2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Letter from JEA's Managing Director and CEO

Dear JEA Water Customer:
We are very pleased to present to you the 2014 Annual Water Quality Report. JEA performs more than 45,000 tests on your drinking water each year. This document provides a comprehensive summary of all the parameters that were found to be present in the most recent sampling period. As the data in this report indicates, JEA's water supply, the Floridan aquifer, is an excellent source of high-quality water. The citizens of Jacksonville and northeast Florida are fortunate to have a drinking water resource that is so pristine and pure.

In order to sustain and protect this valuable resource, JEA has made and continues to make substantial investments to manage our water source to maintain an abundant supply of fresh water. JEA constantly monitors and optimizes system operations to ensure the most reliable and cost-effective method of delivering your drinking water.

This 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 E. McElroy

Paul McElroy, JEA Managing Director & CEO

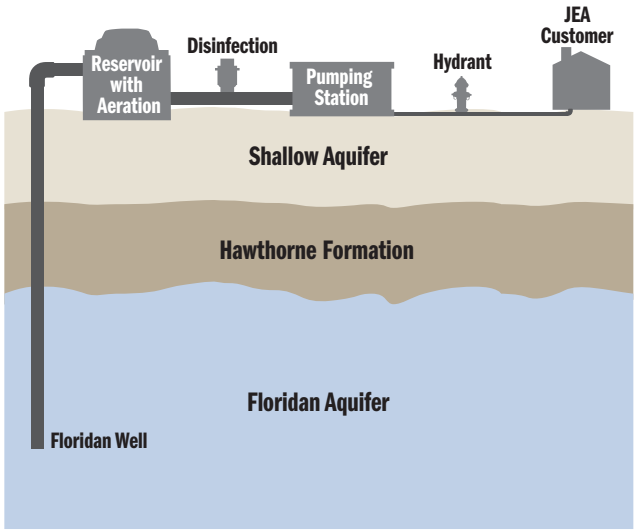
Your Water System

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 2014 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 dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

JEA Water Treatment and Distribution System



System	# of Potential Sources	Susceptibility Level
Major Grid	49	Low-Moderate
Mayport	0	N/A
Lofton Oaks Grid	0	N/A
Ponte Vedra Grid	0	N/A
Ponce de Leon Grid	3	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 jea.com/waterqualityreport. Printed copies are also available at every branch of the Jacksonville Public Library.

Hardness Information

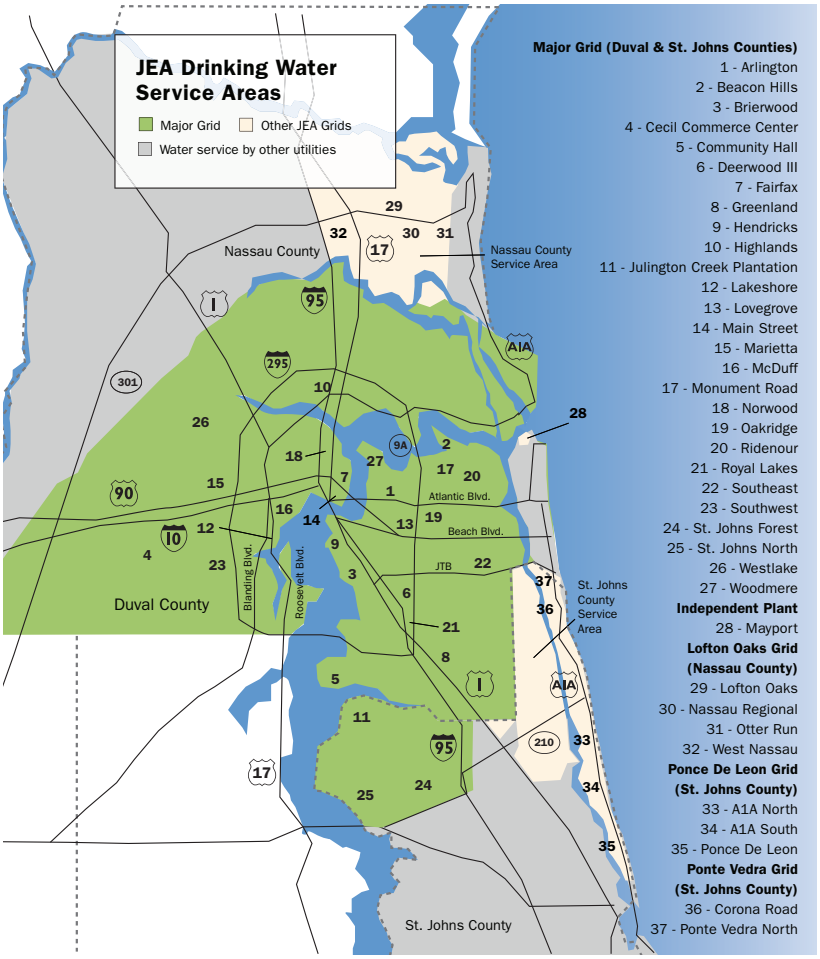
What is Hard Water? Water is described as "hard' when it contains high levels of dissolved minerals – primarily calcium and magnesium. These are naturally occurring soluble compounds that are present in the aquifer.

