

2017 Water Quality Testing Result Table for the Orange Park Grid

Contaminant Unit of Measurement	Dates of samplin	Y/N MCL Violation	Level Detected at WTPs											Range of Results	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
			MB 1	LB 2*	R C	TW 4	GW 5	OS 6	RL 7	OJ 8	SC 9	OL 10	MHS 11					
Inorganic Contaminants – 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																		
Arsenic (ppb)**	10/17, 11/17	N	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6.0	6.0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.
Antimony (ppb)	10/17, 11/17	N	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.1	6.0	6.0	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Barium (ppm)	10/17, 11/17	N	0.017	0.015	0.012	0.011	0.0083	0.011	0.0087	0.010	0.015	0.010	0.0078	0.0078 - 0.12	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	
Cadmium (ppb)	10/17, 11/17	N	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.0	5.0	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.	
Chromium (ppb)	10/17, 11/17	N	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.	
Fluoride (ppm)	10/17, 11/17	N	0.22	0.34	0.27	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.28	0.21	0.22	ND - 0.28	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which pro- motes strong teeth at optimum levels between 0.7 - 1.3 ppm; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	10/17, 11/17	N	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.6	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder	
Mercury (ppb)	10/17, 11/17	N	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.0	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.	
Sodium (ppm)	10/17, 11/17	N	10.0	6.6	7.2	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.2	4.7	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.6 – 10.0	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	
** While your drinking water meets US EPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. US EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. US EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage circulatory problems.																		
Stage 1 Disinfection/Stage 2 Disinfection By-Product (S2 DBP) Parameters - For Chlorine, the level detected is the annual average of the monthly averages. For Haloacetic Acids and TTHM, the level detected is the locational running annual average (RAA. – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.). Range of results is (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.																		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Q - 2017	N	48.35											17.47-35.99	N/A	80	Water additive used to control microbes.	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Q - 2017	N	13.53											6.43-12.89	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Chlorine (ppm)	2017	N	1.66											1.0- 2.2	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Radioactive Contaminants																		
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	11/2017	N	11.7											ND – 11.7	0	15.0	Can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.	
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)																		
Contaminant/Unit	Dates	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of samples exceeding AL	MCGL	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination											
	OPGrid							OPGrid	OPGrid									
Copper (ppm)	07/16	N	0.03	0 of 50	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives											
Lead (ppb) ****	07/16	N	0.27	0 of 50	0	15.0												
**** 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. CUA 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 .																		
Definitions:																		
AL	Action Level – Concentration of a contaminant, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.					pCi/l	Picocuries per liter - Measure of radioactivity in water.											
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – 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.																	
MCL	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.																	
MCLG	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.																	
ND	Means “not detected” and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.					OPGrid All water treatment plants in this system												
MRD LG	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.					GW	Greenwood	LB	Lucy Branch	MHS	Middleburg High School							
						OJ	Old Jennings Rd	RL	Idaught Landing	OL	Oakleaf Plantation							
PPB	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)					MB	Meadowbrook	RC	Ridgecrest	CDC	Center for Disease Control							
PPM	1 part by weight of analyte to 1,000, 000 parts by weight of water sample. (corresponds to 1 minute in almost 2 years)					WTP	Water Treatment Plant	N/A	Not Applicable	SC	Spencer’s Crossing 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 16 sites that have a low susceptibility level and one that has moderate susceptibility as 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 community is blessed with an abundant supply of drinking water. 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 twenty six (26) wells located at eleven (11) separate water treatment plants (***known as the Orange Park Grid***) to withdraw water from the Floridan aquifer. These wells average approximately 1,000 feet in depth. After water has been withdrawn from the aquifer, it is aerated, disinfected and 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 on our 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. ❖