2016

JEA
Building Community®

WATER QUALITY REPORT

A note from JEA's Managing Director and CEO

Dear JEA Water Customer,

We are proud to share the 2016 Annual JEA Water Quality Report. Within this report, you will see that our water source, the Floridan aquifer, continues to provide our customers with exceptional quality drinking water. While we can't take credit for this pristine resource, JEA does have a hand in the safety and quality of the drinking water that is delivered to your home.

If you've seen the One Water commercials or information on **jea.com/onewater**, you know that the safety and quality of our water is personal to us. Our employees live and work in this community, so our families count on the same water you do. So it is personal, but it is scientific too. Our team of laboratory scientists and technicians test 45,000 water samples a year to ensure JEA water meets the required safety standards.

In April, the St. Johns River Water Management District issued a call to action for residents and businesses of the district to voluntarily conserve water due to below average rainfall. JEA always considers conservation a top priority, but now I ask you to join me in committing to water conservation so that we may preserve our natural water source, the Floridan aquifer, for generations to come.

As you read through this report, think about the pristine resource of our aquifer. Consider the satisfaction of enjoying a tall glass of cool water on a hot day. Reflect on the refreshing shower that helps you wake up in the morning. And contemplate the amount of potable water that goes into your lawn. Make sure you are aware of the water you use, because being aware is the first step toward making a difference. We all need to pay attention to preserve our most precious natural resource, a resource that we all share—our One Water.

I raise a tall glass of water to you, customers and friends.

Thank you,

Paul McElroy

For conservation tips, go to **jea.com/wateringdays**.

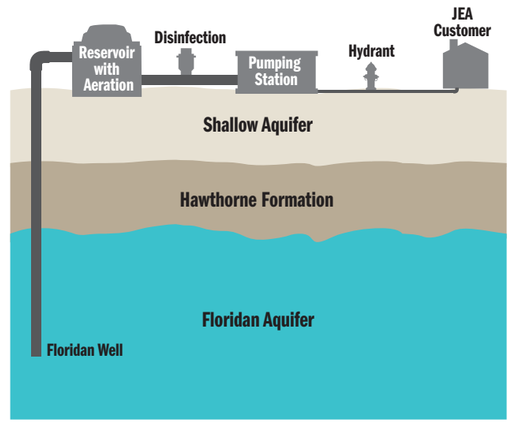
Your Water System

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 37 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 2016 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 **fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/**.

JEA Water Treatment and Distribution System



System	# of Potential Sources	Susceptibility Level
Major Grid	102	Low-Moderate
Mayport	2	Low
Lofton Oaks Grid	5	Low
Ponte Vedra Grid	2	Low
Ponce de Leon Grid	6	Low

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 is also a small water system in Palm Valley that is provided water via an interconnection with St. Johns County Utilities. 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/WQR2016**. Printed copies are also available at every branch of the Jacksonville Public Library.

