

Weekly Update Apalachicola City Water October 30th, 2025

Progress:

Wells #6 and 7 remain online. Well #5 is scheduled for rehabilitation next, but work will not commence until the new motor for pump #6 is in place and installed. New pumps and motors for Wells # 5 and #7 were approved for ordering this week as the city anticipates replacing them during the rehabilitation of the next two wells.

The aerator/scrubber is in place and the installation phase continues. This includes lightning prevention/protection, electrical, plumbing, clearance validation, fiberglass field wrapping of the duct, calibration, leak testing, start up, and operational burn period.

City Water Sample Test Results

- Apalachicola city water quality test results meet state and federal drinking water standards.
- **Daily residual chlorine** ** (October 25th through October 30th, 2025):
 - At the plant, levels ranged from 1.56 - 3.62 ppm.
 - At the remote location, levels ranged from 0.30 - 0.57 ppm.
- **Annual Dalapon** (sample collected 10/2):
 - **Result:** Below laboratory minimum detection limit (MDL) of 0.90 micrograms/liter (or parts per billion, ppb).
 - EPA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 200 micrograms/liter (or ppb).
 - Sample location: Treated water's point of entry (POE) into water line (29 Chapman Road, POE).
 - From the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's web site: "This organic chemical is a widely used herbicide. It may get into drinking water after application to control grasses in crops, drainage ditches and along railroads."***
 - There are no large-scale herbicide applications near our city wells, so we would not expect Dalapon to be present.

*A method using carbon dioxide injection at the well will reduce levels of organic compounds before the water is extracted. Less frequent well maintenance will be required (e.g., once per year), and maintenance will require much less downtime—wells will be back online sooner.

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. This decrease is normal for every water treatment system. *State regulations say that chlorine levels cannot be above 4 ppm, or below 0.20 ppm. **Levels above 4 ppm exceed the EPA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Levels at or above 0.2 ppm indicate there is enough chlorine to kill bacteria.*

***<https://floridadep.gov/water/source-drinking-water/content/synthetic-organic-contaminants-and-their-standards>