2008 Annual Water Quality Report and Water Conservation Guide

JEA®
Building Community®

WHY AM I GETTING A WATER QUALITY REPORT? Today's regulatory programs are designed to monitor public drinking water supplies to ensure public health protection from potential drinking water contaminants. The Annual Water Quality Report (or Consumer Confidence Report) is intended for all customers of community water systems. This is an EPA requirement under the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments and it is required that every customer receive this report by mail.

Letter from the Managing Director

JEA's goal is to provide our community with safe, clean drinking water 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. To accomplish this goal, we must continually maintain and improve our water system to deliver high-quality water to you and your family.

JEA's water operations are among the industry's best in cost and performance. This excellence helps to bring you drinking water that was voted the American Water Works Association's Best Tap Water for the Northeast Region, Florida section, in 2008. It also means high standards of safety for our employees. JEA placed second in the 2008 Florida Water Environment Association Safety Award for Class A Water Plants.

To further our goal of safe drinking water for our community, JEA is a member of the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies, an organization of the largest publicly owned drinking water systems in the United States. The association works with Congress and federal agencies to develop drinking water laws and regulations that protect public health.

We are fortunate in Northeast Florida to pull our water from the Floridan aquifer. To ensure this water source lasts for the next generation, it is of utmost importance to this community that we all use it wisely. This is why we urge conservation measures for all individuals and businesses.

Please take a few minutes to read the information in this report about how we test your drinking water for safety, and consider using the tips on the back page to conserve it for Northeast Florida generations to come.
Sincerely,

Jim Dickenson
Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer

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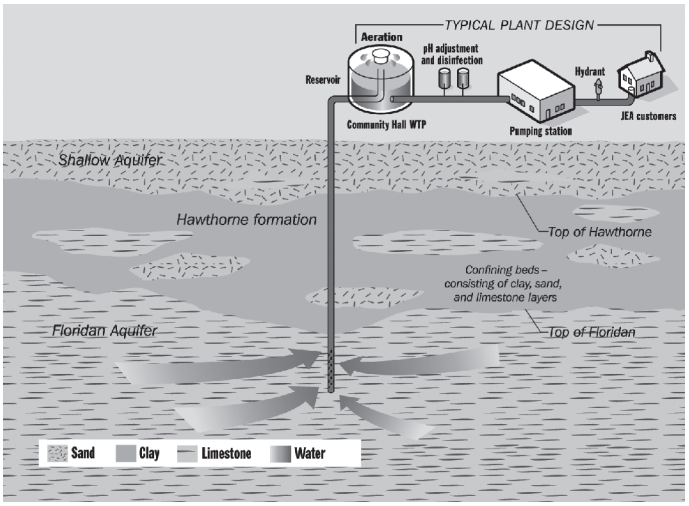
The Source of Your Water

Your water source is the Floridan aquifer, which is one of the major sources of groundwater in the United States. This highly productive aquifer system underlies all of Florida, southern Georgia, and small parts of adjacent Alabama and South Carolina—a total area of about 100,000 square miles. Our abundant, fresh, clean water supply is obtained by drilling wells deep into the aquifer. The water is then pumped to large water reservoirs where it is aerated, chlorinated for disinfection, and then distributed via pumping stations to you and other customers. In 2008 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed Source Water Assessments on our systems. These assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. Potential sources of contamination identified could include landfills, above and underground fuel storage tanks, dry cleaning facilities and wastewater disposal sites that range from low to high susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program Web site at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.



Future evaluations of our system will be included in the Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs) as they become available.

Your Public Water System

All JEA customers within Duval County are located within either our Major Grid or our small hydraulically independent Mayport system. The Major Grid is comprised of 26 water treatment plants (WTPs) and 2 storage and repump facilities that are fully interconnected. This system is supported by 138 active wells and 68 million gallons of ground storage. These WTPs provide water to our customers through a water distribution system consisting of approximately 3,944 miles of water distribution mains ranging from 2 inches to 36 inches in diameter.

Our Nassau customers are provided water by the Lofton Oaks Grid. Customers within St. Johns County are provided water by the Ponte Vedra Grid, the Ponce de Leon Grid and the Marsh Harbor and Palm Valley water system (through an interconnection with the St. Johns County Utility Department). JEA owns and operates the Marsh Harbor and Palm Valley distribution systems.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con álguien que lo entienda bien.

