

Hardness Information

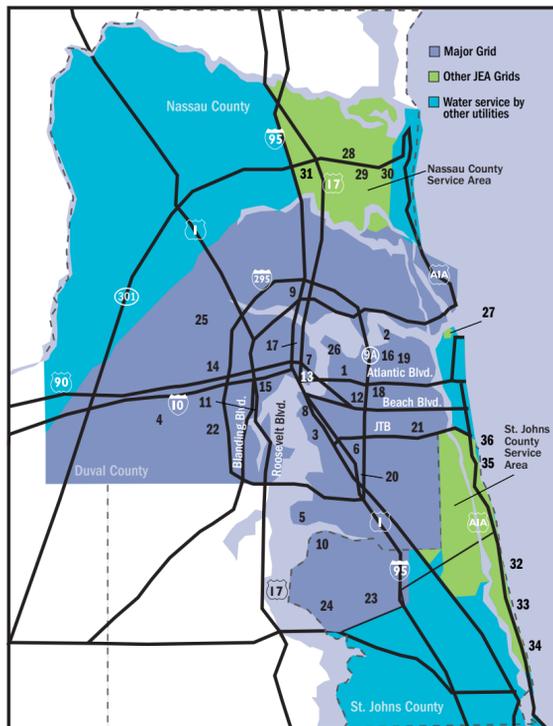
What is Hard Water? Water is described as “hard” when it contains high levels of dissolved minerals—primarily calcium and magnesium. These are naturally occurring soluble compounds that are present in the aquifer.

Is it harmful? Hard water is not a health risk. Calcium and magnesium are both important to human health and are commonly taken as supplements or as antacids.

Remove it with vinegar! Hard water leaves spots on dishes and windows, and a buildup of scale on plumbing fixtures and coffee pots. These can easily be dissolved with white distilled (common household) vinegar:

- Use vinegar in your dishwasher as a rinse-agent.
- Run it through a brewing cycle in your coffee pot then rinse thoroughly.
- Soak faucets overnight in vinegar to remove corrosion.

These tables list the Total Hardness at each Water Treatment Plant. These values are the average of the hardness from each of the wells servicing the plant, and were sampled in October–December 2013. The number on the Service Area map below corresponds to the location of the water plants listed in the table.



WATER TREATMENT PLANT	RESULTS (PPM)	GRAINS PER GALLON
Major Grid (Duval & St. Johns Counties)		
1 Arlington	349	20
2 Beacon Hills	332	19
3 Briewood	358	21
4 Cecil Commerce Center	120	7
5 Community Hall	194	11
6 Deerwood III	449	26
7 Fairfax	243	14
8 Hendricks	273	16
9 Highlands	235	14
10 Julington Creek Plantation	365	21
11 Lakeshore	197	12
12 Lovegrove	290	17
13 Main Street	244	14
14 Marietta	250	15
15 McDuff	258	15
16 Monument Road	444	26
17 Norwood	218	13
18 Oakridge	336	20
19 Ridenour	293	17
20 Royal Lakes	402	23
21 Southeast	317	18
22 Southwest	138	8
23 St. Johns Forest	483	28
24 St. Johns North	268	16
25 Westlake	296	17
26 Woodmere	246	14
Independent Plant		
27 Mayport	256	15
Lofton Oaks Grid (Nassau County)		
28 Lofton Oaks	274	16
29 Nassau Regional	279	16
30 Otter Run	279	16
31 West Nassau	292	17
Ponce De Leon Grid (St. Johns County)		
32 A1A North	374	22
33 A1A South	346	20
34 Ponce De Leon	431	25
Ponte Vedra Grid (St. Johns County)		
35 Corona Road	304	18
36 Ponte Vedra North	336	20

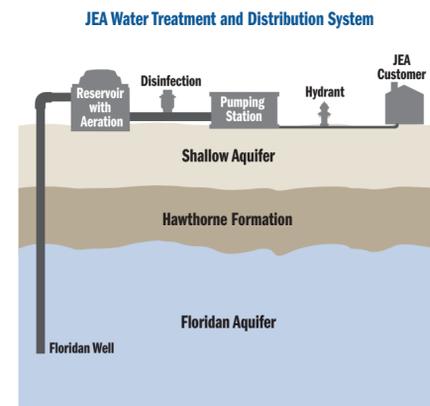
The number on the map at left corresponds to the location of the water plant listed in the table above.