Hardness Information

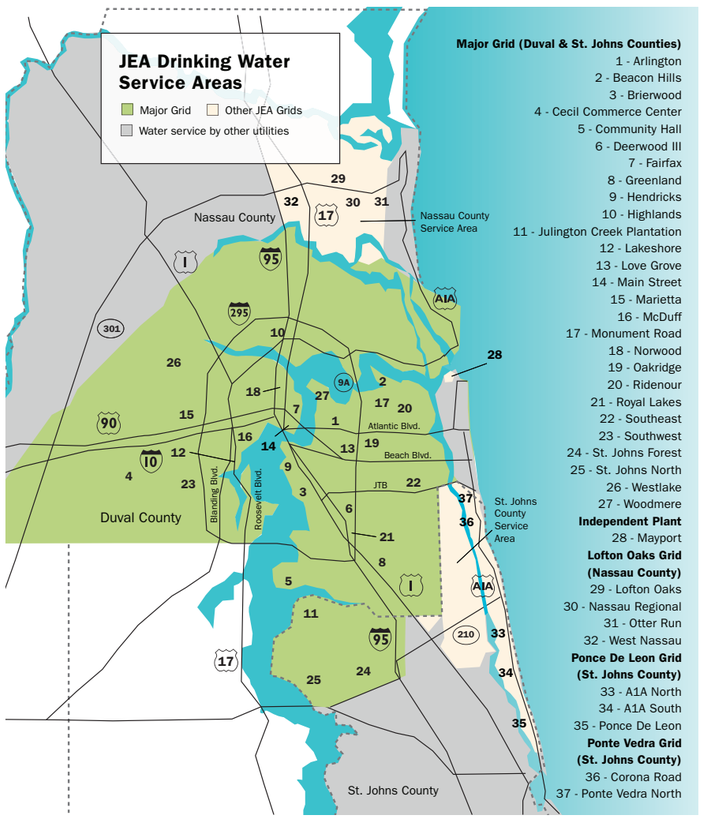
What is Hard Water? Water is described as "hard' when it contains high levels of dissolved minerals—primarily calcium and magnesium. These are naturally occurring soluble compounds that are present in the aquifer.

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 2016. 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	320	19
3	Brierwood	386	22
4	Cecil Commerce Center	116	7
5	Community Hall	190	11
6	Deerwood III	361	21
7	Fairfax	252	15
8	Greenland	296	17
9	Hendricks	278	16
10	Highlands	241	14
11	Julington Creek	368	21
12	Lakeshore	192	11
13	Love Grove	288	17
14	Main Street	256	15
15	Marietta	250	15
16	McDuff	272	16
17	Monument	443	26
18	Norwood	216	13
19	Oakridge	320	19
20	Ridenour	317	18
21	Royal Lakes	431	25
22	Southeast	308	18
23	Southwest	136	8
24	St. Johns Forest	468	27
25	St. Johns North	237	14
26	Westlake	314	18
27	Woodmere	244	14
Independent Plant			
28	Mayport	268	16
Lofton Oaks Grid (Nassau County)			
29	Lofton Oaks	278	16
30	Nassau Regional	272	16
31	Otter Run	271	16
32	West Nassau	273	16
Ponce De Leon Grid (St. Johns County)			
33	A1A North	357	21
34	A1A South	337	20
35	Ponce de Leon	418	24
Ponte Vedra (St. Johns County)			
36	Corona Road	297	17
37	Ponte Vedra North	381	22

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

Water Conservation Tips

Bathing

Taking a bath requires approximately 45 gallons of water. A five-minute shower uses about 12.5 gallons. By showering, you'll save about 1,000 gallons per month and that totals to $10 monthly for a water/sewer customer. Going a step further, by installing a WaterSense showerhead (2.0 gpm) to replace a 2.5 gpm showerhead, a family of four can save over 7,000 gallons of water per year. That's a savings of $70!

Washing dishes

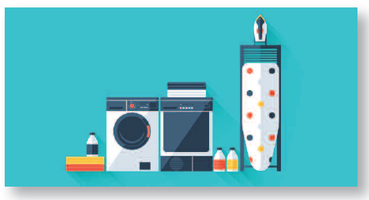
When washing dishes by hand, use a spray device instead of running the water to rinse. This can save you 6,000 gallons per year, which amounts to $60. Scraping food scraps instead of pre-rinsing under running water can also save an additional 5 gallons of water or more per occasion. When using the dishwasher, run with full loads and try using a "light wash" or "energy efficient" cycle. These settings can cut your water use in half while cleaning just as effectively.

Check for leaks

A dripping faucet can waste up to 5 gallons a day. FYI:1 drip per second is 5 gallons a day per USGS data. The amount of water leaked from U.S. homes could exceed more than 1 trillion gallons per year. That equals the annual water use of Los Angeles, Chicago, and Miami combined. To check for leaks, read your water meter before and after a 1-hour period when no water is being used. (Remember to wait for the ice maker to refill and for the regeneration of water softeners.) If the readings are different after the hour, you have a leak. Also, monitor your bill for unusually high usage, a red flag for a leak..