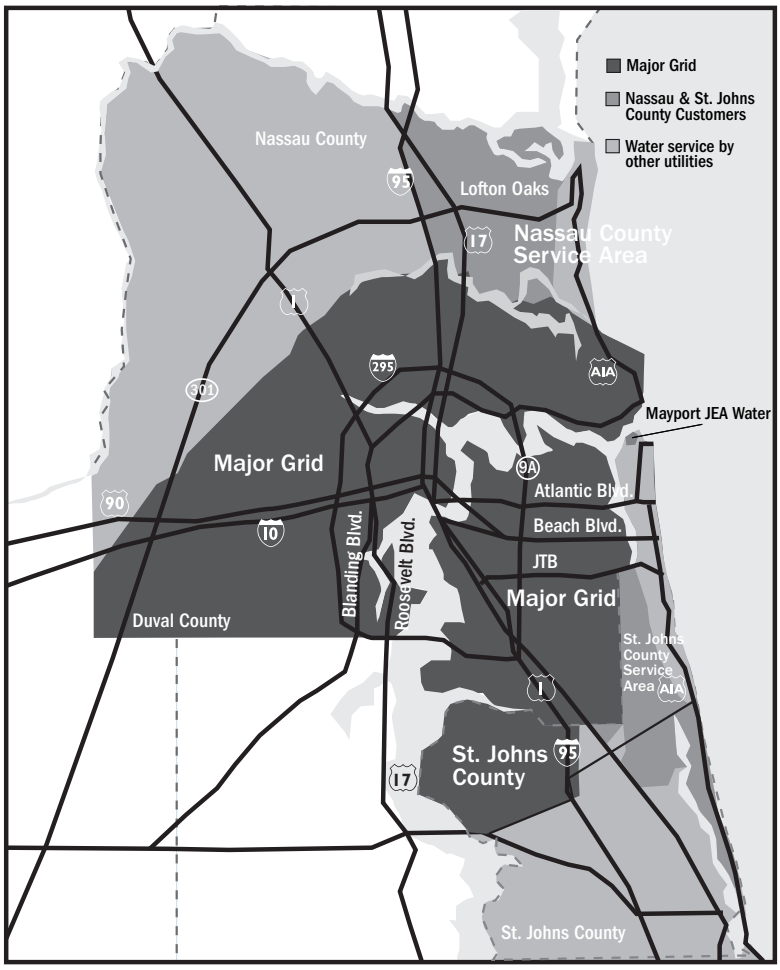
service

JEA Service Area

HARDNESS INFORMATION

The following charts list the results for Total Hardness for the Major Grid and the Mayport independent water plant. The water hardness for St. Johns and Nassau counties ranges from 16.0 to 24.0 grains per gallon.

For more specific information regarding water hardness in your area, please call (904) 665-4560.



WTP HARDNESS TABLE MAJOR GRID

WTP	RESULT (MG/L)	GRAINS PER GALLON
Arlington WTP	363	21
Beacon Hills WTP	314	18
Brierwood WTP	358	21
Cecil Commerce Center WTP	121	7
Community Hall WTP	185	11
Deerwood III WTP	322	19
Fairfax WTP	253	15
Hendricks WTP	280	16
Highlands WTP	232	14
Julington Creek Plantation WTP	361	21
Lakeshore WTP	203	12
Lovegrove WTP	300	18
Marietta WTP	250	15
McDuff WTP	269	16
Monument Road WTP	383	22
Norwood WTP	219	13
Oakridge WTP	323	19
Ridenour WTP	284	17
Royal Lakes WTP	395	23
Southeast WTP	302	18
Southwest WTP	136	8
St. Johns Forest WTP	368	22
St. Johns North WTP	238	14
Westlake WTP	292	17
Woodmere WTP	246	14

WTP HARDNESS NASSAU AND ST. JOHNS COUNTY

WTP	RESULT (MG/L)	GRAINS PER GALLON
LOFTON OAKS GRID (NASSAU COUNTY)		
Lofton Oaks WTP	285	17
Nassau Regional WTP	279	16
Otter Run WTP	277	16
PONCE DE LEON GRID (ST. JOHNS COUNTY)		
A1A North WTP	351	21
A1A South WTP	415	24
Ponce de Leon WTP	337	20
PONTE VEDRA GRID (ST. JOHNS COUNTY)		
Corona Road WTP	290	17
Ponte Vedra North WTP	355	21

Ensuring the Safety of Our Drinking Water

To ensure the safety of our drinking water supply, JEA conducts a comprehensive monitoring program. We collect samples from a citywide system of sample taps or faucets and then test them for more than 100 bacteriological and chemical components. JEA also has in place a state-of-the-art operations network that can instantaneously report areas of low pressure, and monitor and control chlorine. These improvements enable us to better monitor our system and offer you an uninterrupted supply of fresh water.

