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Annual Water Quality Report For Water Delivered in 2024



Jupiter's Water is Safe and Reliable

The Town of Jupiter is pleased to report that the water delivered to Jupiter Utilities customers meets or exceeds all state and federal requirements. Each year, the Town's Utilities Department performs more than 7,000 tests to ensure the water delivered to our customers is safe from harmful contaminants. This report contains the results of our tests and provides our customers with a better understanding about the drinking water delivered by the Town of Jupiter Utilities Department.

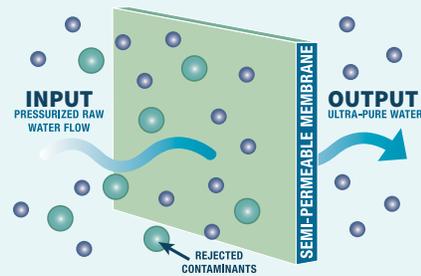
If you have any questions about the information in this report or about your water quality, call 561-741-2735 or visit jupiter.fl.us/Water.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water From?

The Town of Jupiter gets its water from two sources - the surficial and Floridan aquifers. There are currently 63 wells around Town - 12 pull from the deeper Floridan aquifer which is 1,500+ feet deep, and 51 pull from the shallower surficial aquifer which is about 150 feet deep.

The Town uses both Reverse Osmosis (RO) and Nanofiltration (NF) membrane technology to treat its water. The NF processes the water from the surficial aquifer while the RO processes the water from the deeper Floridan aquifer.

How Membrane Technology Works



RO and NF membrane treatment involves passing a pressurized raw water flow through a membrane system that separates it into two individual streams, known as permeate (the treated water) and concentrate (the by-product water). The membrane that separates them is a semi-permeable barrier that only allows select components in the water to pass through. The pores of the membranes used for nanofiltration and reverse osmosis are so small that they cannot be seen even with a scanning electron microscope.

In 2024, the Town of Jupiter Utilities Department:



Produced
5.8 Billion
Gallons of Water



Served Population
94,624
Customers



Maintained
479 Miles
of Linear Pipes



Conducted
7,000+
Water Tests



Tested for
100+
Contaminants



Maintained
3,870
Fire Hydrants

People with Special Health Concerns

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 healthcare 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 1-800-426-4791.

How Do Contaminants Get in the Water Supply?

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 human activity.



Ensuring Water is Safe to Drink

Your water is monitored for many substances on a strict sampling schedule to ensure it meets specific health standards and maintains the high quality that residents know and expect.

The tables included in this report list substances that may be found in your tap water, as well as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) established acceptable levels of these contaminants.

Keep in Mind

- The State allows some contaminants to be monitored less often than once per year because the concentration of these elements does not change frequently. In these instances, the most recent sample data is included along with the year in which the sample was taken.
- 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Inorganic contaminants:

Includes 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.

Microbial contaminants:

Includes viruses and bacteria, and may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Organic chemical contaminants:

Includes synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

Pesticides and herbicides:

Come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants:

Can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Contaminant Regulations

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.

Understanding Our Test Results

Below are definitions of the terms used in this report.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Contaminant: Any unwanted physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter in water.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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.

N/A: Not applicable

ND: Not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Picocurie Per Liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

Parts Per Billion (PPB) or Micrograms Per Liter (mg/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.

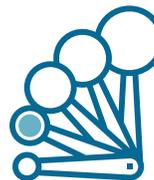
What is PPM?

Many of the utilities' test results are reported as "parts per million" (ppm) or "parts per billions (ppb).



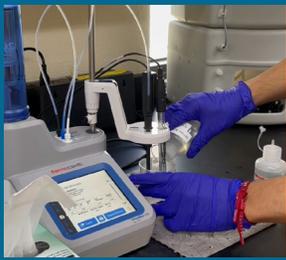
PPM (Parts Per Million)

Means one part per 1,000,000 parts. This is equivalent to **two thirds of a gallon** in an Olympic-sized swimming pool which holds 660,000 gallons.



PPB (Parts Per Billion)

Means one part per 1,000,000,000 parts. This is equivalent to **half of a teaspoon** in an Olympic-sized swimming pool.



