

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Macclenny

PWS # 2020204

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water sources. Our goal is and always has been to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Our water is sourced from six groundwater wells that draw from the Floridan aquifer at depths ranging from 650 to 790 feet. Our wells are maintained at three secure Water Treatment Plants located in Macclenny: City Main Plant, Enterprise East, and Macclenny II Subdivision. Prior to its distribution, our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes, aerated for odor control, and treated with orthophosphate for iron control.

In 2024, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. A search of the data sources indicated one potential source of contamination near our wells with low susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our **Utilities Operations Office** at (904) 259-4491. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 6pm, at City Hall, 118 E Macclenny Ave, FL 32063.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The City of Macclenny 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, 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.

In the table 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.

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.

Not Detected or 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.

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

| 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) | 09/2020 | N | 7.1 | 1.0-7.1 | 0 | 15 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| For Radioactive Contaminants, "Level Detected" is the highest level detected at any sampling point. "Range of Results" is the range of all individual samples collected. | | | | | | | |

| Inorganic 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 |
| Barium (ppm) | 09/2023 | N | 0.015 | 0.011-0.015 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 09/2023 | N | 0.58 | 0.33-0.58 | 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) | 09/2023 | N | 19 | 14-19 | N/A | 160 | Saltwater intrusion; leaching from soil |
| For Inorganic Contaminants, "Level Detected" is the highest level detected at any sampling point. "Range of Results" is the range of all individual samples collected. | | | | | | | |

| Stage 1 Disinfectants | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|-------|------|---|
| Disinfectant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo/yr) | MRDL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | MRDLG | MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Chlorine (ppm) | Monthly 2024 | N | 0.68 | 0.52-1.08 | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| For Chlorine, "Level Detected" is the highest Running Annual Average (RAA) that occurred in 2023, computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. "Range of Results" is the range of all individual samples collected in 2023. | | | | | | | |

| Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-----|---|
| 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 |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb) | 07/2024 | N | 22.68 | N/A | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) | 07/2024 | N | 34.99 | 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 th Percentile Result | No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL | MCLG | AL (Action Level) | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 09/2024 | N | 0.021 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

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. The City of Macclenny 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 the **Utilities Operations Office** at **(904) 259-4491**. 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>.

We are required to periodically sample water from customer taps to determine lead and copper levels. EPA sets the lead action level at 15 ppb. For a water system to be in compliance, at least 90% of tap water samples must have lead levels below this limit. This report contains the 90th percentile and range of our most recent sampling. The individual results for each location sampled are available for review at the utility office.

To address lead in drinking water, EPA requires that all community water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials. We have completed a service line inventory, and it is available for review at the utility office.

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.

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 U.S. 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control 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 the City of Macclenny would like 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. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.