

# WATER QUALITY REPORT



# We are pleased to present our 2021 Annual Water Quality Report



JEA takes its stewardship of our community's water supply very seriously and follows regulatory requirements meticulously. With this in mind, we are pleased to provide you with our 2021 Water Quality Report.

In this publication, you'll be able to review detailed information about JEA's water treatment systems, results from our water quality testing and learn about water conservation tips that can help you save money and further protect this critical natural resource.

The Floridan aquifer, our pristine groundwater source, provides exceptional quality water. In this report, you will find a comprehensive summary of JEA's drinking water quality results from the most recent sampling period. This represents approximately 45,000 tests done over the past year by our team of laboratory scientists and technicians.

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 today, and for generations to come.

Don't hesitate to contact us with any follow up questions or concerns. We are here to serve you.

Sincerely,

Estre

Jay Stowe, JEA Managing Director & CEO

### FDEP Source Water Assessments

In 2021, 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 **fidep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp**/ to view assessment results online.



## Water Supply

Expansion of the Greenland Water Treatment Plant in southern Duval County was completed in 2021. With the addition of a new well, ground storage tank, service pump, auxiliary generator, and upgrades to the chemical feed systems, the plant is better able to serve the rapidly growing e-Town and Nocatee neighborhoods.

|              | System             | # of Potential<br>Sources | Susceptibility<br>Level |  |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|
|              | Major Grid         | 123                       | Low-Moderate            |  |
|              | Mayport            | 2                         | Low                     |  |
| C WINTERSTOR | Lofton Oaks Grid   | 9                         | Low                     |  |
|              | Ponte Vedra Grid   | 2                         | Low                     |  |
|              | Ponce de Leon Grid | 4                         | Low                     |  |

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1. The Florida Aquifer is the source of water in Northeast Florida. JEA utilizes this source to provide potable (drinking) water to our customers. The aquifer is a gigantic undeground river that courses through limestone formations many hundreds of feet underground. 2. Deep Well Turbine Pumps are used to draw the water from the aquifer and deliver it through 3. Well Headers to the 4. Water Treatment Plant. At the plant, the water is aerated and stored until three is demand for the water. As needed, the water is chlorinated and pumped into the system by the plant's service pumps. 5. Transmission Mains carry the potable water throughout the many miles of service area and ultimately deliver the water through 6. Distribution Mains, service connections, and water meters to our customers.

#### Water System Process

The JEA drinking water system consists of wells, water treatment plants, the distribution grid of pipelines, and finally the customers' meters. We have over 130 wells that withdraw water from the Floridan aquifer, about 1,000 feet below land surface. The fresh, clean water is pumped from the well fields to one of 38 water treatment plants, where it then flows through an aerator to remove the sulfur (rotten egg) odor. The water leaves the reservoirs and is disinfected with chlorine per health regulations before it enters over 4,900 miles of water lines for distribution to our customers. Ozone is also utilized at two plants for sulfide removal and to improve taste and odors. JEA is committed to environmental stewardship by maximizing the use of available water resources.

## **Integrated Water Resource Planning**

JEA customers do an excellent job of conserving water, but conservation alone will not ensure a sustainable water supply for generations to come. We cannot create "new" water, but we can purify and reuse water. All the water in our rivers, oceans and aquifers has been used before and will be used again.

Conservation and conventional reclaimed water are part of JEA's integrated water resource portfolio, but additional water supply beyond the aquifer is needed to meet long-range projected demands. For that reason, in 2021, JEA completed a 50-year Integrated Water Resources Plan (IWRP). In addition to further conservation and expansion of traditional reclaimed water initiatives, the IWRP also recommends maximizing the use of available water resources with the implementation of water purification for groundwater replenishment. This option provides technical and financial advantages over other options including aquifer sustainability, expanded use of available reclaimed water, minimized discharge and increased resiliency.

### **H2.0 PURIFICATION**

The H2.0 Purification Program began in 2016 with pilot testing two industry-leading purification technologies. The research was a cooperative effort with the St. Johns River Water Management District, focused on identifying sustainable water resources to support the needs of the State.

JEA is currently constructing a 1 million gallon per day (MGD) water purification demonstration facility. Initially the purified water will be blended into the reclaimed water system, but eventually it will be used for groundwater replenishment. The facility will include a visitor education center explaining the purification process, the importance of water conservation and how the water system works. With the H2.0 Purification Program, we continue our role as a leader in ensuring a safe, reliable, locally controlled water supply that is essential for healthy environments, robust economies, and a high quality of life.



