Weekly Update
Apalachicola City Water
September 3, 2025

Progress:

The well contractor continues installing the CO2 injection system and performing maintenance on Municipal Well #6. The new injection systems are being installed to decrease the well downtime, maintenance frequency, and maintenance costs. During the course of their work on Well #6, the contractors recommended additional improvements to the pump and portions of the well casing. The City Commission authorized the additional work to further improve the future operations of the well. The parts have been ordered, and the contractor estimates the work on Well #6 to be finished in 2-3 weeks. Once Well #6 is complete, work on Well #5 will begin and work is anticipated to take about 2 weeks. Work on Well #7 will begin once Well #5 is complete.

CO2 Injection Well Water Maintenance Facts

- This method uses carbon dioxide injections at the well that reduces levels of organic compounds before the water is extracted from the well.
- This treatment method leads to less downtime for well maintenance. Wells will be back online in a week vs in a month. The technology also decreases the frequency of maintenance required from once every few months to once per year.
- The well produces cleaner water, uses less energy, and increases the water flow rate.
- See the following links for more information:
  https://www.subsurfacetech.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/subsurface-tech-aqua-gard-brochure.pdf

  https://fwrj.com/techarticles/0920%20t2.pdf

City Water Sample Test Results from August 20th to September 2nd, 2025:

- **Daily residual chlorine:**
  - At the plant, levels ranged from 3.01 - 3.65 ppm.
  - At the remote location, levels ranged from 0.37 - 1.27 ppm.

- **Residual chlorine** is the amount of chlorine that remains in the water after treatment at the drinking water plant. Chlorine reacts with organic material and hydrogen sulfide as it travels down the water distribution system–so chlorine levels decrease with increased distance from the plant. Additionally, a decrease in chlorine (from when measured at the plant to the remote location) is normal and expected in all public water systems due to treatment, temperatures, and pipe materials. *Levels at or above 0.2 ppm indicate there is enough chlorine to kill bacteria.*