JEA also ensures the safety of our drinking water through a Cross-Connection Control/Backflow Prevention Program. Through a citywide system of backflow prevention assemblies, water that has been delivered to the customer is prevented from being reintroduced into the public water system if a pressure drop occurs. This program protects the water supply from possible contamination. For more information about our Cross Connection Control/Backflow Prevention Program, visit our Web site at jea.com/business/services/cccp/Index.asp.

CROSS CONNECTION AT HOME

JEA suggests that hose-bib vacuum breaker devices be installed on all outside hose bibs to prevent back pressure siphoning into the interior plumbing of the house. Water left in hoses that are closed ended are subject to back pressure flow if the water pressure increases due to the heat of the day. You should never leave hoses (open or closed ended) in areas that may be subject to water and/or chemical intrusion (i.e. hose end sprayers).

WHY AM I GETTING A WATER QUALITY REPORT?

The Annual Water Quality Report (or Consumer Confidence Report) is intended for all customers of community water systems. This is an EPA requirement under the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments and it is required that every customer receive this report by mail.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE DATA IN THIS BOOKLET

JEA routinely monitors for contaminants in our 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, 2008. As authorized and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency, the state has reduced monitoring for certain requirements to less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

The results consist of a listing of all contaminants detected in our drinking water during the sample period. Out of more than 100 contaminants for which JEA routinely tests, only those that have been detected appear in the tables.

WHY ARE THERE SO MANY CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

Actually, most of the contaminants present in our drinking water occur naturally in the aquifer or are picked up by the water as it travels over the surface of land or through the ground. Lead and copper contaminants can occur from household plumbing fixtures.

Important Information Provided By The EPA

The following is general information and much of it does not necessarily pertain to JEA-supplied drinking water because of our deep-well, groundwater source.

IMPORTANT HEALTH 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 and 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.

CONTAMINANT SOURCE INFORMATION

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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

In the data tables you will find many terms and abbreviations that may not be familiar. 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.

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.

Non-Detect (ND) - means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 trillion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L) - a measure of radioactivity in water.

Point of entry into the distribution system (P.O.E.)

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Water Treatment Plant (WTP)

NOTE: MCLs are set at stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Major Grid

Microbiological Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF MONTHLY POSITIVE SAMPLES	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Coliform Bacteria	01/08 – 12/08	N	3.96	0	*	Naturally present in the environment

*For systems collecting at least 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in more than 5% of monthly samples.

Radiological 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
Gross Alpha Particle (pCi/L)	03/08	N	3.9	ND – 3.9	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 & 228 combined (pCi/L)	03/08	N	1.1	0.2 – 1.1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony (ppb)	10/08	N	1.1	ND – 1.1	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Barium (ppm)	03/08	N	0.0303	0.0153 – 0.0303	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	03/08	N	3.0	ND – 3.0	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	03/08	N	0.73	ND – 0.73	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm.
Lead (ppb)	03/08	N	15	ND – 15	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing, and solder.
Selenium (ppb)	10/08	N	0.74	ND – 0.74	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	03/08	N	77.98	8.38 – 77.98	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

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
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ppb)	03/08 & 06/08	N	1.7	ND – 1.7	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromchloro Propane (ppt)	03/08 & 06/08	N	10	ND – 10	0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.

See page 16 for additional monitoring and reporting information.

Volatile Organic 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
Dichloromethane (ppb)	03/08	N	0.18	ND – 0.18	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.

Major Grid continued

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For the parameters listed below, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages. Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites for Stage 1 and Stage 2 monitoring.

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL OR MRDL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine (ppm)	01/08 – 12/08	N	1.08	0.2 – 2.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	01/08 – 12/08	N	19.3	5.4 – 48.3	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	01/08 – 12/08	N	39.2	3.9 – 101.9	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	AL VIOLATION Y/N	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (ppm)	07/06–08/06	N	0.192	0 of 110	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	07/06–08/06	N	4.6	1 of 110	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Secondary Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	HIGHEST RESULT	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Sulfate (ppm)	03/08	**Y	323	22.8 - 323	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	03/08	**Y	657	159 – 657	N/A	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching.

**** While the MCL level was exceeded for TDS and Sulfate, levels recorded of these parameters do not show adverse health effects. Note: St. Johns Forest WTP has a FDEP waiver for Sulfate levels not to exceed 500 mg/L. See page 16 for additional monitoring and reporting information.**

Mayport

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
Arsenic (ppb)	03/06	N	0.18	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	03/06	N	0.028	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cadmium (ppb)	03/06	N	3.4	N/A	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Cyanide (ppb)	03/06	N	3.0	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	03/06	N	0.62	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm.
Lead (ppb)	03/06	N	0.12	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe; casing; and solder.
Mercury (ppb)	03/06	N	0.565	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Selenium (ppb)	03/06	N	0.60	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	03/06	N	18	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil.