The Town of Jupiter Utilities monitors for contaminants in accordance with federal and state laws and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report reflects monitoring results from the 2024 calendar year. The Town of Jupiter Utilities Department has also been monitoring for unregulated contaminants in drinking water. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water regulations. The purpose of unregulated monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining how often these contaminants are found in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2023, the Town of Jupiter Utilities participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). Request a copy of the results by calling 561-741-2735.

STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

DISINFECTANT OR CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL or MRDL VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MRDLG	MRDL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
CHLORAMINES (PPM)	1/24 - 12/24	N	3.37 PPM	0.6 - 4.3	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

For bromate, chloramines or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the lowest to highest of all us samples collected during the past year.

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS) (PPB)	1/24 - 12/24	N	2.23 PPB*	0 - 3.9	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM) (PPB)	1/24 - 12/24	N	1.78 PPB*	0.4 - 2.3	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*The highest HAA5 Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) is found at 9601 SE Little Club Way. The highest TTHM LRAA is found at 12800 US-1, Juno Beach.



INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
BARIUM (PPM)	2/23	N	0.00185 PPM	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge of metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (PPM)*	2/23	N	0.088 PPM	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels of 0.7
NITRATE (as Nitrogen) (PPM)	4/24	N	0.119 PPM	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (PPM)	2/23	N	46.8 PPM	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Results in the level detected column for inorganic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

*Fluoride is naturally occurring in our source water, the Floridan Aquifer. The Town of Jupiter does not add fluoride to its water treatment process.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
RADIUM 226+228 or Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2/20	N	2.3	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radon

In 2024, radon was detected in the finished water supply four out of four times. The maximum result was 15.4 pCi/L. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell, and is a known human carcinogen. It can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation, and to a lesser extent, it can permeate indoor air when released from tap water during household activities such as showering and washing dishes. If you are concerned about radon in your home, contact the EPA's Radon Hotline, 800-SOS-RADON, for more information.

About Lead

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Town of Jupiter Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead service lines but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home.

Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

Service Lines:

The service line is the stretch of pipe that connects a property's plumbing to the water main on the street. In 2024, the Utilities Department conducted an inventory of all water service lines, covering both customer-owned and utility-owned portions. The results showed that there are no lead service lines in the Town's system. View program details and a service line inventory map at jupiter.fl.us/ServiceLines.



Photo Credit: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

How We Monitor Lead and Copper

The Town maintains compliance with EPA's lead and copper regulations, and currently tests samples for lead and copper every three years. The results of these tests are shared with the Palm Beach County Department of Health and the public through this annual publication. The EPA mandates that 90 percent of homes tested show lead levels below 15 ppb.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

Reduce Your Lead Exposure



Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. *Boiling water doesn't remove lead from water.*



Regularly clean your faucet's screen (aerator).



Before drinking, flush your pipes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact The Town of Jupiter Utilities at 561-741-2735. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	AL EXCEEDED Y/N	90TH PERCENTILE RESULTS	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
COPPER (TAP WATER) (PPM)	8/24	N	0.329	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (TAP WATER) (PPB)	8/24	N	0.995	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits

Stay Water-Wise

Discolored Water

Rust or iron can build up in your plumbing system, causing brown or yellow water, stained fixtures and laundry, and a metallic flavor. If you regularly experience discolored water, especially immediately after periods of not using your water, have your plumber check for an old galvanized pipe that may need to be replaced. If no galvanized pipe is found thoroughly flush your water heater and household plumbing system, which should be done at least twice a year.

Chemical Hazards

Disposing of household chemicals – pesticides, paints, furniture strippers or other household products – can be challenging. Dumping them on the ground is bad for the environment and groundwater. These can be properly disposed of at the Solid Waste Authority (SWA) facility located in Jupiter on SWA Road off of Military Trail. For more information, contact SWA at 561-697-2700.

After-Hours Water Emergency

To report an emergency, such as a water outage, discolored water or leaking fire hydrant, call the Town of Jupiter Utilities Emergency Line at 561-741-2609. During regular business hours, call 561-741-2300.

Non-Emergency Water Concerns

Non-emergency concerns, such as billing issues, can be submitted using JupConnect, the Town's customer relationship platform, at jupiter.fl.us/JupConnect or via the app available on all mobile platforms. Non-emergency concerns can also be reported by calling 561-741-2300.



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