

# **2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

## **Northeast Florida State Hospital PWS # 2020815**

7487 South State Road 121  
Macclenny, Florida 32063

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 source is ground water from two wells. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Both wells pump source water to the treatment plant. It then goes to a holding tank where it is aerated and disinfected with sodium hypochlorite. Lastly, water is pumped on demand to our elevated storage tank and into the distribution system.

In 2022, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated one potential source of contamination with a low susceptibility near our 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).

Northeast Florida State Hospital 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<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Walter Sloan at The City of Macclenny (904)259-4491.

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

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 year to year. Some of our data; inorganic contaminants, radiological contaminants and lead and copper contaminants, though representative, are more than one year old.

All 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.

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 (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 (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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>		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.					
<b>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</b>	<b>Dates of sampling (mo/yr)</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Results</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Barium (ppm)	08 / 2021	N	0.0083	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	08 / 2021	N	0.88	N/A	100	100	Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; erosion of natural deposits. Water additive that promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm.
Sodium (ppm)	08 / 2021	N	15.2	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion. leaching from soil

<b>Stage 1 Disinfectants</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.					
<b>Disinfectant and Unit of Measurement</b>	<b>Dates of sampling (mo/yr)</b>	<b>MRDL Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Results</b>	<b>MRDLG</b>	<b>MRDL</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly 2022	N	0.72	0.4 – 1.4	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

<b>Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products</b>							
<b>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</b>	<b>Dates of sampling (mo/yr)</b>	<b>MCL Violation (Y/N)</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Results</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Haloacetic Acids (five) [HAA5] (ppb)	07 / 2022	N	14.84	N/A	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	07 / 2022	N	27.6	N/A	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

<b>Lead and Copper (Tap Water)</b>							
<b>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</b>	<b>Dates of sampling (mo/yr)</b>	<b>AL Exceeded (Y/N)</b>	<b>90th Percentile Result</b>	<b>No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>AL (Action Level)</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	07 / 2020	N	0.0206	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07 / 2020	N	10.7	0	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. The Northeast Florida State Hospital 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>.*

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