Your Water System

Your drinking water comes from the Floridan aquifer, one of the major sources of groundwater in the United States. Floridan wells are protected from surface chemical contamination by the Hawthorne formation, which is a thick layer of clay that prevents pollutants from seeping below it. Your water comes from over 115 Floridan wells throughout Duval, St. Johns, and Nassau Counties and is pumped from the aquifer into large reservoirs at one of 36 water treatment plants (WTPs). There it is aerated for odor control, chlorinated for disinfection purposes, and sent through pumping stations to you and other customers through over 4,200 miles of pipe.

We also utilize ozone at our Main Street water plant for additional odor control.

In 2013 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed Source Water Assessments on our systems. These assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. The number of potential sources and susceptibility level of contamination identified for all wells in our systems are shown in the table below. Potential sources of contamination could include landfills, above and underground fuel storage tanks, dry cleaning facilities, and wastewater disposal areas. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.



System	# of Potential Sources	Susceptibility Level
Major Grid	53	Low-Moderate
Mayport	0	N/A
Lofton Oaks Grid	0	N/A
Ponte Vedra Grid	0	N/A
Ponce de Leon Grid	4	Low-Moderate

With the exception of those living in Mayport, all Duval County and some St. Johns County customers are served by the Major Grid. Our Nassau County customers receive their water from the Lofton Oaks Grid. JEA customers in the coastal parts of St. Johns County are provided water by the Ponte Vedra Grid in the north and the Ponce de Leon Grid to the south. There are also two small parts of the county that get their water through interconnections with the St. Johns County Utility Department: the Marsh Harbor and Palm Valley water systems. These grid arrangements provide reliable water service backup as needed, particularly during emergencies or periods of routine plant maintenance shutdowns.

How to Connect with Us

You can inquire about your water quality, report a water quality problem, or comment about this report by:

- Calling our Customer Care Center at (904) 665-6000
- Visiting our website at jea.com
- Emailing us at WaterQuality@jea.com
- Writing us at JEA Water Quality, 1002 N. Main Street, Jacksonville, FL 32206, Attention: Water Quality Report
- Speaking with our market researchers or our drinking water pollsters who call throughout the year for your opinion
- Attending our public board meetings the third Tuesday of every month at JEA, 21 W. Church St. Call (904) 665-6243 for times

You can request copies of this report by calling our Customer Care Center at (904) 665-6000 or toll free at 1-800-683-5542, or you may download an electronic version from our website at www.jea.com/waterqualityreport. Printed copies are also available at every branch of the Jacksonville Public Library.

Frequently Asked Questions

Is JEA's water really as bad as some people say?

JEA is frequently the target of companies trying to capitalize on the perception that our water quality is poor or even harmful to drink. This perception stems, in part, from a report released in 2009 and 2011 by an “unregulated” environmental group that questions JEA's water quality. The report has not been updated since its initial release in 2009. The report is not a true comparison of water quality data and is biased. For example, the average utility in the study had 420 samples reviewed with 8 detections (1.9%), while JEA had 6,946 samples reviewed with 23 detections (0.3%). Averaging the number of exceedances and pollutants per test (ratio), JEA ranks much better than average.

JEA's water quality meets every standard demanded by federal and state regulatory agencies – it is safe to drink. Every year, we collect and test over 45,000 samples throughout our service territory for over 100 bacteriological and chemical components to ensure compliance. This Annual Water Quality Report shows you the results of our testing. As stated in the report, most of the contaminants present in our drinking water occur naturally in the aquifer at very low levels; and the lead and copper found in the water comes from contact with household plumbing fixtures. Additionally, federal and state regulations require drinking water utilities to maintain an adequate chlorine residual to ensure the water is free of pathogens.

Whether or not you like the taste of JEA water is a preference and has no relationship to the drinking water quality. If someone calls you and offers to test your water for free, please keep in mind that they will likely attempt to sell you a water filtration system to change the taste. If any suggestion is made that it is unsafe to consume, please contact JEA with the vendor's name and phone number so we can address the issue directly with them.

Should I install home water treatment equipment?

Since the water we deliver to you meets all federal and state drinking water standards, the decision to install a point-of-use or point-of-entry home water treatment device is a personal one. If you are concerned with the aesthetic qualities of your water, such as taste, odor, and hardness, you might consider a home treatment unit. These systems can cost thousands of dollars, so before investing in a costly unit, make sure that the system you intend to purchase can address your needs. Additionally, it should be certified by NSF International, the Water Quality Association, or Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. to ensure that the manufacturers' performance claims are tested and validated. Finally, be sure to follow the directions for cleaning and maintaining the system in order to prevent the growth of potentially harmful bacteria.

