Additional Health Information

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.**

For Customers with Special Health Concerns

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 (1-800-426-4791).**

Source Water Assessment Plan

In 2022, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated four potential sources of contamination with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/

How to Reach Us

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact customer service at (904) 530-6030 or U.S. Water Services Corporation at (727) 848-8292. We encourage our valued customer to be informed about their water utility.

About Lead

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. Nassau-Amelia 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.

Nassau-Amelia Utilities

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS ID # 2450022

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the quality 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.

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.

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. This report will be mailed to customers only upon request and is also available at the utility office upon request.

Where Your Water Comes From

Our water source consists of three ground water wells drawing from the Floridan Aquifer. Polyphosphate is added for corrosion control, and then our water is aerated for the removal of hydrogen sulfide and chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

How We Ensure Your Drinking Water is Safe

We routinely monitor 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.

As authorized and approved by the 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 one year to another. As a result some of our data is more than one year old.

How to Read the Table

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

Action Level (AL): The concentration of contaminants 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 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.

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.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter is one part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter is one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.

pCi/l: picocurie per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Table Notes:

A. Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants and inorganic contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point.

B. For chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

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**
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	4/2017	N	3.1	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium (ppm)	3/2020	N	0.0253	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	3/2020	N	0.64	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Sodium (ppm)	3/2020	N	21.0	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS							
Disinfectant of 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**
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly 2022	N	1.57	0.89 – 2.41	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2022	N	29.71	22.67 – 29.71	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	8/2022	N	42.15	35.91 – 42.15	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER							
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)	10/2022	N	0.242	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	10/2022	N	1.3	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits