

# EAGLE CREEK WATER SYSTEM

## 2022 Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want 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.

Our water is purchased from the City of St. Augustine. Their water source is groundwater from eight wells, one of which withdraws from the Surficial Aquifer, and seven of which withdraw from the Floridan Aquifer. Their water treatment process includes low-pressure reverse osmosis/ nanofiltration treatment plant followed by aeration and free chlorine disinfection. We're working hard to protect our water from contaminants, and we are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

In 2022, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on St. Augustine's system and a search of the data sources indicated one potential source of contamination with a low susceptibility level near the wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp)."

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Allen Klipstine at (904) 209-2748. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more or attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please contact us for dates and times.

**St Johns County Utility** 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. 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.

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**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.

**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.

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**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 million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/l}$ ) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): measure of the radioactivity in water.

NA: Not applicable

### TEST RESULTS TABLE

\*\* Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

#### Radioactive Contaminants

| 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 |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L) | 12/2017                     | N                 | 0.7            | N/A              | 0    | 5   | Erosion of natural deposits    |

#### Inorganic Contaminants

| 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   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-----|--|
| Barium (ppm)                        | 9/2020                      | N                 | 0.0128         | N/A              | 2    | 2   | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharges from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Fluoride (ppm)                      | 9/2020                      | N                 | 0.63           | N/A              | 4    | 4   | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm |
| Sodium (ppm)                        | 9/2020                      | N                 | 40.1           | N/A              | NA   | 160 | Salt water intrusion: Leaching from soil   |

#### Stage 2 Disinfectant & Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement  | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination            |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|---|
| Chloramines (ppm)                    | 1/2022 - 12/2022            | N                 | 1.15           | 1.0 – 1.33       | MRDLG = 4     | MRDL = 4.0  | Water additive used to control microbes   |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) | 08/2022                     | N                 | 13.26          | N/A              | NA            | MCL = 60    | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)   | 08/2022                     | N                 | 70.12          | N/A              | NA            | MCL = 80    | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

## Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | AL Exceeded (Y/N) | 90th Percentile Result | No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL | MCLG | AL (Action Level) | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--|------|-------------------|--|
| Copper (tap water) (ppm)            | 9/2022                      | N                 | 0.018                  | 0 of 14                                | 1.3  | 1.3               | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (tap water) (ppb)              | 9/2022                      | N                 | Not Detected           | 0 of 14                                | 0    | 15                | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits                                   |

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. St. Johns County Utilities 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>.

### Unregulated Contaminants Information and Results Table

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2018, the City of St. Augustine WTP participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4). For a copy of the results please call 904-825-1044.

| Contaminants (Units) | Sample Year | Level Found | Range of Detections |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Germanium (ppb)      | 2019        | 0.15        | N/A                 |

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.

In order 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.

**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. 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).**

We at St. Johns County Utilities 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 insuring 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.