Check your toilets

A running toilet can waste up to 200 gallons of water per day. Also, installing a high efficiency toilet can save an average family 13,000 gallons of water per year; that's $130. Never use your toilet as a wastebasket.



Washing clothes

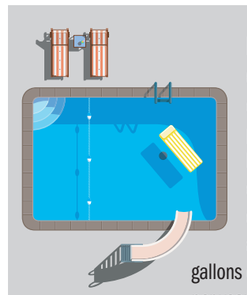
For washing machines with variable settings for water volume, select the minimum amount required per load. Otherwise wash only full loads. A full-sized ENERGY STAR certified clothes washer uses 13 gallons of water per load, compared to the 23 gallons used by a standard machine. That's a savings of more than 3,000 gallons of water, per year.

Landscaping

Select native-Florida trees and shrubs that need less watering when landscaping.

Car washing

If you use a bucket to wash your car, you can save 150 gallons of water every time you don't use the hose.



Pools

Covering your spa or pool can prevent it from losing water to evaporation. You can save as much as 12,000 gallons of water per year, that's $120!

Save water with a high efficiency showerhead

If you're wondering whether a new showerhead can reduce your water consumption, here's a quick way to measure your old model's flow rate: Place a bucket marked in gallon increments under the showerhead, turn on the shower at the water pressure you normally use, and time how long it takes to fill the bucket to the 1-gallon mark. If it's less than 24 seconds, you could save water with a high- efficiency showerhead.

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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.

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.

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, 2016 Data obtained before January 1, 2016, 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.

Water Quality Monitoring Results

System	Major Grid			Mayport			Lofton Oaks Grid			Ponce de Leon Grid			Ponte Vedra Grid			Palm Valley (PV)						
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	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
Microbiological Contaminants																						
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	01/16-12/16	0.81%	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	0	*	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants																						
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	ND	ND***	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	03/11	2.53	ND-2.53	03/11	1.75	ND-1.75	ND	ND	ND	N	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226+228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	ND	ND***	ND	03/09	1.329	N/A	03/11	1.69	ND-1.69	03/11	1.06	ND-1.06	03/11	1.5	ND-1.5	09/08	0.3	ND-0.3	N	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants																						
Antimony (ppb)	02/14-07/14	2.33	ND-2.33	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	12/14	0.26	ND-0.26	N	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	02/14-07/14	2.75	ND-2.75	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	02/14-07/14	0.0329	0.0115-0.0329	02/15	0.025	NA	02/14	0.0348	0.0286-0.0348	02/15	0.0193	0.0145-0.0193	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
Cadmium (ppb)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	02/15	0.193	ND-0.193	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Fluoride (ppm)	02/14-07/14	0.82	0.27-0.82	02/15	0.679	N/A	02/14	0.763	0.687-0.763	02/15	1.22	0.96-1.22	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	02/14-07/14	2.26	ND-2.26	ND	ND	ND	02/14	2.52	ND-2.52	02/15	2.41	ND-2.41	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
Mercury (ppb)	02/14-07/14	0.0082	ND-0.0082	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel (ppb)	02/14-07/14	0.438	ND-0.438	ND	ND	ND	02/14	0.44	ND-0.44	ND	ND	ND	02/14	2.3	ND-2.3	ND	ND	ND	N	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	01/16	0.30	ND-0.295	ND	ND	ND	02/16	0.201	ND-0.201	02/16	0.208	0.201-0.208	ND	ND	ND	03/16	0.0605	0.0397-0.0605	N	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	03/16	0.0090	0.0077 0.0090	N	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	02/14-07/14	2.78	ND-2.78	ND	ND	ND	02/14	0.815	ND-0.815	02/15	1.52	ND-1.52	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
Sodium (ppm)	02/14-07/14	49.63	7.56-49.63	02/15	14.869	N/A	02/14	28.083	21.627-28.083	02/15	64.189	28.57-64.189	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
Thallium (ppb)	02/14-07/14	2.29	ND-2.29	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants																						
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	02/16-10/16	0.7	ND-0.68	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts****																						
Bromate (ppb)+	01/16-12/16	1.85	ND-14.5**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	0	10.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	01/16-12/16	1.11	0.2-2.2	01/16 12/16	0.90	0.2-1.7	01/16-12/16	0.90	0.2-2.2	01/16-12/16	1.12	0.27-2.2	01/16-12/16	1.26	0.2-2.2	01/16-12/16	1.42	0.44-1.84	N	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts****																						
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	01/16-12/16	35.34	11.63-43.21	07/16	22.02	17.83-22.02	01/16 12/16	30.59	12.20-42.21	01/16 12/16	19.26	6.38-31.96	01/16 12/16	25.14	12.95-39.12	01/16 12/16	28.72	15.71-34.81	N	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	01/16-12/16	77.64	34.37-95.52**	07/16	42.70	40.32-42.70	01/16 12/16	59.25	25.08-62.38	01/16 12/16	66.48	28.19-110.98**	01/16 12/16	58.86	38.64-99.71**	01/16 12/16	60.27	40.22-61.74	N	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* 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.
** Although the MCL value was exceeded, the annual average results were below the MCL.
*** Results are from Greenland WTP only.
**** Level Detected for Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts is the highest locational running annual average of monthly/quaterly averages if sampled monthly/quarterly, or the highest result if sampled annually.
+ The ozone system was offline August and September 2016 so there are no Bromate results for those months.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

