2022 Water Quality Report

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR HAGANS RIDGE COURT

Clay County Utility Authority is very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

CCUA 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, 2022.

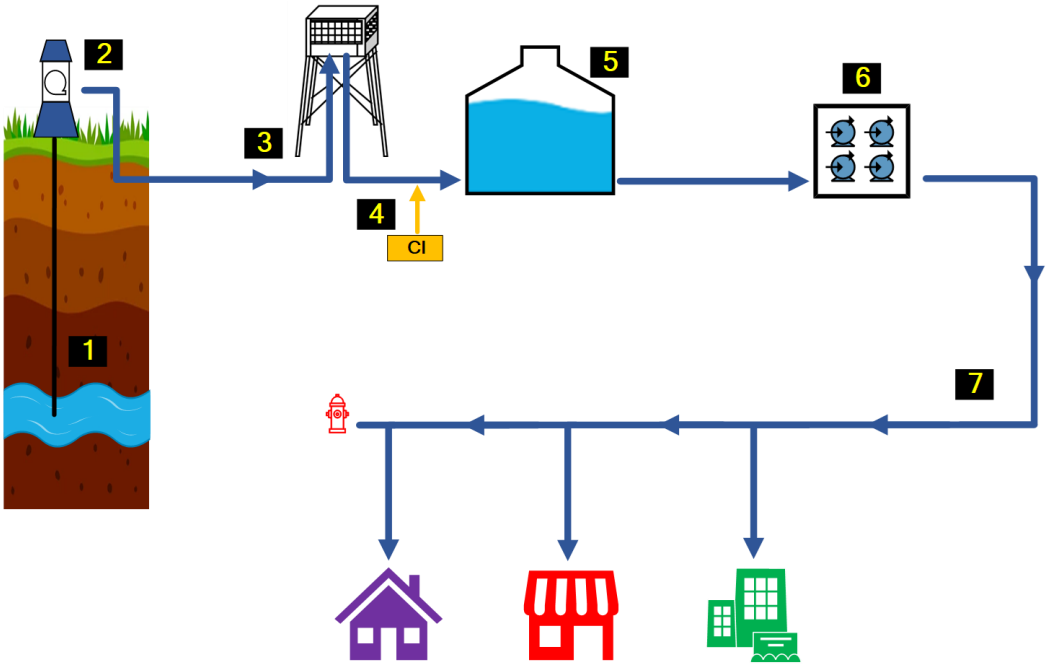
The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one-year old. Data obtained before January 1, 2022, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

This report is also available at CCUA's Administrative Building located at 3176 Old Jennings Road, Middleburg, FL 32068 upon request. We at CCUA would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Heather Webber at 904-213-2435 or hwebber@clayutility.org. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesdays of every month at 2:00pm in the Board Room of the CCUA Administrative Building at 3176 Old Jennings Road, Middleburg, Florida, 32068. You can also obtain additional information from EPA at their Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

System, Source, and Treatment Information

Our water source is purchased ground water from the City of Green Cove Springs. The City's water comes from five (5) wells that receive water from the Floridan Aquifer. The City of Green Cove Springs' water is aerated to remove odor and chlorinated for disinfection purposes.



Water Treatment Process

Groundwater from the Floridan Aquifer (1) is drawn by the well pumps (2) and is directed to the aerators (3) for odor removal. Water is then leaves the aerator and is chlorinated (4) before entering the storage tanks (5). From the storage tanks, when needed, water will be pumped out by the high service pumps (6) for distribution to homes, businesses, and restaurants (7).

Source Water Assessment and Protection Program

In 2022, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells.

There are five potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/

Unfamiliar Terms and Abbreviations

TO HELP YOU BETTER UNDERSTAND THESE TERMS WE'VE PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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 or 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.
'ND' means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
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.

Inoraganic Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Violation Y/N	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	09/20	N	0.016	0.012 – 0.016	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	09/20	N	12	7.06 – 12.0	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products and Unit of Measurement	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Violation Y/N	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	01/22-12/22	1.6	1.2-1.76	N	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products and Unit of Measurements	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Violation Y/N	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	07/22	5.63	N/A	N	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	07/22	22.23	N/A	N	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water) and Unit of Measurement	Sample Date	0th Percentile Resul	No. of Sample Sites Exceeding the AL	Violation Y/N	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	10/22	0.055	0	N	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	10/22	0.0013	0	N	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

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. Clay County Utility Authority 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 two 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.

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 U.S. 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.

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 about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control 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).

Contact and Connect with CCUA

Phone: 904-272-5999

Online: CCUA : Contact Us (clayutility.org)

Office: 3176 Old Jennings Road
Middleburg, FL 32068
M-F 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Twitter: Clay County Utility (@CCUA) / Twitter

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