Water Conservation

Water conservation is an integral part of JEA's Total Water Management Plan. It will help us ensure a sustainable supply of fresh water. Here are some simple and sensible conservation tips everyone should follow.

Water Conservation inside Your Home

- Fix all leaks, especially toilet leaks.
- Use efficient shower heads and low-flow toilets.
- Run the washer and dishwasher only when full.
- Take shorter showers
- Turn off the water when brushing your teeth.

Water Conservation Outside Your Home

- Plant Florida Native plants that do well with less water.
- Water the lawn and garden only when needed.
- Don't water when it's windy.
- Follow mandated watering days and times. Learn these at www.jea.com/wateringdays.
- Redesign your lawn and garden to require less watering.

Learn more about JEA's Drinking Water at www.jea.com/drinkingwater

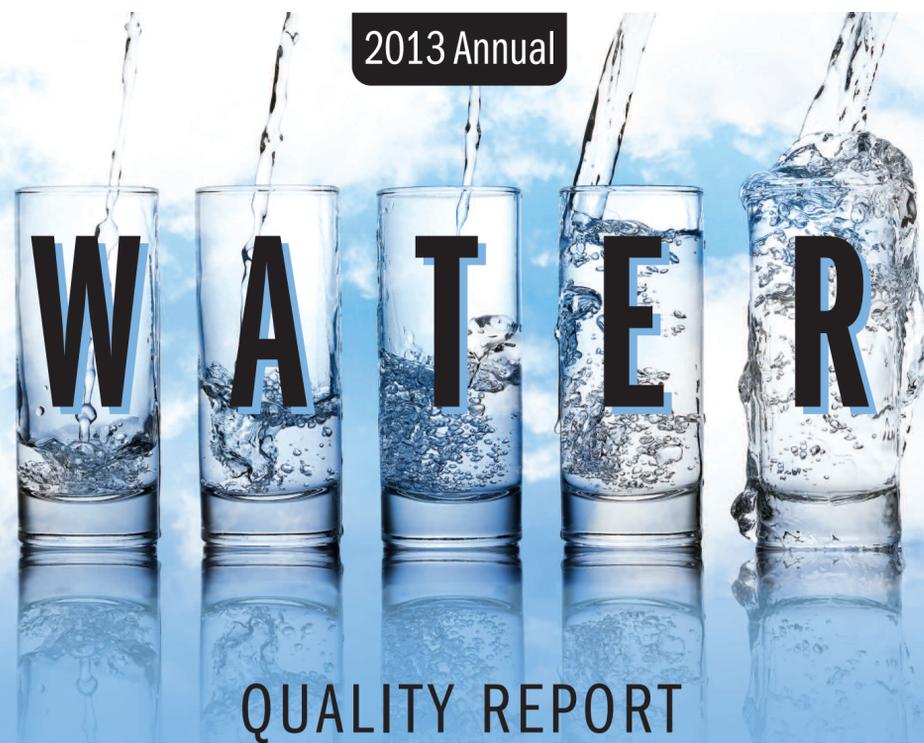
For information on backflow prevention requirements and JEA's Cross Connection program, visit www.jea.com/crossconnectioncontrol.



Connect with JEA on



2013 Annual



QUALITY REPORT

Letter from JEA's Managing Director and CEO

Dear Valued JEA Water Customer,

We are very pleased to present this year's 2013 Annual Water Quality Report. We believe it will help keep you informed about the water services we deliver to you, day in and day out, 365 days a year. We are committed to providing you with a safe, reliable and sustainable supply of drinking water. That's why we constantly confirm your water quality by testing more than 45,000 water samples every year.

All of the water we deliver to you is drawn from the pristine Floridan aquifer. It's located approximately 800 feet below the ground and is protected by a thick layer of clay. This report provides information about JEA's water treatment systems, results from our water quality testing and answers to some frequently asked questions about your water supply.

The report is available online at jea.com/waterqualityreport. There are also free copies available at all branches of the Jacksonville Public Library and at our Downtown Customer Service Center at 21 W. Church Street. If you'd like us to send you a copy in the mail, simply call us at 665-6000 or email your request to WaterQuality@jea.com.

Sincerely,

Paul McElroy, JEA Managing Director & CEO



Terms and Abbreviations

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (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 (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.