Project H2.0 treatment system technology involves ultrafiltration, low-pressure reverse osmosis and advanced oxidation.



#### **Jacksonville's Water Grid**

JEA's Major Grid provides water to most of Duval County and the northwest portion of St. Johns County. JEA also supplies water to Mayport, the Yulee and Wildlight areas of Nassau County, and from Ponte Vedra south to Vilano Beach along A1A. Additionally, along the Intracoastal Waterway in Palm Valley there is one small area that gets its water through an interconnection with the St. Johns County Utility Department. Our grid arrangements provide reliable water service backup as needed, particularly during emergencies or periods of routine plant maintenance shutdowns. For additional information, visit jea.com/drinkingwater.

#### **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 indicating the total hardness found in all JEA-serviced zip codes can be found at **jea.com/hardness**.

#### WATER QUALITY MONITORING RESULTS

| System                                      |                 | Major Grid        |                     |                   | Mayport           |                       | Lo              | ofton Oaks        | Grid        | P               | once de L         | eon Grid            | F               | Ponte Ve       | dra Grid    |     | P               | alm Valley (I     | PV)                 |   |                  |      |                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Contaminant & Unit of Measure               | Sample<br>Date  | Level<br>Detected | Range of<br>Results | Sample<br>Date    | Level<br>Detected | Range of<br>I Results | Sample<br>Date  | Level<br>Detecter |             | Sample<br>Date  | Level<br>Detected | Range of<br>Results | Sample<br>Date  | e Lev<br>Deteo |             |     | Sample<br>Date  | Level<br>Detected | Range of<br>Results |   | MCLG or<br>MRDLG |      | Likely Sources of Contamination                                                                                                                                |
| 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              | 02/17           | 3.36           | 6 ND-3.3    | 6   | ND              | ND                | ND                  | N | 0                | 15   | Erosion of natural deposits                                                                                                                                    |
| Radium 226+228 or combined radium (pCi/L)   | 02/17           | 1.3               | ND-1.3              | 03/18             | 0.9               | N/A                   | 02/17           | 0.75              | ND-0.75     | 03/18           | 1.9               | 0.6-1.9             | ND              | ND             | ND          |     | 03/20           | 0.5               | ND -0.5             | Ν | 0                | 5    | Erosion of natural deposits                                                                                                                                    |
| Inorganic Contaminants                      |                 |                   |                     |                   |                   |                       |                 |                   |             |                 |                   |                     |                 |                |             |     |                 |                   |                     |   |                  |      |                                                                                                                                                                |
| Antimony (ppb)                              | ND              | ND                | ND                  | ND                | ND                | ND                    | ND              | ND                | ND          | ND              | ND                | ND                  | ND              | ND             | ND          |     | 03/20           | 0.12              | ND-0.12             | N | 6                | 6    | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder                                                                            |
| Arsenic (ppb)                               | 03/20           | 1.03              | ND - 1.03           | ND                | ND                | ND                    | ND              | ND                | ND          | ND              | ND                | ND                  | ND              | ND             | ND          |     | ND              | ND                | ND                  | Ν | 0                | 10   | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics<br>production wastes                                                      |
| Barium (ppm)                                | 03/20           | 0.038             | 0.015-0.038         | 03/21             | 0.027             | NA                    | 03/20           | 0.033             | 0.027-0.033 | 03/21           | 0.019             | 0.016-0.019         | 03/20           | 0.02           | 5 0.024-0.0 | 25  | 03/20           | 0.022             | 0.020-0.022         | Ν | 2                | 2    | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                                                     |
| Fluoride                                    | 03/20           | 0.84              | 0.37-0.84           | 03/21             | 0.68              | N/A                   | 03/20           | 0.92              | 0.59-0.92   | 03/21           | 1.07              | 1.01-1.07           | 03/20           | 0.79           | 0.789-0.7   | 93  | 03/20           | 0.78              | 0.75-0.78           | 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)                 | 03/20           | 1.7               | ND-1.7              | ND                | ND                | ND                    | 03/20           | 0.06              | ND-0.06     | ND              | ND                | ND                  | 03/20           | 0.32           | 0.27-0.3    | 2   | ND              | ND                | ND                  | Ν | 0                | 15   | Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder                                                                |
