Town Hall, located at 600 South Ocean Boulevard, Manalapan, FL

2020 Water Quality Report Town Of Manalapan

THIS REPORT HAS BEEN PREPARED to inform you about the quality of your drinking water as determined by laboratory tests performed during the 2020 calendar year.

Manalapan 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, 2020. Data obtained before January 1, 2020, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.



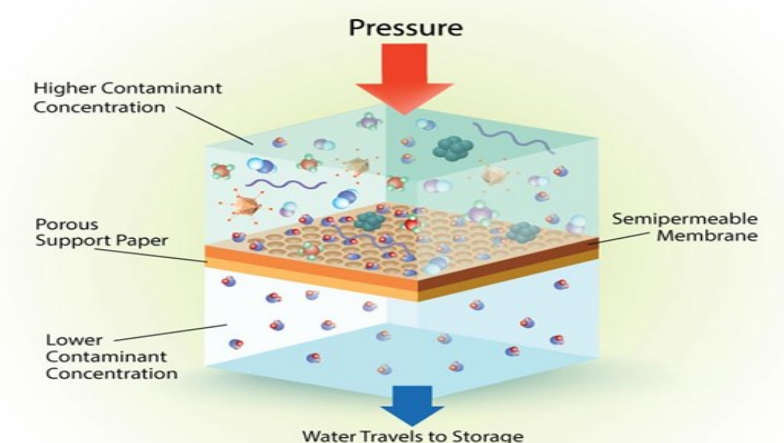
Our goal is to provide you with a safe dependable supply of drinking water. The EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems, and we are committed to ensuring these standards are not only met, but exceeded.

Manalapan has a total of six wells. The reverse osmosis portion of our treatment plant draws it's water from two Floridan aquifer wells that are approximately 1300 feet deep. This water is forced through membranes by high pressure pumps. This process removes nearly all of the contaminants and impurities.

We blend this permeate with filtered water from our four ground water wells that draw from the East Coast Surficial Aquifer.

The water is degasified and aerated to remove any volatile substances such as hydrogen sulfide, and then disinfected with chloramine to insure that no pathogenic organisms are present. Finally, a small amount of zinc orthophosphate is needed to reduce corrosive behavior and protect the homeowner's plumbing system.

REVERSE OSMOSIS



The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. The contaminants listed in the table on the next page are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water. 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.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include 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.

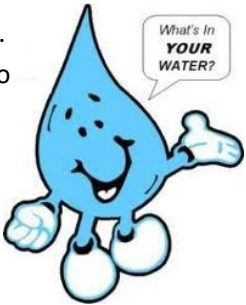


Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- 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.

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 under-gone 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).



In 2020 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 four (4) potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP SWAPP website at <https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp> or by contacting the Town of Manalapan Water Department at 561-586-3699.

Water Quality Report

| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---|-----------|-------------------|--|
| Contaminant & Unit of Measurement | Sampling Date (Mo/Yr) | MCL Violation Yes/No | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Radium 226 (pCi/L) | 04/18 | No | 0.2 | N/A | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminates | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 04/18 | No | 0.00309 | N/A | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 04/20 | No | 0.112 | N/A | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | 04/18 | No | 60.4 | N/A | N/A | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |
| Stage 2 Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | |
| Chloramines (ppm) | 01/20—12/20 | No | 3.06 | 1.2—4.0 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | 08/20 | No | 9.15 | 6.88—9.15 | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethan (TTHM) (ppb) | 08/20 | No | 11.14 | 10.10—11.14 | N/A | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Lead & Copper (Tap Water) | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant & Unit of Measurement | Sampling Date (Mo/Yr) | AL Exceeded Yes/No | 90th Percentile Result | Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL | MCLG | AL (Action Level) | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper (ppm) (Tap Water) | 08/18 | No | .78 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb) (Tap Water) | 08/18 | No | 3.1 | 0 | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

To help you better understand the Water Quality Table, the following definitions have been provided:

- 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 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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL:** The highest level of 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.
- 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.



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. The Manalapan Water Department 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.