

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Hampton

PWS # 2040456

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water sources. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water sources are two groundwater wells that draw from the Floridan aquifer at depths of 200 feet. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2025, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) 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 two potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Mary Lou Hildreth**, City Clerk/City Administrator, at **(352) 468-1201** or clerk@hamptonfl.gov. We encourage you to be informed about your water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the 4th Tuesday of each month, at 7:00pm, at City Hall (Street Address: **5784 Navarre Ave, Hampton, FL 32044**).

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The City of Hampton 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 laws, rules, and regulations.

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

Terms and Abbreviations

Action Level or 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 risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level or MRDL - The level of drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal or MRDLG - The level of 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.

Water Quality Test Results

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	06/2024	N	1.4	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	06/2024	N	0.013	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	06/2024	N	0.040	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	07/2025	N	0.21	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	06/2024	N	1.4	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	06/2024	N	6.4	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants							
Disinfectant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling (mo/yr)	MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly 2025	N	0.74	0.2 - 1.4	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

For Chlorine, "Level Detected" is the highest Running Annual Average (RAA) that occurred in 2025, computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. "Range of Results" is the range of all individual samples collected in 2025.

Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	07/2024	N	2.85	N/A	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	07/2024 - 08/2024	N	0.027	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Complete lead tap sampling data from July-August 2024 is available for review upon request. For instructions on accessing the data, please contact Mary Lou Hildreth at (352) 468-1201 or clerk@hamptonfl.gov.

Effects of Lead in Drinking Water

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 City of Hampton 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 Mary Lou Hildreth at (352) 468-1201 or clerk@hamptonfl.gov. 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 at our office by contacting Mary Lou Hildreth at (352) 468-1201 or clerk@hamptonfl.gov.

Sources of Drinking Water and Possible Contaminants

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.

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 U.S. 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.

Vulnerable Populations Statement

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control 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 City of Hampton 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.

PLEASE CONSERVE WATER. EVERY DROP COUNTS!