| Nickel (ppb)                                | 03/20           | 17.8              | ND-17.8             | ND                | ND                | ND                    | 03/20           | 1.08              | ND-1.08     | ND              | ND                | ND                  | 03/20           | 0.73           | N-0.73      |     | 03/20           | 7                 | ND-7                | Ν | N/A              | 100  | Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil                                                                                      |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)                 | 03/21           | 0.12              | ND-0.12             | ND                | ND                | ND                    | ND              | ND                | ND          | ND              | ND                | ND                  | ND              | ND             | ND          | 01  | 1/21-06/21      | 0.026             | 0.024-0.026         | Ν | 10               | 10   | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits                                                                    |
| Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)                 | 03/21           | 0.02              | ND - 0.02           | ND                | ND                | ND                    | ND              | ND                | ND          | ND              | ND                | ND                  | ND              | ND             | ND          |     | ND              | ND                | ND                  | Ν | 1                | 1    | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits                                                                    |
| Selenium (ppb)                              | 03/20           | 5.15              | ND-5.15             | ND                | ND                | ND                    | 03/20           | 1.1               | ND-1.1      | 3/21            | 0.525             | ND - 0.525          | 03/20           | 0.66           | 6 ND-0.6    | 6   | ND              | ND                | ND                  | Ν | 50               | 50   | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge<br>from mines                                                            |
| Sodium (ppm)                                | 03/20           | 106.44            | 7.67-106.44         | 03/21             | 13.678            | N/A                   | 03/20           | 34.05             | 20.65-34.05 | 03/21           | 62.82             | 32.34-62.82         | 03/20           | 22.7           | 9 21.99-22  | .79 | 03/20           | 25.0              | 23.0-25.0           | Ν | N/A              | 160  | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil                                                                                                                       |
| Thallium (ppb)                              | 03/20           | 0.52              | ND -0.52            | ND                | ND                | ND                    | 03/20           | 0.66              | ND-0.66     | 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                                                                      |
| Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Bypr | roducts**       |                   |                     |                   |                   |                       |                 |                   |             |                 |                   |                     |                 |                |             |     |                 |                   |                     |   |                  |      |                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                             | 01/21-<br>12/21 | 4.1               | ND-4.1              | 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               | NA                  | Ν | 0                | 10.0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection                                                                                                                      |
| Chlorine (ppm)                              | 01/21-<br>12/21 | 1.15              | 0.20-2.20           | 01/21-<br>12/21   | 0.89              | 0.22-1.56             | 01/21-<br>12/21 | 0.89              | 0.20 - 2.20 | 01/21-<br>12/21 | 0.90              | 0.21 - 2.20         | 01/21<br>12/21  |                | 0.22-2.1    | 1   | 01/21-<br>12/21 | 1.4               | 0.23 - 2.20         | Ν | 4                | 4.0  | Water additive used to control microbes                                                                                                                        |
| Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Bypr |                 |                   |                     |                   |                   |                       |                 |                   |             | ·               |                   |                     |                 |                |             |     |                 |                   |                     |   |                  |      |                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                             | 01/21-<br>12/21 | 26.03             | 4.08-30.94          | 01/21-<br>12/21   | 25.13             | 7.53-30.33            | 01/21-<br>12/21 | 22.37             | 9.47-27.11  | 01/21-<br>12/21 | 28.45             | 4.22-151.65*        | 01/21-<br>12/21 | - 14.5         | 2 10.3418   | .29 | 10/21           | 13.62             | 8.87-13.62          | Ν | N/A              | 60   | By-product of drinking water disinfection                                                                                                                      |
|                                             | 01/21-<br>12/21 | 73.01             | 21.47-97.37*        | * 01/21-<br>12/21 | 72.44             | 21.78-68.73           | 01/21-<br>12/21 | 63.29             | 33.29-70.15 | 01/21-<br>12/21 | 60.97             | 24.34-111.44*       | 01/21<br>12/21  |                | 9 27.43-61  | .00 | 10/21           | 61.11             | 43.20-61.11         | Ν | N/A              | 80   | By-product of drinking water disinfection                                                                                                                      |

