As you read through this report, think about the pristine resource of our aquifer. Consider the satisfaction of enjoying a 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 clean water that goes into your tube. Make sure you are aware of the water you are using and be aware of how to stop that water reading. Remember, we all need to take action in preserving our precious natural resources, a resource that we all share—One Water.

See a full list of water to your customers and friends.

Thank you,
Paul McElroy

Water Conservation Tips

Washing dishes
When washing dishes by hand, use a spray-dish instead of running the water to rinse. This can save 6,000 gallons per year, which amounts to $90. Scraping food scraps instead of pre-rinsing under running water can also save an additional 5 gallons of water per person per week. When using the dishwasher, use the cold-water load only and use a “light wash” or “energy-efficient” cycle. These settings can cut your water use in half while cleaning just as efficiently.

Check for leaks
A dripping faucet can waste up to 5 gallons a day. Two drip drops per second is 4 gallons per USGS data. The amount of water leaked from U.S. homes could exceed more than 1 billion gallons per year. That equals our annual water use in Los Angeles, Chicago, and Miami combined. To check for leaks, wait your water meter before and after 1 hour period and no water is being used. (It’s important that the water meter is closed for the occurrence of water softeners.) If the readings are different after the hour, you have a leak. Also, inspect your lift for unusually high usage, a red flag for a leak.

Landscape
Select native Florida trees and shrubs that need little water in the landscaping.

Washing clothes
For washing machines with variable settings for water volume, select the minimum amount required to finish the load. A full-size ENERGY STAR certified clothes washer uses 13 gallons of water per load, compared to the 33 gallons used by a standard machine. That’s a savings of more than 2,000 gallons of water, per year.

Check your toilets
A running toilet can waste up to 200 gallons of water a day. Also, installing a high efficiency toilet can save an average family 13,000 gallons of water per year. That’s a savings of $70!

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The Water Quality Monitoring Results table is presented in a structured format, providing detailed information on various contaminants detected in the drinking water at different locations and times. The table includes columns for the contaminant type, the sample date, the detection level, and the exceedance of regulatory limits.

Additional Information

Lead: 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 materials used in pipes, fixtures, or equipment located inside of your home.

Breastmilk: On April 2016, testing for breastmilk in 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 breastmilk. Sample data were only May for the May 2016 compliance period and all sample results came back below detectable levels for lead.

For more information about water quality, visit www.jea.com/About/Water_Supply or the links to specific topics below.

Fluxcalc
Stoffen
Distillation Type: Drinking Water
Distillation Type: Drinking Water

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 Safe Drinking Water Act. JEA routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state 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.

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 for a lifetime to have a non-negligible chance of suffering the described effect.

Terms and Abbreviations

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

Water is tested for lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline.

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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 comes in contact with naturally occurring materials and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and we can pick up pollutants resulting from this presence of substances or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microorganisms, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, animal waste, and industrial sources.
- Industrial contaminants, such as solvents and pesticides, which may come from manufacturing processes, agricultural activities, and urban activities.
- Natural contaminants, which may come from soil, rock, or other natural materials, and are sometimes present in drinking water because of the way it is treated.

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 checking the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4711.