



Building Community®



2018
**WATER
QUALITY
ANNUAL
REPORT**

Letter from Managing Director and CEO

Dear Valued JEA Customer,

JEA takes stewardship of our community's water supply very seriously and follows all regulatory requirements meticulously. With this in mind, we are pleased to provide you with our 2018 Water Quality Report.

In this publication you'll find detailed information about JEA's water treatment systems, results from our water quality testing and answers to common questions you may have about our water supply.

The Floridan aquifer, our pristine groundwater source, provides JEA customers with exceptional quality water. To sustain and protect this resource, JEA makes significant investments to responsibly manage it. We constantly monitor and optimize system operations to ensure the most reliable and cost-effective method of delivering water to you.

In this report, you will find a comprehensive summary of JEA's drinking water quality results from the most recent sampling period. This represents an average of 45,000 tests performed each year by our team of laboratory scientists and technicians. These professionals work alongside our water operations staff each day to assure the safety of our drinking water.

We know the water we deliver to your home or business contributes significantly to your quality of life and that of our entire community. That's why we work hard to manage and maintain these water resources, to meet today's needs and for future generations.

As our community continues to grow, it's up to every one of us to help conserve and protect this limited resource. Please join us at JEA in our pursuit of protecting and sustaining this critical natural resource. Visit jea.com/onestwater to learn how you can help.

Sincerely,



Aaron Zahn
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

One Water, One Responsibility



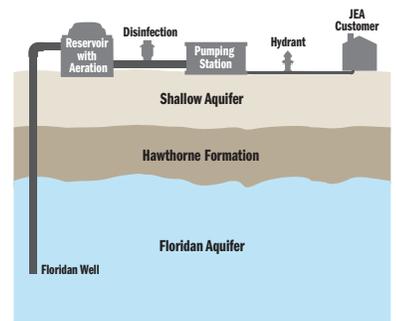
Here in Jacksonville, we are fortunate to have access to some of the most pristine water in the world – just by turning on the tap. We attribute this fact to the Floridan Aquifer, our natural water source, which is rated by the U.S. Geological Survey as one of the highest-quality water sources in the country – and bringing that water to hundreds of thousands of homes each day is quite a responsibility.

JEA draws water from more than 139 wells located throughout Duval, Nassau and St. Johns counties. From those wells, it is pumped into large reservoirs at one of 38 water treatment plants, where it is aerated to control naturally occurring odors and chlorinated to make it safe for drinking. We also utilize ozone at a few plants for sulfide removal and to improve taste and odor. After treatment, pumping stations send it through 4,200 miles of pipes to homes across our area.

While we have a sufficient water supply now, we all need to work together to ensure our water supply is sustainable for the future – when water conservation won't be as simple as shortening showers or following lawn-watering guidelines.

JEA takes seriously its responsibility for delivering clean, safe water; infrastructure maintenance and development; and planning for the future needs of our community.

JEA Water Treatment and Distribution System



FDEP Source Water Assessments

In 2018, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed Source Water assessments to identify potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of JEA wells. Potential contamination sources include landfills, fuel storage tanks, dry cleaning facilities and wastewater disposal areas. Visit fdep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/ to view assessment results online.

System	# of Potential Sources	Susceptibility Level
Major Grid	113	Low-Moderate
Mayport	2	Low
Lofton Oaks Grid	7	Low
Ponte Vedra Grid	2	Low
Ponce de Leon Grid	5	Low-Moderate



Protecting Our Water

JEA produces and delivers more than 100 million gallons of water per day to customers across the First Coast.

West Nassau Water Treatment Plant Expansion

With the addition of a new well, ground storage tank, and service pumps, the capacity of this plant was increased from 1.41 million gallons per day (MGD) to 3.60 MGD to better serve the rapidly growing area of Nassau County.