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 2014. 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	360	21
2	Beacon Hills	330	19
3	Brierwood	363	21
4	Cecil Commerce Center	120	7
5	Community Hall	189	11
6	Deerwood III	371	22
7	Fairfax	248	14
8	Greenland	297	17
9	Hendricks	258	15
10	Highlands	229	13
11	Julington Creek	355	21
12	Lakeshore	200	12
13	Lovegrove	298	17
14	Main Street	252	15
15	Marietta	238	14
16	McDuff	271	16
17	Monument	441	26
18	Norwood	217	13
19	Oakridge	342	20
20	Ridenour	292	17
21	Royal Lakes	400	23
22	Southeast	315	18
23	Southwest	135	8
24	St. Johns Forest	457	27
25	St. Johns North	232	14
26	Westlake	273	16
27	Woodmere	245	14
Independent Plant			
28	Mayport	263	15
Lofton Oaks Grid (Nassau County)			
29	Lofton Oaks	266	16
30	Nassau Regional	280	16
31	Otter Run	284	17
32	West Nassau	282	16
Ponce De Leon Grid (St. Johns County)			
33	A1A North	356	21
34	A1A South	342	20
35	Ponce de Leon	426	25
Ponte Vedra (St. Johns County)			
36	Corona Road	292	17
37	Ponte Vedra North	380	22

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

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)	01/14-12/14	0.81%	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
E. coli (at the ground water source)**	01/14-12/14	1	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Radioactive Contaminants												
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	ND	ND***	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	03/11	2.53	ND-2.53
Radium 226+228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	07/14-10/14	1.33***	ND-1.33	03/09	1.329	N/A	03/11	1.69	ND-1.69	03/11	1.06	ND-1.06
Inorganic Contaminants												
Antimony (ppb)	02/14-07/14	2.33	ND-2.33	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Arsenic (ppb)	02/14-07/14	2.75	ND-2.75	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	03/11	0.716	ND-0.716
Barium (ppm)	02/14-07/14	0.0329	0.0115-0.0329	02/12	0.025	NA	02/14	0.0348	0.0286-0.0348	03/11	0.0179	0.0146-0.0179
Fluoride (ppm)	02/14-07/14	0.82	0.27-0.82	02/12	0.682	N/A	02/14	0.763	0.687-0.763	03/11	1.14	1.04-1.14
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	02/14-07/14	2.26	ND-2.26	02/12	0.066	N/A	02/14	2.52	ND-2.52	03/11	1.25	0.54-1.25
Mercury (ppb)	02/14 07/14	0.0082	ND-0.0082	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Nickel (ppb)	07/14	0.438	ND-0.438	ND	ND	ND	02/14	0.44	ND-0.44	ND	ND	ND
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	02/14-07/14	1.00	ND-1.00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	02/14	0.0529	ND-0.0529
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	02/14	0.360	ND-0.360	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Selenium (ppb)	02/14-07/14	2.78	ND-2.78	02/12	0.335	N/A	02/14	0.815	ND-0.815	03/11	0.485	ND-0.485
Sodium (ppm)	02/14-07/14	49.63	7.56-49.63	02/12	16.889	N/A	02/14	28.083	21.627-28.083	03/11	73.96	37.00-73.96
Thallium (ppb)	02/14-07/14	2.29	ND-2.29	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Synthetic Organic Contaminants												
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	02/14-10/14	1.0	ND-1.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts**												
Bromate (ppb)	01/14-12/14	3.71	ND-18.4	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Chlorine (ppm)	01/14-12/14	1.09	0.2-2.5	01/14 12/14	1.02	0.3-2.2	01/14-12/14	1.10	0.6-1.6	01/14-12/14	0.98	0.4-2.1
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts**												
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	01/14-12/14	27.82	8.35-27.7	07/14	15.50	14.25-15.50	1/14 12/14	23.18	12.55-25.71	07/14	13.83	8.01-13.83
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	01/14-12/14	75.59	31.97-79.80	07/14	41.45	40.90-41.45	01/14 12/14	66.22	42.26-72.43	07/14	33.07	17.08-33.07

