SEACOAST WEST-CONSECUTIVE

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

2025

PWS ID# 4505018

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We are pleased to present the Seacoast West-Consecutive System 2025 Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your drinking water and the services we deliver to you every day.

We are pleased to report that Seacoast West-Consecutive's drinking water meets all federal, state and local standards as well as the rigorous water quality objectives established by Seacoast's engineering and operations professionals.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Seacoast West-Consecutive purchases its water from Palm Beach County Water Utilities Department which draws from surficial aquifer wells extending approximately 150 feet underground. Water withdrawn from these wells is transported to the water treatment plant where state-of-the-art treatment technologies are applied to produce the high-quality, thoroughly disinfected delivered to homes and businesses.

HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARDS

Seacoast routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws, rules, and regulations. Except where otherwise indicated, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. Reported results are for contaminants detected in samples collected from Seacoast West-Consecutive's distribution system and private homes.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Pamela Olah-Brennan, Laboratory Supervisor, at 561-627-2900 ext. 1685 or email: polah-brennan@sua.com.

The Annual Water Quality Report is also offered electronically to all of its customers at:

https://www.sua.com/water/

VULNERABILITY TO CONTAMINANTS

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/ Center for Disease Control (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).

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In 2025, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment for Palm Beach County Water Utilities Department. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/ Welcome/links/search_pws_v.

LEAD IN PUBLIC DRINKING WATER

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. Seacoast West-Consecutive 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.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have an increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

SOURCES OF DRINKING 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.

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.

HOW TO READ THE TABLE

In the table, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations.
To help you better understand the terms we've provided the following definitions.
N/A – Not Applicable.
DBP – Disinfection by Product.
TTHM – Total Trihalomethane.
ppm – Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).
pCi/L – Picocurie per liter, a measure of radioactivity in water.
ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).
ND – Not Detected and indicated that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
AL – Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment techniques (TT) or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Inorganic Contaminants- Results From Seacoast West-Consecutive Entry Point to Distribution

Contaminant & Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) (East Entry)	May 2025	N	0.37	0.37	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) (Mecca Entry)	May 2025	N	0.34	0.34	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) (East Entry)	May 2025	N	0.10	0.10	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion or natural deposits.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) (Mecca Entry)	May 2025	N	0.041	0.041	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion or natural deposits.

Lead and Copper (tap water)- Results From Seacoast West-Consecutive Water System

Contaminant & Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	AL (Action Level)	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	May and Oct 2025	N	1.3	0.015 and 0.019	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	May and Oct 2025	N	15	0.65 and 0.65	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products- Results From Seacoast West-Consecutive Water System

Disinfectant 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
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	Monthly 2025	N	3.0	2.4 – 3.5	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2025	N	29.7	23.8 – 35.9	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2025	N	33.6	14.0 – 47.4	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.