This Is Your Annual Report on Drinking Water Quality

What are drinking water standards?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), EPA sets standards for approximately 90 contaminants in drinking water. For each of these contaminants, EPA sets a legal limit, called a maximum contaminant level, or requires a certain treatment. Water suppliers may not provide water that doesn’t meet these standards.

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is the main federal law that ensures the quality of Americans’ drinking water. Under SDWA, EPA sets standards for drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers who implement those standards. The SDWA covers all public water systems with piped water for human consumption with at least 15 service connections or a system that regularly serves at least 25 individuals.

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 simply calling the EPS’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

NOTICE: IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

WHY DO I NEED TO READ THIS?

A survey conducted by the American Water Works Research Foundation in 1993 found that nearly two-thirds of water consumers surveyed said they received “very little” or “no” information on the quality of their water. The water quality reports will increase the availability of information. Informed and involved citizens can be strong allies of water systems, large and small, as they take action on pressing problems. Also, an increase in public awareness can give sensitive sub-populations the information that they need to protect themselves.
Where Can I Get More Information?

Information on water quality in your area is available from several sources, including your public health department and your water supplier. You can determine whom to contact by checking your water bill or by calling your local town hall. You can also contact your state drinking water program or call EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. EPA has also prepared a citizen’s guide to drinking water called “Water on Tap: A Consumer’s guide to the Nation’s Drinking Water”.

Customers Views Welcome

If you are interested in learning more about your water department, or if you have questions about water quality or this report, your questions can be answered by calling The Town of Orange Park Public Works Department at (904) 264-7411.
2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Orange Park

The Water We Drink

We’re pleased to present to you this year’s Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide 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.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

700 ASH STREET

ORANGE PARK, FLORIDA 32073

(904) 264-7411

WHAT THE WATER DEPARTMENT HAS PLANNED FOR THE FUTURE

The Town Public Works Department wants to assure you, the customer, that we are doing everything possible to continue to provide you the very best drinking water possible. The Town is in the process implementing projects recommended by our water and wastewater master plan. The goal of the plan is to ensure we spend your water and sewer funds efficiently by identifying improvements which will increase both water pressure and volume at peak demand periods and provide better fire protection to areas which have minimal pressure. Future plans include a water main upgrade running the length of River Road and connecting to the water main at Kingsley Ave to provide enhanced fire protection and reliability. We review every proposed paving project to see if there are opportunities to address possible water distribution issues in the area at the same time.

We want to assure you that the safety and security of our water plants is our highest priority, and you can be certain we will do everything possible to safeguard our water plants and potable water distribution system from acts of aggression.

There has been a lot of media attention about lead in the drinking water in various areas of the country. A lot of the problems are from municipalities which have lead service lines feeding homes and buildings with corrosive water breaking down the lead. The Town of Orange Park does not have any lead water mains or service lines in the community. We sample every three years to check for any Lead or Copper contamination, and to confirm we don’t exceed EPA standards.
SOME QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

What Is the Source Of My Water

The Town of Orange Park draws from 4 water wells consuming an average of 0.901 million gallons of water daily from the Upper Floridan Aquifer. Due to the excellent quality of this groundwater source, disinfection through chlorination and aeration are the only treatment processes required to produce a safe and esthetically pleasing product for our community. We are proud to report that THE TOWN OF ORANGE PARK MET ALL FEDERAL AND STATE STANDARDS FOR DRINKING WATER DURING 2017.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated that there are five sources of potential contamination, and they are between low and moderate susceptibility. The 2014 assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp

Help promote water pollution prevention in your Neighborhood by organizing the cleanup of a river, lake, stream or canal in your community

Is Our Water Meeting Other Rules That Govern Our Operations?

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 the 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.

*The Town of Orange Park 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, 2017. Data obtained before January 1, 2017, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.*

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**DEFINITIONS YOU NEED TO KNOW**

**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 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.

**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 (UG/L):** One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
### Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Date of Sampling (Mo/Yr)</th>
<th>MCL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>(04/2017)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>0.017 - 0.021</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>(04/2017)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.50 - 0.46</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>(10/2017)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0 - 0.050</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (Point of entry) (ppb)</td>
<td>(04/2017)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0 - 0.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>(04/2017)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10 - 11</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Salt water intrusion: leaching from soil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For Haloacetic acids or TTHM (the level detected is the highest LRAA compound quarterly) of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitored locations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Date of Sampling (Mo/Yr)</th>
<th>MCL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.5 - 2.0</td>
<td>MRDLG</td>
<td>MRDL =4</td>
<td>MRDL =4</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)</td>
<td>07/2017</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>7.74</td>
<td>6.43- 7.74</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>MCL=60</td>
<td></td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)</td>
<td>07/2017</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>28.84</td>
<td>16.95- 28.75</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>MCL=80</td>
<td></td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Date of Sampling (Mo/Yr)</th>
<th>AL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>90th Percentile Result</th>
<th>No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>AL (Action Level)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper tap water (ppm)</td>
<td>07/2017</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.076</td>
<td>0 of 21</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead tap water (ppb)</td>
<td>07/2017</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0 of 21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Required Lead language

All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced. 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 Town of Orange Park 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 the 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.