* 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.
** See Additional Information below for explanation.
*** Results are from Greenland WTP only.
**** Level Detected for Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts is the highest running annual average of monthly/quaterly 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)	03/14-04/14	0.114	0 of 103	07/14	0.053	0 of 9	07/14-10/14	0.047	0 of 30	06/14-07/14	0.173	0 of 14
Lead (ppb)	03/14-04/14	1.370	0 of 103	07/14	0.594	0 of 9	07/14-10/14	1.100	0 of 30	06/14-07/14	2.060	0 of 14

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
Iron (ppm)	02/14-03/14	1.86	ND-1.86	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sulfate (ppm)	02/14-03/14	331	ND-331	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	03/11	263	165-263
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	02/14-03/14	673	17-673	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.

Ponte Vedra Grid			Marsh Harbor (MH)/Palm Valley (PV)						
Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Violation Y/N	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Sources of Contamination
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	0	*	Naturally present in the environment
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	0	0	Human or animal fecal waste
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
ND	ND	ND	12/14	0.26	ND–0.26	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
02/14	0.0352	0.0257–0.0352	12/14	0.023	0.021–0.023	N	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
02/14	1.10	0.847–1.10	12/14	0.70	0.64–0.70	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
02/14	10.5	ND–10.5	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
02/14	2.3	ND–2.3	ND	ND	ND	N	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
ND	ND	ND	12/14	0.0408	0.0307–0.0408	N	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
ND	ND	ND	12/14	0.011	ND–0.011	N	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
02/14	1.2	1.1–1.2	12/14	25.0	24.0–25.0	N	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
02/14	61.51	22.766–61.51	12/14	28.0	21.0–28.0	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
01/14–12/14	1.12	0.4–2.2	01/14–12/14	MH: 1.38 PV: 1.49	MH: 0.4–2.4 PV: 0.5–2.2	N	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
07/14	23.56	13.83–23.56	MH: 07/14 PV: 07/14	MH: 29.40 PV: 19.77	MH: 14.90–29.40 PV: 18.64–19.77	N	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
07/14	73.16	36.60–73.16	MH: 07/14 PV: 07/14	MH: 83.29 PV: 53.57	MH: 32.70–83.29 PV: 51.52–53.57	N	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Ponte Vedra Grid			Marsh Harbor (MH)/Palm Valley (PV)					
Sample Date	90th Percentile	# Exceeding AL	Sample Date	90th Percentile	# Exceeding AL	Violation Y/N	MCLG or MRDLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Sources of Contamination
07/14–08/14	0.259	0 of 44	MH: 07/12 PV: 06/14–07/14	MH: 0.023 PV: 0.152	MH: 0 of 5 PV: 0 of 10	N	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
07/14–08/14	1.400	0 of 44	MH: 07/12 PV: 06/14–07/14	MH: 0.188 PV: 1.270	MH: 0 of 5 PV: 0 of 10	N	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Ponte Vedra Grid			Marsh Harbor (MH)/Palm Valley (PV)						
Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Violation Y/N	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Sources of Contamination
NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Y+	N/A	0.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Y+	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
02/14–03/14	625	424–625	NR	NR	NR	Y+	N/A	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

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 consituents, 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.

