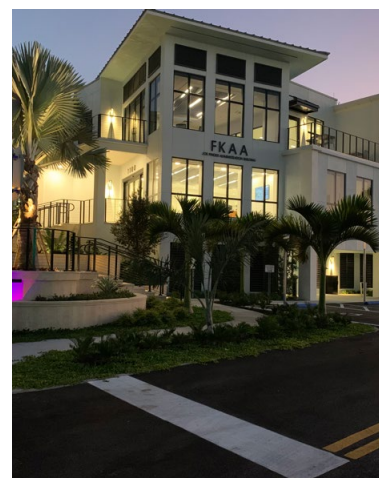
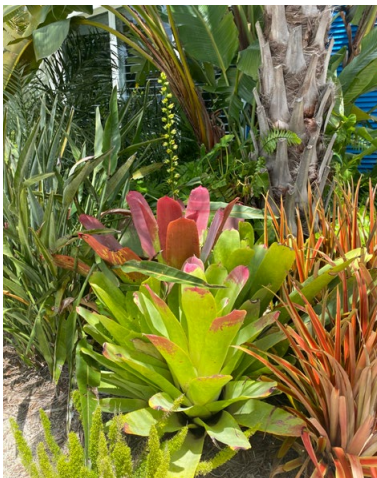


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022



Presented By
**Florida Keys
Aqueduct Authority**



PWS ID#: 4134357, 5444047



Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2022. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Source Water Assessment Plan

In 2022 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a source water assessment on our system as part of its statewide source water assessment project. Source water assessment reports identify and assess any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of each water supply in the state. This inventory only identifies potential sources of contamination. It does not mean that these sites are actively causing contamination of the drinking water source. FDEP has performed a source water assessment on our shallow aquifer system in Florida City, and a search of the data sources indicated two potential sources of contamination near our wells (injection well and petroleum storage tanks). Both are categorized by FDEP as being of low concern.

FKAA's injection well, utilized for its disposal of concentrate from the reverse osmosis water treatment plant, is encased in steel to 2,674 feet, passing through multiple clay layers that serve as confining units. The potential contaminant is chloride from the Floridan Aquifer.

Petroleum storage tanks on the property at FKAA's water treatment plant are all state-registered tanks with no history of reported spills or compliance concerns. They are steel, single-wall tanks mounted on a raised concrete slab within a concrete secondary containment structure and housed under a steel roof.

The source water assessment report for our system is available at the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website, <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp>.



Where Does My Water Come From?

J. Robert Dean Water Treatment Facility (PWS ID FL4134357)

The Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority's (FKAA) primary drinking water supply originates from the Biscayne Aquifer, a below-ground limestone geological formation that produces high-quality freshwater. Our wellfield is located within an environmentally protected pine rockland forest west of Florida City on the mainland. The location of the wellfield near Everglades National Park, along with restrictions enforced by state and local regulatory agencies, contributes to the remarkably high-quality source water. The FKAA wells contain some of the highest-quality groundwater in the state, meeting all regulatory standards prior to treatment.

Included in the regulations mentioned above are restrictions that limit the amount of water that can be extracted from the Biscayne Aquifer. In order to meet these regulations, FKAA utilizes the Floridan Aquifer, a brackish groundwater source located approximately 880 to 1,270 feet below the surface, to supplement and protect our primary Biscayne supply. FKAA constructed a low-pressure reverse osmosis (LPRO) water treatment plant at our Florida City Wellfield in 2009 to utilize the Floridan Aquifer and contribute up to an additional six million gallons per day to our water supply.

Kermit H. Lewin and Marathon Reverse Osmosis Facilities (PWS ID FL5444047)

During an emergency situation, FKAA may utilize the emergency reverse osmosis water treatment plants located in Stock Island (Kermit Lewin) and Marathon to supplement the water supply and increase emergency storage capacity. The reverse osmosis facilities withdraw from seawater wells to produce potable water from saltwater.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in regularly scheduled board meetings and voice your concerns about your drinking water. Call the executive office at (305) 296-2454, or visit our website at www.fkaa.com for more information on these meetings. To receive up-to-date safety alerts and information about your water system, sign up on our website for our CodeRED Priority Alert System, or find us on Facebook and Twitter.



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.

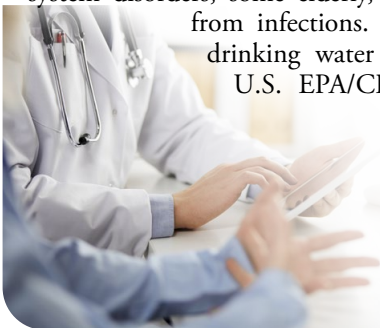
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide 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 U.S. EPA's 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The

U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



Violation Information

In 2022 FCAA performed full-battery sampling of our finished water produced by the J. Robert Dean Water Treatment Facility. The contracted laboratory provided results on February 23, 2023, indicating the presence of di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEPH) at an amount above the maximum contaminant level (MCL) but with a data qualifier indicating the internal standard response, or retention time, was outside acceptable limits. Resampling to confirm the inconclusive results was conducted on April 17, 2023, and the subsequent results for DEPH were below detection limits. FCAA will continue to monitor for DEPH throughout 2023.

