

## 2017 Water Quality Testing Result Table for Geneva Lake Estates WTP

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> – Salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb) *	3/23/15	N	1.6	N/A	0	10.0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	3/23/15	N	0.011	N/A	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	3/23/15	N	0.18	N/A	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	3/15/17	N	9.2	N/A	N/A	160.0	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

<b>Stage 1 Disinfectant/ Stage 2 Disinfection By-Product (S2 DBP) Parameters</b> - For Chlorine, the level detected is the annual average of the monthly averages. For Haloacetic Acids and TTHM, the level detected is the highest detected level. Range of results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids five HAA5 (ppb)	8/19/15	N	6.57	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	8/19/15	N	16.65	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2017	N	1.47	1.2 – 2.0	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

<b>Lead and Copper (Tap Water)</b> - Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	07/28/17	N	0.062	0 of 10 samples	1.3	1.3	See Above
Lead (ppb) ****	07/28/17	N	2.5	0 of 10 samples	0	15.0	See Above

\*\*\*\* 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. CCUA 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

<b>Definitions</b>			
<b>AL</b>	Action Level – Concentration of a contaminant, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.		
<b>ND</b>	Means “not detected” and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.	<b>CDC</b>	Center for Disease Control
<b>MCL</b>	Max Contaminant Level – 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.	<b>WTP</b>	Water Treatment Plant
<b>MCLG</b>	Max Contaminant Level Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known/expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	<b>pCi/l</b>	Picocuries per liter - Measure of the radioactivity in water.
<b>MRDL</b>	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – 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.	<b>N/A</b>	Not Applicable
<b>MRDLG</b>	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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.		
<b>PPB</b>	1 part by weight of analyte to 1,000,000,000 parts of water sample by weight. (corresponds to 1 penny in \$10,000,000)		
<b>PPM</b>	1 part by weight of analyte to 1,000,000 parts by weight of water sample. (corresponds to 1 minute in almost 2 years)		

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) has performed a source water assessment on our system in 2017 and search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp>.

### - WATER SUPPLY -

The Clay County Utility Authority 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, 2017. Data obtained before January 1, 2017, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Our water comes from the Floridan Aquifer. The Floridan Aquifer is a vast area that underlies approximately 100,000 square miles in southern Alabama, southeastern Georgia, southern South Carolina and all of Florida. The Floridan Aquifer contains high quality ground water that is confined well below ground level.

Geologic formations, known as confining layers protect ground water from contamination. Locally, Keystone Heights is a primary recharge area for the Floridan Aquifer. Natural recharge from areas as far away as Georgia also helps to maintain water levels in the aquifer.

In your area, we use two (2) wells located at the water treatment plant (***known as the Geneva Lake Estates Water Treatment Plant***) to withdraw water from the Floridan aquifer. After water has been withdrawn from the aquifer, it is disinfected, treated with Aqua-Mag to reduce iron levels, then pumped to your home. Our highest priority at the Clay County Utility Authority is to ensure our customers have safe drinking water. In order to make sure we have an adequate water supply in the future, the Authority has implemented an impressive water resource protection and conservation program. ❖

### -We Welcome Your Views-

The Clay County Utility Authority’s Board of Supervisors meets at 2:00 p.m. on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Board sessions are open to the public and are held in the boardroom at our facility at 3176 Old Jennings Rd., Middleburg, FL 32068. We are also pleased to announce that this information and much more can be found at our recently updated website at <http://www.clayutility.org>.

If you have questions regarding this brochure or are interested in learning more about your water quality, feel free to call our office, and ask for Richard Pino or Amy Palmeri. To arrange a tour of one of our facilities for your organization, contact our public relations department at 904-272-5999.❖