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, 2014. Data obtained before January 1, 2014, 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:

(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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

(E) 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.

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 epa.gov/safewater/lead.

E. coli: On May 5, 2014, we sampled our Brierwood WTP well header for coliform bactieria. We were notified that it tested positive for total coliform on May 6th. Two consecutive days of samples were taken May 7-8 for the fecal indicator *E. coli*. We were notified on May 9th that the second sample tested positive for *E. coli*. That same day, we took 5 samples at each of the 5 Brierwood wells, for a total of 25. All of those samples were absent for coliforms. Our distribution system had a good chlorine residual during this time, and FDEP was notified.

Heath Effects: Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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).

Frequently Asked Questions

Why is there chlorine in my water?

Chlorine is required by the EPA to be maintained throughout public drinking water distribution systems in order to protect health. Chlorination of drinking water, used to kill or inactivate harmful organisms which can cause diseases, has been called the most significant health advance of the 20th century. Millions of people die each year in developing countries due to waterborne diseases that could be prevented by the chlorination of drinking water. JEA monitors over 300 separate locations throughout the water distribution system each month to ensure the proper minimum health-protecting levels of chlorine are maintained.

Fluoride – Good or Bad?

Fluoride has significant benefits in the prevention of tooth decay. Although studies have shown that exposure to high levels over long periods can cause pitting and staining in children's teeth, The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has established an "optimal level" for fluoride content in drinking water to be in the range of 0.7 mg/L to 1.2 mg/L. The levels in your water are well within that range. **JEA does not add fluoride to the water**, but has naturally occurring low levels, averaging around 0.7 mg/L in Duval County and the Nassau County service area, and slightly higher in the St. Johns County service areas (refer to the tables in this report for actual sampling results).

What is reclaimed water? Why is it used?

JEA's reclaimed (sometimes called reuse) water program consists of delivering highly treated wastewater to meet customer water demands ranging from irrigation to industrial uses. It must meet strict standards established and regulated by the FDEP. These treatment standards include filtration and disinfection, and continuous monitoring of water quality. Reclaimed water has a clear appearance, is non-staining, odorless and is safe for irrigation. It also contains low levels of nutrients that help our lawns and plants grow. Physical contact with reclaimed water is not known to have any negative effects. However, it should never be used for cooking, consumption or prolonged contact (such as swimming or bathing).

Reclaimed water is beneficial since it helps to offset the need to withdraw drinking water from the Floridan aquifer for residential and golf course irrigation as well as industrial use, such as cooling towers and rinse water. Use of reclaimed water also improves water quality by reducing nutrients discharged to the St. Johns River. Learn more about reclaimed water at jea.com/reclaimed.

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.

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

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

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.
- Redesign your lawn and garden to require less watering.
- Know and follow mandated watering days. An estimated 40 to 50 percent of the water JEA provides our customers is used outdoors, primarily for irrigation.
- Did you know that approximately 35 to 50 percent of water used for irrigation is wasted because of evaporation, run off and more?
- Water only when needed, and only one hour between 4 p.m. and 10 a.m.
- Don't water when it's windy.
- Restrictions may apply to private wells and pumps, ground or surface water and water from public and private utilities.

Water Conservation for your business

- Make sure your irrigation system is properly setup and maintained.
- Periodically check the irrigation control panel as momentary power interruptions could cause the system to reset.
- Check for broken irrigation pipes.
- Check your sprinkler heads periodically to ensure none are broken.
- Install rain sensors.
- Calibrate the area for coverage and make sure you are not watering the sidewalks.
- For landscaping, use native plants or plants that require less water.
- Place faucet aerators in sinks used for hand washing.
- Use efficient showerheads in your showers.
- Use high-efficiency toilets and urinals.

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