\* 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/quaterly 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                             | Ponte Vedra Grid                               | Palm Valley (PV)                               |                                                  | Likely Sources of Contamination                                                                           |
| Contaminant & Unit of Measure | Sample 90th # Exceeding<br>Date Percentile AL  | Sample 90th #Exceedin<br>Date Percentile AL    | g Sample 90th # Exceeding<br>Date Percentile AL | Sample 90th # Exceeding<br>Date Percentile AL  | Sample 90th # Exceeding<br>Date Percentile AL  | Sample 90th # Exceeding<br>Date Percentile AL  | Violation MCLG or AL (Action<br>Y/N MRDLG Level) |                                                                                                           |
| Copper (ppm)                  | 06/20- 0.09 0 of 99<br>07/20                   | 06/20- 1.01 2 of 13<br>17/20                   | 06/20- 0.03 0 of 34<br>08/20                    | 06/20- 0.10 0 of 11<br>08/20                   | 06/20- 0.21 0 of 27<br>07/20                   | 06/20- 0.15 0 of 14<br>07/20                   | N 1.3 1.3                                        | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from<br>wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb)                    | 06/20- 1.31 1 of 99<br>07/20                   | 06/20- 0.61 0 of 13<br>07/20                   | 06/20- 0.62 1 of 34<br>08/20                    | 06/20- 1.3 0 of 11<br>08/20                    | 06/20- 1.53 0 of 27<br>07/20                   | 06/20- 0.60 0 of 14<br>07/20                   | N 0 15                                           | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits                                      |
| Secondary Contaminants        |                                                |                                                |                                                 |                                                |                                                |                                                |                                                  |                                                                                                           |
| System                        | Major Grid                                     | Mayport                                        | Lofton Oaks Grid                                | Ponce de Leon Grid                             | Ponte Vedra Grid                               | Palm Valley (PV)                               |                                                  |                                                                                                           |
| Contaminant & Unit of Measure | Sample Level Range of<br>Date Detected Results | Sample Level Range of<br>Date Detected Results | Sample Level Range of<br>Date Detected Results  | Sample Level Range of<br>Date Detected Results | Sample Level Range of<br>Date Detected Results | Sample Level Range of<br>Date Detected Results | Violation MCLG or MCL or<br>Y/N MRDLG MRDL       | Likely Sources of Contamination                                                                           |
| Chloride (ppm)                | 03/20- 301 9.6-301<br>06/20                    | NR NR NR                                       | NR NR NR                                        | NR NR NR                                       | NR NR NR                                       | NR NR NR                                       | Y*** N/A 250                                     | Natural occurrence from soil leaching                                                                     |
| Odor (threshold odor number)  | 03/20- 4 ND-4<br>06/20                         | 3/21 8 N/A                                     | NR NR NR                                        | 03/21- 16 4-16<br>04/21                        | NR NR NR                                       | NR NR NR                                       | Y*** N/A 3                                       | Naturally occurring organics                                                                              |
| Sulfate (ppm)                 | 03/20- 253 22.6-253<br>06/20                   | NR NR NR                                       | NR NR NR                                        | 03/21- 269 160-269<br>04/21                    | NR NR NR                                       | NR NR NR                                       | Y*** N/A 250                                     | Natural occurrence from soil leaching                                                                     |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)  | 03/20- 903 156-903<br>06/20                    | NR NR NR                                       | NR NR NR                                        | 03/21- 656 474-656<br>04/21                    | NR NR NR                                       | 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 waiver for Sulfate levels not to exceed 500 mg/L.



**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, 2021 Data obtained

before January 1, 2021, 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 800-426-4791.



In the table above, 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.



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.

TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]: The following samples during 2021 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, kdineys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Major Grid:** 

6506 Greenfern Lane: 97.37 ppb (Apr), 85.15 ppb (Jul), 85.89 ppb (Oct) 172 Wandering Woods Way: 85.60 ppb (Jul) 9170 Milton Drive: 81.02 ppb (Oct) Ponce de Leon Grid:

2371 S. Ponte Vedra Blvd.: 111.44 & 81.78 ppb (Jul) 125 Tides Edge Place: 107.17 (Jul)

Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5): The following sample during 2021 exceeded the HAA5 MCL of 60 ppb. However, the system did not incur an MCL violation because the annual average results at the site were below the MCL. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

#### Ponce de Leon Grid:

2371 S. Ponte Vedra Blvd.: 151.65 ppb (Jan)

| Immuno-com | promised |
|------------|----------|
| Persons    | · A      |
|            |          |

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**.

# **Water Conservation Tips**

# 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 can follow.



is used outdoors, primarily for irrigation.

JEA provides our customers





Connect with us on



#### For more information on JEA's water quality tests or to request a report, please contact us.

Phone: (904) 665-6000 Email: WaterQuality@jea.com **Online:** jea.com/WQR2021

By mail: JEA Water Quality 1002 N. Main St. Jacksonville, FL 32206

In person: Printed copies are available at JEA's Downtown Customer Service Center and at every branch of the Jacksonville Public Library. 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.