We work hard to ensure that the water you receive is of the highest quality. In addition to all the regular water testing we perform (the results of which are included in this report), JEA has launched some major initiatives designed to upgrade our water infrastructure and protect the quality of our public drinking water supply, including:

Northwest Regional Water Treatment Plant

Located near Jacksonville International Airport, this new multimillion-dollar water treatment plant was brought into service during 2018 with the capacity to produce 6 million gallons of drinking water per day for the growing Northwest Jacksonville area.

Backflow Preventer Checkup Program

Homeowners with irrigation systems are required by law to have a device known as a backflow preventer, which prevents irrigation water from contaminating the public drinking water supply. JEA's expanded Backflow Preventer Checkup Program helps customers with residential irrigation meters comply with state environmental regulations by automatically scheduling and sending backflow service providers to test these devices, ensuring that our drinking water remains safe.

Preserving Our Water Supply

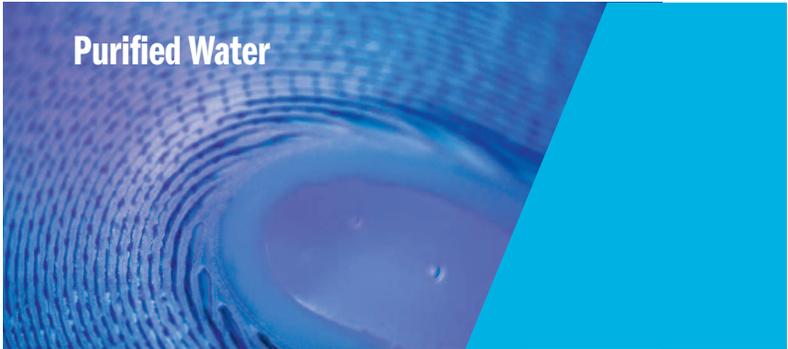
In the past decade, the First Coast has seen tremendous population growth. While we have a sufficient water supply now, we all need to work together to ensure our water is sustainable for the future. Below are just a few of the innovative ways that JEA is working to preserve our water supply.



Reclaimed Water

JEA's award-winning reclaimed water program is a vital tool in our community's efforts to protect the St. Johns River and sustain the Floridan aquifer. With more than half of Florida's public water supply being used outdoors—primarily for irrigation—communities across the state began looking for ways to meet this need for irrigation water without depleting the aquifer.

Reclaimed water is one solution. By filtering, disinfecting and continuously monitoring the quality of our reclaimed water, JEA is able to meet the irrigation needs of our customers while protecting the environment. In 2018, JEA produced on average 17 million gallons per day of reclaimed water—that's water that we don't have to pull from the Floridan aquifer. At the same time, the program protects the St. Johns River by reducing the amount of treated wastewater discharged into the river.



Purified Water

From San Diego to Singapore, resource-conscious communities around the world are embracing new technologies that make it possible to fully reuse water. Purified water—or fully treating reclaimed water to drinking water standards—is one way to accomplish this. While purified water is already in use in other communities, JEA has recently completed Phase 1 of a purified water initiative to potentially develop purified water in the future. Phase 1 was a technology evaluation project that successfully compared two different technologies at two water reclamation facilities. Next, Phase 2 is going to scale the selected technology in a demonstration pilot project. We anticipate starting Phase 2 later this year. If successful, Phase 3 would be a full scale project to use the purified water as aquifer recharge. This would provide a more sustainable water supply for the region.

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 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, 2018. Data obtained before January 1, 2018, 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.