Non-Detect (ND) – means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Not Required (NR) –Secondary Contaminants with sample results below the MCL are not required to be reported.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 trillion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) – measure of the radioactivity in water.

Variances and Exemptions –State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL under certain conditions.

Note: MCLs are set at stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described effect.

Water Quality Monitoring Results

System	Major Grid			Mayport			Lofton Oaks Grid			Ponce de Leon Grid		
Contaminant & Unit of Measure	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results
Microbiological Contaminants												
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	01/13-12/13	3.37%	N/A	ND	ND	ND	01/13-12/13	1	N/A	ND	ND	ND
Radioactive Contaminants												
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	03/11	1.43	ND -1.43	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	03/11	2.53	ND -2.53
Radium 226+228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	03/11	2.134	ND -2.134	03/09	1.329	N/A	03/11	1.69	ND -1.69	03/11	1.06	ND -1.06
Inorganic Contaminants												
Antimony (ppb)	03/11	0.188	ND -0.188	ND	ND	ND	03/11	0.217	ND -0.217	ND	ND	ND
Arsenic (ppb)	03/11	0.924	ND -0.924	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	03/11	0.716	ND -0.716
Barium (ppm)	03/11-04/11	0.0315	0.0113-0.0315	02/12	0.025	N/A	03/11	0.033	0.028-0.033	03/11	0.0179	0.0146-0.0179
Fluoride (ppm)	03/11	0.956	0.408-0.956	02/12	0.682	N/A	03/11	0.735	0.663-0.735	03/11	1.14	1.04 -1.14
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	03/11	4.13	ND -4.13	02/12	0.066	N/A	07/12-10/12	4.91	0.85-4.91	03/11	1.25	0.54-1.25
Mercury (ppb)	03/11	0.009	ND -0.009	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Nickel (ppb)	03/11-04/11	1.45	ND -1.45	ND	ND	ND	03/11	0.636	ND -0.636	ND	ND	ND
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Selenium (ppb)	03/11	2.26	ND -2.26	02/12	0.335	N/A	ND	ND	ND	03/11	0.485	ND -0.485
Sodium (ppm)	03/11-04/11	86.249	8.146-86.249	02/12	16.889	N/A	03/11-04/11	33.572	26.927-33.572	03/11	73.96	37.00-73.96
Thallium (ppb)	03/11	1.54	ND -1.54	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Synthetic Organic Contaminants												
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	02/13-10/13	0.61	ND -0.61	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts***												
Bromate (ppb)	05/13-12/13	N/A**	ND -10.5	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Chlorine (ppm)	01/13-12/13	1.07	0.13-2.9	01/13-12/13	1.00	0.8-1.36	01/13-12/13	0.90	0.5 - 1.6	01/13-12/13	0.88	0.4 - 1.8
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	07/13	19.32	N/A	01/13-09/13	15.63	11.26-19.44	07/13	12.26	10.87-14.22
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	07/13	55.79	N/A	01/13-09/13	49.62	32.03-65.73	07/13	63.90	54.29-79.38
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts***												
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	01/13-12/13	32.75	6.20-31.28	N/A	N/A	N/A	10/13	N/A**	7.94-22.99	N/A	N/A	N/A
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	01/13-12/13	74.95	8.29-123.62	N/A	N/A	N/A	10/13	N/A**	54.29-71.53	N/A	N/A	N/A

* For systems taking more than 40 samples/month: >5% of monthly samples positive. For systems taking less than 40 samples/month: >1 monthly positive sample.
 ** Since 4 quarters were not completed in 2013, the Level Detected cannot be calculated, since it is based on a running annual average.
 *** Level Detected for Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts is the highest running annual average of monthly/quarterly averages if sampled monthly/quarterly, or the average of all samples if sampled annually.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

System	Major Grid			Mayport			Lofton Oaks Grid			Ponce de Leon Grid		
Contaminant & Unit of Measure	Sample Date	90th Percentile	# Exceeding AL	Sample Date	90th Percentile	# Exceeding AL	Sample Date	90th Percentile	# Exceeding AL	Sample Date	90th Percentile	# Exceeding AL
Copper (ppm)	09/13-10/13	0.102	0 of 105	07/11	0.027	0 of 10	07/11-09/11	0.062	0 of 31	08/11-09/11	0.144	0 of 23
Lead (ppb)	09/13-10/13	1.9	2 of 105	07/11	1.33	0 of 10	07/11-09/11	0.847	0 of 31	08/11-09/11	5.06	1 of 23

