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**ST. JOHNS SERVICE COMPANY**  
**Consumer Confidence Report**  
**1999 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

As required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 40 CFR Sections 141.153 and 141.154, and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Rule 62-550.840, Florida Administrative Code, St. Johns Service Company (SJSC) is providing you with this drinking water quality report. Please be advised that SJSC met all of the Federal and State Standards for drinking water during the testing period.

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we provide to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. With five water wells located throughout our service area, we draw groundwater from the Upper Floridan Aquifer. Due to the excellent quality of this groundwater source, aeration and chlorination are the only treatment processes that are necessary.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The report covers the results of our monitoring for the period, of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup> 1999, except where noted and in accordance with State and Federal law.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include aquifers, 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 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is very important to remember that 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 (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/Center for Disease Controls (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 at (800-426-4791).

If you have any questions regarding this report or concerning our water utility, please contact either Bob Leetch, P.E. or Glenn Holeves at (904) 285-6112.

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FPSC-RECORDS/REPORTING

## WATER QUALITY RESULTS TABLE

Substance	Amount Allowed (EPA's MCL's)	Level Detected	Range Of Detection's	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Source
<b>Inorganics</b>					
Barium (ppm)	2	0.017	.017-.017	2	Natural geology, mining
Chromium (ppb)	100	0.5	ND-0.5	100	Natural geology; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	16	ND-16	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.86	.831-.860	4	Natural geology, water supplement
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	15	ND	ND	N/A	Residue from man-made pollution; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nitrate (ppm)	10	0.045	.038-.045	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion from natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	2.4	2.1-2.4	50	Natural geology; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	16.9	13.1-16.9	N/A	Salt water intrusion, natural deposits
<b>Lead &amp; Copper Tap Samples</b>					
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	AL=1.3	0.450 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile value	Zero of the 62 samples exceeded the AL	1.3	Natural geology, corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	AL=15	0.00 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile value *	Zero of the 62 samples exceeded the AL	0	Natural geology, corrosion of household plumbing systems
<b>Microbiological</b>					
Total Coliform	1 positive monthly sample	1	0-1	0	We sample 31 sample points per month Naturally present in the environment
<b>Radiological</b>					
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	<3.5	<3.1-<3.5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products	Note: The result in the Level Detected column for TTHM's is the highest of the four quarterly running annual averages of the results from all sampling sites. The quarterly running annual averages were calculated during the first, second, third and fourth quarters of 1999.				
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	100 (average)	17.0	4.9-17.0	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

\* Zero of the 62 tap water samples for lead were above the detection level of 1.0 ppb.

Data presented in the aforementioned table are for parameters tested in 1999; unless noted by an asterisk, and are the most recent testing required by both the Federal and State Regulations. All are below the allowable Federal and State levels. Not listed are the numerous other parameters for which we tested that were not detected.

To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (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 per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.