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		
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
Radioactive Contaminants												
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	02/17	7.07	ND-7.07	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	03/18	2.9	ND-2.9
Radium 226+228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	02/17	1.296	ND-1.296	03/18	0.09	N/A	02/17	0.748	ND-0.748	03/18	1.9	0.6-1.9
Inorganic Contaminants												
Antimony (ppb)	02/17	0.495	ND-0.495	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Barium (ppm)	02/17	0.0341	0.0142-0.0341	03/18	0.028	NA	02/17	0.0329	0.0281-0.0329	03/18	0.0185	0.0152-0.0185
Cadmium (ppb)	02/17	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Chromium (ppb)	02/17	0.706	ND-0.706	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Fluoride (ppm)	02/17	0.769	0.385-0.769	03/18	0.688	N/A	02/17	0.618	0.561-0.618	03/18	0.987	0.934-0.987
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	02/17	1.95	ND-1.95	ND	ND	ND	02/17	2.18	ND-2.18	03/18	0.3	ND-0.3
Mercury (ppb)	02/17	0.0063	ND-0.0063	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Nickel (ppb)	02/17	2.11	ND-2.11	ND	ND	ND	02/17	3.41	ND-3.41	ND	ND	ND
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/18-05/18	0.239	ND-0.239	03/18	0.165	NA	ND	ND	ND	03/18	0.213	0.177-0.213
Selenium (ppb)	02/17	7.83	ND-7.83	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Sodium (ppm)	02/17	115.15	7.54-115.15	03/18	13.752	N/A	02/17	29.044	18.387-29.044	03/18	56.607	36.635-56.607
Thallium (ppb)	02/17	0.466	ND-0.466	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Volatile Organic Contaminants												
Dichloromethane (ppb)	02/18	0.41	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Synthetic Organic Contaminants												
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	02/18-11/18	0.82	ND-0.82	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Dalapon (ppb)	01/18-12/18	1.1	ND-1.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts**												
Bromate (ppb)	01/18-12/18	4.72	ND-16*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chlorine (ppm)	01/18-12/18	1.03	0.2-2.6	01/18-12/18	0.83	0.2-1.79	01/18-12/18	1.05	0.2-2.2	01/18-12/18	0.95	0.36-2.9
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts**												
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	01/18-12/18	28.54	10.73-35.46	07/18	10.16	9.57-10.16	01/18-12/18	24.81	12.49-51.44	01/18-12/18	20.29	13.42-23.14
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	01/18-12/18	73.17	36.85-93.83*	07/18	25.92	21.86-25.92	01/18-12/18	68.39	40.40-66.95	01/18-12/18	73.75	35.57-107.98*

* Although the MCL value was exceeded, the annual average results were below the MCL.

**Level Detected for Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts is the highest locational running annual average of monthly/quarterly averages if sampled monthly/quarterly, or the highest result 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)	06/17-08/17	0.130	0 of 102	06/17	0.018	0 of 9	07/17-08/17	0.032	0 of 30	06/17	0.07	0 of 12
Lead (ppb)	06/17-08/17	1.150	1 of 102	06/17	ND	0 of 9	07/17-08/17	1.400	0 of 30	06/17	1.900	0 of 12
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
Chloride (ppm)	02/17-04/17	329	9-329	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Iron (ppm)	02/17-05/17	0.439	0.003-0.439	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Odor (threshold odor number)	02/17-06/17	64	1-64	NR	NR	NR	02/17-05/17	5.66	1.00-5.66	03/18-04/18	64	1-64
Sulfate (ppm)	02/17-06/17	258	22-258	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	02/17-06/17	846	141-846	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	03/18-04/18	662	528-662

