

# 2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

## ST. JOHN'S HARBOR – PWSID# 2541086

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kayla Wylie at: 386-916-1373.

### WATER SOURCE AND TREATMENT

Our water source is ground water from 2 wells that draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is treated by reverse osmosis and aeration to remove organics, and chlorine for disinfection purposes.

### SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In 2024, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. A search of the data sources indicated 2 potential sources of contamination near our wells with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at:

<https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>

### PERIOD COVERED BY REPORT

St. John's Harbor routinely monitors 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, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

### LEAD SAMPLE RESULTS AVAILABILITY

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 Kayla Wylie at: 386-916-1373.

### SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

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 by contacting Kayla Wylie at: 386-916-1373.

### WATER SOURCES AND CONTAMINANTS

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, 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.

## VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

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 at: 1-800-426-4791.

## EFFECTS OF LEAD

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. John's Harbor 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, contact Kayla Wylie at: 386-916-1373. 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>.

## TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

In the Water Quality Test Results tables below, 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 a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Contaminant - any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

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 (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.

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.

Not Detected (ND) - 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.

## WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

### INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

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.

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)	12/2024	N	0.0024	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	12/2024	N	0.015	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	12/2024	N	0.6	N/A	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Sodium (ppm)	12/2024	N	37.1	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

### STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Results in the Level Detected column for Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products are the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly 2024	N	0.95	0.7 – 1.2	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

### STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Results in the Level Detected column for Stage 2 Disinfection By-products are the highest locational running annual average (LRAA), or highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

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
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	8/2024	N	31	N/A	N/A	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)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No. of Sites Over AL	Range of Results	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/2024	N	0.022	0	0.0039 – 0.032	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

## VIOLATIONS

We did not complete the required sampling for bacteriological contaminants on time and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the

contaminants were present in your drinking water, and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. The monitoring periods were the months of February 2024 and July 2024. Each month, 1 sample was required from both of our wells and 1 sample was required from our distribution system; but no samples were taken. Sampling resumed on March 6, 2024, after the missed February sampling, and August 23, 2024, after the missed July sampling.

We did not complete the required sampling for lead and copper on time and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water, and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the MCL could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. The monitoring period was from January 1, 2023, to June 30, 2023. 5 samples were required for each contaminant, and no samples were taken. Sampling resumed on July 17, 2023. The most recent sampling was done on June 27, 2024, and the results are shown in the tables above. Lead is not listed since it was not detected.

We did not complete the required sampling for the secondary contaminants color and odor on time and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. Secondary contaminants are intended as guidelines and primarily affect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water. At considerably higher concentrations of these contaminants, health implications may also exist as well as aesthetic degradation. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we do not know the concentrations of these contaminants in your drinking water. The monitoring period was from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024. 1 sample was required for each contaminant, and no samples were taken. We are currently in the process of taking resamples for each contaminant.