CITY OF GRETNA
A Vision for Tomorrow
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2025 Annual Water Quality Report

The Water We Drink

The City Gretna

The Water We Drink (2025)

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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. Our water source is ground water from two wells that draw from the Floridan Aquifer. We also purchase water from the City of Quincy's four active wells which also draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Because of the excellent quality of our water, the only treatment required is chlorine for disinfection purpose.

In 2025 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment and a search of the data sources indicated eight potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of City of Quincy with low to moderate susceptibility ranges. There are no potential sources of contamination near City of Gretna's wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Woodrow Scott at (850)544-7173. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. (If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday evening of each month at 6:30 pm at City Hall.

The City of Gretna 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/or the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025, Data obtained before January l, 2025, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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 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 agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff and septic systems.
E. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of foil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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.
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.
Not Detected (ND): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (gg/l,): One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
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.
Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation YIN	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants *Data table is from samples taken from City of Quincy							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	Nov-21&Sep24	N	5.3	ND-5.3	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	Nov-21&Sep24	N	2.28	0.61-2.26	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants *Data table is from samples taken from City of Quincy							
Arsenic (ppb)	Sept-24&Dec-23	N	ND-2.2	ND-2.2	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	Sept-24 Dec-23	N	.052	0.12-.052	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	Setp-24Dec-23	N	2.9	2.5- 2.9	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Sept-24Dec-23	N	2.3	ND-2.3	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel (ppb)	Sept-24Dec-23	N	7.2	3.5-7.2	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil

Fluoride (ppm)	Sept-24Dec-23	N	0.45	0.16-0.45	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 m
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Apr-25Jul-25	N	0.59	0.056-0.59	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Sept-24 Dec-23	N	15	2.2-15	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant/ Disinfectant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCLor MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) Stage I	Jan-Dec25	N	0.83	0.43-1.2	MRDLG 4	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Range of Tap Sample Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Cooper (tap water) (ppm)	Jan-Dec 23	N	0.033	0 of 20	0.009 - 0.043	1.3	1 .3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Jan-Dec 23	N	2.	0 of 20	1 - 3	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains; erosion of natural deposits

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. City of Gretna 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, you may wish to have your water tested. Contact the City of Gretna, Woodrow Scott at (850)544-7173. 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/sqfewater/lead.

In order 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.

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.

The Federal Environmental Protection Agency has revised the Lead and Copper rule for all public drinking water systems. They have mandated that drinking water systems produce an inventory list of all service line material. The service line is the piping that extends from our water main to the customer's meter as well as the piping that extends from the meter to the customer's home. City of Gretna has prepared this inventory in accordance with federal regulations. To view this service line inventory, please contact our Water Operator John Owens, at 850-856-5257 or view the list at: https://depedms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&[guid=32.1659641.1]&[profile=Sampling

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. 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).

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, City of Gretna conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites [Triennially]. The most recent set of lead and copper tap sampling is available for review. To view the lead and copper tap sampling data, contact John Owens, at 850-856-5257, or visit: https://depedms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&[guid=32.1563558.1]&[profile=Sampling]

"We at The City of Gretna work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap, " said Woodrow Scott. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children 's future.

Please DO NOT FLUSH your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. More information is available at: http://www.dep.statefl.us/waste/categories/medications/pges/disposal.htnz.

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