System	Major Grid			Mayport			Lofton Oaks Grid			Ponce de Leon Grid			Ponte Vedra Grid			Palm Valley (PV)					
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	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
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	07/14-08/14	0.259	0 of 44	06/14-07/14	0.152	0 of 10	N	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
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	07/14-08/14	1.400	0 of 44	06/14-07/14	1.27	0 of 10	N	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants

System0	Major Grid			Mayport			Lofton Oaks Grid			Ponce de Leon Grid			Ponte Vedra Grid			Palm Valley (PV)					
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	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
Iron (ppm)	02/14-03/14	1.86	ND-1.86	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Y+	N/A	0.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Odor (threshold odor number)	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	02/15	8	1-8	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Y+	N/A	3	Naturally occurring organics
Sulfate (ppm)	02/14-03/14	331	ND-331	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Y+	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	02/14-03/14	673	17-673	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	02/15	656	537-656	02/14 03/14	625	424-625	NR	NR	NR	Y+	N/A	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

+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.

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.

Bromate: During the April 2016 monitoring period, testing for bromate at the Main Street Water Plant did not occur. Therefore, at that time, we cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water as related to bromate. Samples were taken May 6th for the May 2016 compliance period and all sample results came back below detectable levels for bromate. JEA has never had an exceedance of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's regulatory maximum contaminant level (MCL) for bromate, before or after the missed test.

TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]: The following samples during 2016 exceeded the TTHM MCL of 80 ppb. However, the system did not incur an MCL violation because all annual average results at all sites were below the MCL. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Major Grid: 6505 Greenfern Lane (Jan.) – 95.52 ppb
9170 Milton Drive (Oct.) – 86.26 and 85.54 ppb
Ponce de Leon Grid: 2371 S. Ponte Vedra Blvd. (Jan.) – 89.93 ppb
125 Tides Edge Pl. (Oct.-Nov.) – 86.14, 110.98, 94.3 ppb
Ponte Vedra Grid: 332 SR A1A North (Oct.- Nov.) – 93.86 and 99.71 ppb

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).

For more information about water quality, visit jea.com/About/Water_Supply or the links to specific topics below.
Fluoride: bit.ly/JEAFlouride
Sulfur: bit.ly/JEASulfur
Disinfection Byproducts: bit.ly/DisinfectionByproducts
Lead and Copper: bit.ly/JEALeadAndCopper