Secondary Contaminants

System	Major Grid			Mayport			Lofton Oaks Grid			Ponce de Leon Grid		
Contaminant & Unit of Measure	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results
Odor (threshold odor number)	03/11	4	1 - 4	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sulfate (ppm)	03/11	255	ND -255	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	03/11	263	165 -263
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	03/11	686	154 -686	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	03/11	691	570 -691

*High levels of these contaminants do not show adverse health effects. Note: St. Johns Forest WTP (Major Grid) has a FDEP Variance for Sulfate levels not to exceed 500 mg/L.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) program to collect data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Every five years, public water systems serving greater than 10,000 people must conduct this sampling. The purpose of the UCMR is to provide the EPA Administrator with the data to decide whether or not to regulate these contaminants. The results of our testing in 2013 are shown at right. Only contaminants that were detected are reported. For more information on the UCMR, visit <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/>.

Additional Information

Lead: 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. JEA 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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/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).

Important Information

The Annual Water Quality Report is provided to all customers of community water systems on an annual basis as required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments.

JEA 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 for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013. Data obtained before January 1, 2013, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. Out of more than 100 contaminants for which JEA routinely tests, only those that have been detected appear in the tables.

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.

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.

Ponte Vedra Grid			Marsh Harbor (MH)/Palm Valley (PV)			Violation Y/N	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results				
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	0	*	Naturally present in the environment
03/11	1.75	ND -1.75	ND	ND	ND	N	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
03/11	1.5	ND -1.5	09/08	0.3	ND -0.3	N	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
03/11	0.126	ND -0.126	08/11	2.0	1.1-2.0	N	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
03/11	0.0331	0.0246-0.0331	08/11	0.024	0.023-0.024	N	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
03/11	0.955	0.813-0.955	08/11	0.86	0.82-0.86	N	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 ppm
03/11	0.733	0.233-0.733	ND	ND	ND	N	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
ND	ND	ND	10/13	0.0203	0.0164-0.0203	N	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
03/11	54.155	18.951-54.155	08/11	30.0	26.0-30.0	N	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	N	0	10.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
01/13-12/13	0.87	0.4 - 1.8	01/13-12/13	MH: 0.86 PV: 0.99	MH: 0.2 -1.7 PV: 0.4-1.7	N	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
01/13-07/13	13.37	4.84-16.80	09/13	15.72	11.94-19.49	N	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
01/13-07/13	40.04	11.23-42.20	09/13	33.96	18.83-49.08	N	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Ponte Vedra Grid			Marsh Harbor (MH)/Palm Valley (PV)			Violation Y/N	MCLG or MRDLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Sources of Contamination
Sample Date	90th Percentile	# Exceeding AL	Sample Date	90th Percentile	# Exceeding AL				
06/12-07/12	0.29	0 of 25	MH: 07/12 PV: 08/11	MH: 0.023 PV: 0.155	MH: 0 of 5 PV: 0 of 13	N	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
06/12-07/12	1.57	0 of 25	MH: 07/12 PV: 08/11	MH: 0.188 PV: 0.904	MH: 0 of 5 PV: 0 of 13	N	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Ponte Vedra Grid			Marsh Harbor (MH)/Palm Valley (PV)			Violation Y/N	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results				
NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Y*	N/A	3	Naturally occurring organics
NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Y*	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
03/11	615	407 -615	08/11	520	510 -520	Y*	N/A	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

UCMR RESULTS	Major Grid	Lofton Oaks Grid	Ponte Vedra Grid	Likely Sources of Contamination
Volatile Organic Compounds				
Bromochloromethane (ppt)	ND	ND - 260	ND	Used as a fire-extinguishing fluid, an explosive suppressant, and as a solvent in the manufacturing of pesticides
Oxyhalide Anion				
Chlorate (ppb)	77 - 1300	230 - 6200	380 - 1000	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; used in production of chlorine dioxide
Metals				
Chromium (ppb)	ND - 12	ND - 4.7	ND	See chromium-6 for source information.
Chromium-6 (ppb)	ND - 0.097	ND - 0.45	ND	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys. Chromium -3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Molybdenum (ppb)	ND - 25	ND	ND	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent
Strontium (ppb)	0.55 - 5200	510 - 700	2000 - 2600	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium (ppb)	ND - 10	ND - 0.25	ND - 0.32	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst
Hormones				
Testosterone (ppb)	ND - 0.00013	ND	ND	Androgenic steroid naturally produced in the human body; used in pharmaceuticals