Some people who drink water containing DEPH well in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, experience reproductive difficulties, and have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Joshua Peele, Water Quality and Environmental Manager, at (305) 809-2636.

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 are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

PRIMARY REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Microbiological Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	TT VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	RESULT	MCLG	TT	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	No	01/2022-12/2022	Positive	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	11/03/2022	No	2.1	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 [combined radium] (pCi/L)	11/03/2022	No	0.9	NA	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Barium (ppm)	10/17/2022	No	0.0090	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	10/17/2022	No	0.66	NA	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive that promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	11/03/2022	No	2.4	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	10/17/2022	No	25	NA	NA	160	Saltwater intrusion; leaching from soil

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ppb)	10/17/2022	Yes	9.9 ¹	NA	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
---	------------	-----	------------------	----	---	---	--

¹ Sample taken from the finished water at the J. Robert Dean Water Treatment Plant in Florida City. Results have been qualified by laboratory with an “*” indicating Internal Standard (ISTD) response or retention time outside acceptable limits, and results may be inconclusive. Subsequent resampling was conducted in 2023 and results were below minimum detection limits. FCAA will continue to monitor for this chemical throughout 2023. Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate well in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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.

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.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

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

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM SITES THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY)

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MM/YYYY)	AL EXCEEDANCE (YES/NO)	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper [Tap water] (ppm)	8/2020	No	0.039	1	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead [Tap water] (ppm)	8/2020	No	2.2	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG OR [MRDLG]	MCL OR [MRDL]	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chloramines (ppm)	01/2022-12/2022	No	3.3	3.2–3.5	[4]	[4.0]	Water additive used to control microbes

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Haloacetic Acids (five) [HAA5]–Stage 2 (ppb)	06/2022 & 10/2022	No	18.0	15.2–20.8	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	06/2022 & 10/2022	No	25.05	22.4–27.7	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	HIGHEST RESULT	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Silver (ppb)	10/20/2022	No	1	NA	NA	100	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	10/20/2022	No	170	NA	NA	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

How Is My Water Treated and Purified?

J. Robert Dean Water Treatment Facility (PWS ID FL4134357)

The water treatment plant is an integrated-source facility staffed by state-licensed personnel. Groundwater extracted from the Biscayne Aquifer is the primary source water for this facility. A secondary groundwater source, the Floridan Aquifer, is utilized to a much lesser extent. The Biscayne source water is classified as very hard due to its high concentration of calcium. A process called lime softening is used to reduce calcium hardness. Lime softening is achieved by the addition of excess calcium under high pH conditions. This allows the water to become supersaturated with calcium, thereby causing the calcium to sink to the bottom of the lime softening treatment unit, leaving less hard (softened) water for use by FKA. The FKA finished water is considered moderately hard.

The softened water is then piped to dual-media filters, which are made up of layers of anthracite and fine sand for additional removal of calcium hardness and further purification. Chlorine and ammonia are injected into the water to form chloramines, which provide long-lasting disinfectant protection without the objectionable taste and odor of regular chlorine. Fluoride, which is recommended for drinking water by the American Dental Association to prevent cavities, is also added.

In order to comply with Biscayne Aquifer withdrawal limitations, a Floridan wellfield and LPRO water treatment plant were constructed. Operational since the summer of 2009, this facility treats the brackish water of the Floridan Aquifer. The Floridan raw water contains approximately 4,000 to 5,000 parts per million (ppm) of salt. This concentration is significantly lower than the 35,000 ppm typically found in seawater but higher than the 200 ppm found in the Biscayne Aquifer. This LPRO system utilizes very fine membrane elements. The water is pressurized to

approximately 250 pounds per square inch (psi) to reject the salt while allowing the passage of the pure finished water. The LPRO water is disinfected in the same manner as the Biscayne lime-softened water. Finished water from the LPRO water treatment plant is blended with treated water from the Biscayne Aquifer.

Treated water is pumped 130 miles from Florida City to Key West, supplying water to the entire Florida Keys. The water provided to customers in the Florida Keys is continuously monitored and tested to ensure it is consistent in quality and safe and meets all federal and state drinking water standards. FKA operates two state-certified laboratories, located in Florida City and Stock Island, to perform many daily water quality analyses.

Kermit H. Lewin and Marathon Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Facilities (PWS ID FL5444047)

The Kermit H. Lewin and Marathon reverse osmosis water treatment facilities desalinate saltwater, producing potable water. Saltwater from seawater wells first enters the cartridge filters to remove particulate matter. From the filters, the water is pressurized to 900 psi. This pressure is significantly higher than that required at the Florida City LPRO due to the significantly higher salt content of the seawater. The high pressure forces some of the water through the reverse osmosis membranes, at which point it is referred to as permeate; the remainder of the water is rejected as brine and disposed of in an underground injection well. The permeate flows into a degasifier and clearwell, where hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide are removed. Next, sodium hydroxide is added to raise the pH, and a corrosion inhibitor may be added. In the final treatment stage, the permeate is disinfected with chloramines, and the finished product is transferred to the storage tank for distribution.