

**St. Johns County Utilities**  
**Northeast Utilities**  
**2025**  
**Water Quality Report**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 JEA's Major Grid, whose source water is groundwater from over 130 wells that draw from the Floridan Aquifer.

Due to the excellent quality of the source water, the only treatment processes are aeration for odor control and chloramination (and ozone at two plants) to ensure disinfection.

In 2025, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment for JEA's Major Grid. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are 170 potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low to moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/> or they can be obtained from JEA's Water Quality Hotline at (904) 665-4560.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Robert Kirby at (904) 495-5801**. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more or would like to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please contact us for dates and times.

**Northeast Utilities** 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, 2025. Data obtained before January 1, 2025 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data [e.g., Radiological Contaminants], though representative, is more than one year old.

We are required to periodically sample water from customer taps to determine lead levels. This report contains the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile and range of our most recent sampling. The individual results for each location sampled are available for review by contacting Allen Klipstine at (904)209-2748

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. St. Johns County is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula.

Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, by contacting Allen Klipstine at (904)209-2748. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at: <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

To address lead in drinking water, EPA requires that all community water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials. Ours is available for review online at <https://lead-service-line-inventory-sjutilities.hub.arcgis.com/>

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 (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 (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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level (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.

“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 (µg/l):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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

### TEST RESULTS TABLE

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
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	5/2025-11/25	N	6.18	ND-6.18	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	05/2025-11/25	N	2.56	ND – 2.56	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic (ppb)	5/2023	N	0.9	ND – 0.9	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	5/2023	N	0.038	0.015-0.038	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	5/2023	N	0.893	ND-0.893	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills : erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	5/2023	N	11	ND-11	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	5/2023	N	1.06	ND – 1.06	4	4.0	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	5/2023	N	2.65	ND – 2.65	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	5/2025-6/25	N	0.107	ND - 0.107	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	5/2023	N	0.07	ND-0.07	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	5/2023	N	6.16	ND – 6.16	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	5/2023	N	126.43	8.18 – 126.43	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

### Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For the parameters listed below, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages. Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites for Stage 1 and Stage 2 monitoring.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly	N	1.87	1.18 – 2.46	MRDLG =4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
*Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	9/2025	N	17.91	17.76-17.91	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	9/2025	N	33.43	31.04-33.43	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 Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Range of Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2024	N	0.036	1 of 35	ND – 1.4	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2024	N	1	0 of 35	ND – 2.7	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

<b>Secondary Contaminants</b>							
<b>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</b>	<b>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Highest Result</b>	<b>Range of Results</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Chloride (ppm)	5-6/2023	**Y	319	9.14-319	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Odor (threshold odor number)	5-7/2023	**Y	44.7	ND – 44.7	N/A	3	Naturally occurring organics
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	5/2023	**Y	864	153-864	N/A	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
** High levels of these contaminants do not show adverse health effects. Note: St. Johns Forest WTP has a FDEP waiver for Sulfate levels not to exceed 500 mg/L.							

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>.

**JEA MAJOR GRID VARIANCE:** JEA Major Grid, which is the source of our water, includes the St. Johns Forrest WTP, which has two pairs of wells (Floridan and shallow) that are pumped simultaneously to blend the water to reduce sulfates that are naturally occurring in the Floridan aquifer in northern St. Johns County. The SJRWMD has reduced the authorized use of the shallow wells due to the impacts on surrounding wetlands. Therefore, while the current MCL for sulfate is 250 mg/L and is based on aesthetic effects (i.e. taste and odor), a variance is in effect until such time that a sulfate level of 500 mg/L is either exceeded or FDEP adopts a primary MCL for sulfates that is more restrictive than 500 mg/L. However, EPA and available health data indicates that chronic exposure to low levels of sulfates is not harmful to health. Additionally, according to JEA, water from the St. Johns Forest plant is not typically pumped to our system.

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.

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. 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 Utility work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.