***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			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	Violation Y/N	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Violation Y/N	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Violation Y/N	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Violation Y/N	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Sources of Contamination
02/17	3.36	ND-3.36	ND	ND	ND	N	0	15	N	0	15	N	0	15	N	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
ND	ND	ND	08/17	ND	ND	N	0	5	N	0	5	N	0	5	N	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
ND	ND	ND	08/17	0.085	ND-0.085	N	6	6	N	6	6	N	6	6	N	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
02/17	0.037	0.0246-0.037	08/17	0.022	0.022	N	2	2	N	2	2	N	2	2	N	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	5	5	N	5	5	N	5	5	N	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	100	100	N	100	100	N	100	100	N	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
02/17	0.73	0.712-0.728	08/17	0.72	0.68-0.72	N	4	4.0	N	4	4.0	N	4	4.0	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
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	0	15	N	0	15	N	0	15	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	N	2	2	N	2	2	N	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
ND	ND	ND	08/17	0.48	0.13-0.48	N	N/A	100	N	N/A	100	N	N/A	100	N	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
ND	ND	ND	07/18	0.021	0.014-0.021	N	10	10	N	10	10	N	10	10	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	N	50	50	N	50	50	N	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
02/17	50.278	19.670-50.278	08/17	23.0	21.0-23.0	N	N/A	160	N	N/A	160	N	N/A	160	N	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	0.5	2	N	0.5	2	N	0.5	2	N	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	200	200	N	200	200	N	200	200	N	200	200	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	0	6	N	0	6	N	0	6	N	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	200	200	N	200	200	N	200	200	N	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	0	10.0	N	0	10.0	N	0	10.0	N	0	10.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
01/18-12/18	1.08	0.2-2.1	01/18-12/18	1.41	0.41-2.5	N	4	4.0	N	4	4.0	N	4	4.0	N	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
01/18-12/18	20.54	8.65-20.54	01/18-12/18	27.61	16.22-27.61	N	N/A	60	N	N/A	60	N	N/A	60	N	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
01/18-12/18	58.85	27.67-47.48	01/18-12/18	70.30	41.01-70.30	N	N/A	80	N	N/A	80	N	N/A	80	N	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Ponte Vedra Grid			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	Violation Y/N	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Violation Y/N	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Violation Y/N	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Violation Y/N	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Sources of Contamination
06/17-07/17	0.237	0 of 28	06/17	0.132	0 of 13	N	1.3	1.3	N	1.3	1.3	N	1.3	1.3	N	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
06/17-07/17	1.930	0 of 28	06/17	0.600	0 of 13	N	0	15	N	0	15	N	0	15	N	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Y***	N/A	250	Y***	N/A	250	Y***	N/A	250	Y***	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Y***	N/A	0.3	Y***	N/A	0.3	Y***	N/A	0.3	Y***	N/A	0.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
02/17	16	1-16	NR	NR	NR	Y***	N/A	3	Y***	N/A	3	Y***	N/A	3	Y***	N/A	3	Naturally occurring organics
NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Y***	N/A	250	Y***	N/A	250	Y***	N/A	250	Y***	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
02/17	637	395-637	NR	NR	NR	Y***	N/A	500	Y***	N/A	500	Y***	N/A	500	Y***	N/A	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

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.

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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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).

TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]: The following samples during 2018 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: 85.09 and 83.48 ppb (Apr)

172 Wandering Woods Way: 89.10 ppb (Oct)

2624 Seneca Drive: 93.83 ppb (Jul)

Ponce de Leon Grid:

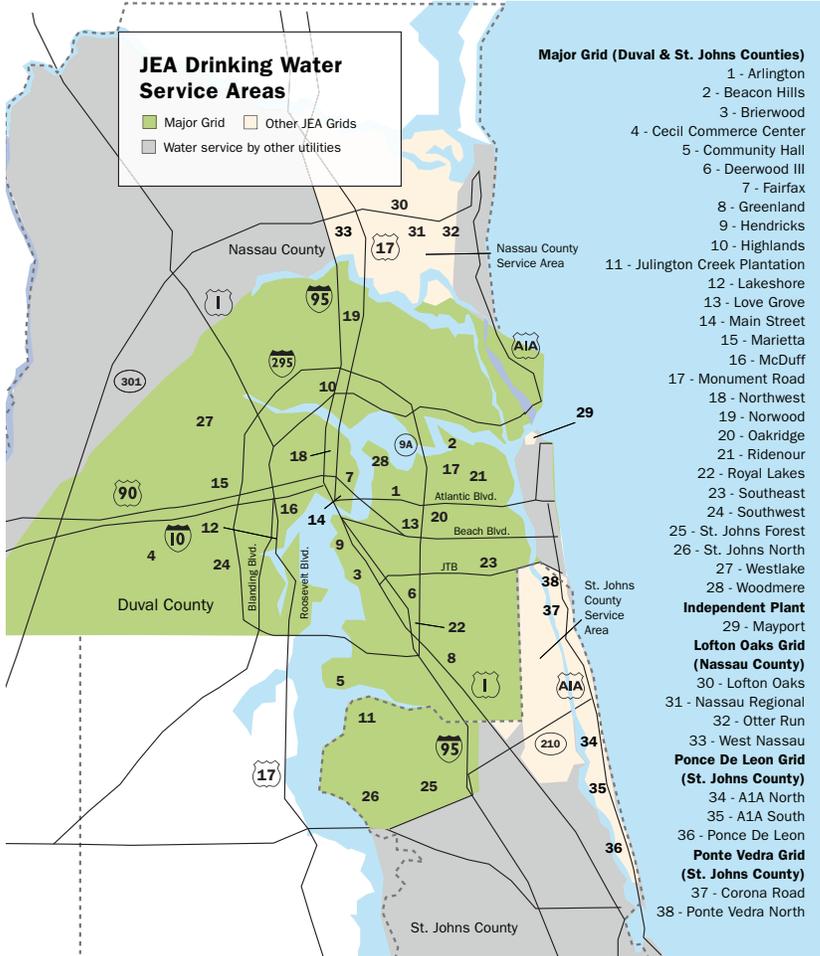
2371 S. Ponte Vedra Blvd.: 107.98 ppb (Oct)

125 Tides Edge Pl.: 99.60 ppb (Apr), 80.49 ppb (Jul), 83.54 ppb (Oct)

Water Hardness Levels

Water is described as “hard” when it contains high levels of dissolved minerals—primarily calcium and magnesium. While these naturally occurring compounds can leave spots on dishes and windows (easily removed with white vinegar), they do not present a health risk. In fact, both calcium and magnesium are commonly taken as health supplements.

The table to the right indicates the total hardness found at each of JEA’s 38 water treatment plants.



WATER TREATMENT PLANT	RESULTS		
	PARTS PER MILLION	GRAINS PER GALLON	
Major Grid (Duval & St. Johns counties)			
1	Arlington	345	20
2	Beacon Hills	359	21
3	Brierwood	340	20
4	Cecil Commerce Center	131	8
5	Community Hall	201	12
6	Deerwood III	385	22
7	Fairfax	241	14
8	Greenland	312	18
9	Hendricks	269	16
10	Highlands	243	14
11	Julington Creek	378	22
12	Lakeshore	188	11
13	Lovegrove	287	17
14	Main Street	235	14
15	Marietta	252	15
16	McDuff	256	15
17	Monument	478	28
18	Northwest	270	16
19	Norwood	227	13
20	Oakridge	315	18
21	Ridenour	283	16
22	Royal Lakes	445	26
23	Southeast	303	18
24	Southwest	136	8
25	St. Johns Forest	479	28
26	St. Johns North	235	14
27	Westlake	311	18
28	Woodmere	239	14
Independent Plant			
29	Mayport	262	15
Lofton Oaks Grid (Nassau County)			
30	Lofton Oaks	305	18
31	Nassau Regional	288	17
32	Otter Run	288	17
33	West Nassau	309	18
Ponce De Leon Grid (St. Johns County)			
34	A1A North	367	21
35	A1A South	332	19
36	Ponce de Leon	419	24
Ponte Vedra (St. Johns County)			
37	Corona Road	279	16
38	Ponte Vedra North	357	21

Contact Us

For more information on JEA’s water quality tests, please contact us.

By phone: (904) 665-6000

By email: WaterQuality@jea.com

By mail:

JEA Water Quality

1002 N. Main St.

Jacksonville, FL 32206

In person: JEA’s board meetings are held on the third Tuesday of every month at JEA’s downtown offices, located at 21 W. Church St., Jacksonville. The public is invited to attend.

Call (904) 665-6000 to request a copy of this report or download an electronic version at jea.com/WQR2018. Printed copies are available at every Jacksonville Public Library branch.

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