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For Chlorine, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages. Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL OR MRDL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine (ppm)	01/08 – 12/08	N	1.56	1.06 – 1.98	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	07/08	N	30.5	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	07/08	N	37.0	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	AL VIOLATION Y/N	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (ppm)	06/08	N	0.093	0 of 10	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	06/08	N	0.68	0 of 10	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Mayport continued

Secondary Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	HIGHEST RESULT	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Odor (threshold odor number)	03/06	**Y	4	N/A	N/A	3	Naturally occurring organics.

** While the MCL was exceeded for Odor, the level recorded for this parameter does not show adverse health effects.

Lofton Oaks Grid

Microbiological Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	HIGHEST MONTHLY NUMBER OF POSITIVE SAMPLES	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Coliform Bacteria	01/08 – 12/08	Y	3	0	*	Naturally present in the environment.

*** For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: the presence of coliform bacteria in more than one sample collected during a month. See page 16 for additional health effects information.**

Radiological 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
Gross Alpha Particle (pCi/L)	03/08	N	2.5	ND – 2.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	03/08	N	0.4	0.2 – 0.4	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (ppm)	03/08	N	0.034	0.029 – 0.034	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	03/08	N	0.58	0.53 – 0.58	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm.
Lead (ppb)	03/08	N	0.8	0.09 – 0.8	0	15	Residuals from man made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing, and solder.
Sodium (ppm)	03/08	N	31.5	25.8 – 31.5	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

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
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ppb)	03/08	N	0.73	ND – 0.73	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

See page 16 for additional monitoring and reporting information.

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For the parameters listed below, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages. Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL OR MRDL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine (ppm)	01/08 – 12/08	N	1.33	0.5 – 3.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	01/08 – 12/08	N	30.7	18.2– 42.4	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	01/08 – 12/08	N	60.6	40.1 – 76.7	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	AL VIOLATION Y/N	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (ppm)	06/08 & 08/08	N	0.051	0 of 32	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	06/08 & 08/08	N	2.09	0 of 32	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Ponte Vedra Grid

Microbiological Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	HIGHEST MONTHLY NUMBER OF POSITIVE SAMPLES	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Coliform Bacteria	01/08 – 12/08	N	1	0	*	Naturally present in the Environment.

*** For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: the presence of coliform bacteria in more than one sample collected during a month.**

Radiological 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
Gross Alpha Particle (pCi/l)	03/08	N	3.5	1.8 – 3.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228 combined (pCi/L)	03/08	N	2.2	0.7 – 2.2	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (ppm)	03/08	N	0.034	0.026 – 0.034	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	03/08	N	4.0	ND – 4.0	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	03/08	N	0.72	0.70 – 0.72	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm.
Lead (ppb)	03/08	N	0.065	0.06 – 0.065	0	15	Residuals from man made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing, and solder.
Selenium (ppb)	10/08	N	0.74	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	03/08	N	50.1	19.3 – 50.1	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil.

Volatile Organic 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
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	03/08	N	0.28	ND – 0.28	0	3	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For the parameters listed below, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages. Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL OR MRDL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine (ppm)	01/08 – 12/08	N	0.98	0.2 – 2.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	01/08 – 10/08	N	21.8	11.4 – 29.6	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	01/08 – 10/08	N	32.7	22.7- 39.9	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Ponte Vedra Grid continued

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	AL VIOLATION Y/N	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (ppm)	06/06 11/06	N	0.505	1 of 30	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	06/06 11/06	N	1.7	0 of 30	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Secondary Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	HIGHEST RESULT	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	03/08	**Y	584	407 – 584	N/A	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching.

** Note: High levels of this contaminant do not show adverse health effects.

Ponce de Leon Grid

Radiological 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
Gross Alpha Particle (pCi/L)	04/08	N	3.2	ND – 3.2	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 & 228 combined (pCi/L)	04/08	N	1.2	ND – 1.2	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony (ppb)	10/08	N	0.74	ND – 0.74	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Barium (ppm)	04/08	N	0.0204	0.0200 - 0.0204	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	04/08	N	2.0	ND – 2.0	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	04/08	N	0.9	0.78 – 0.90	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm.
Lead (ppb)	04/08	N	0.43	0.29 – 0.43	0	15	Residuals from man made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing, and solder.
Mercury (ppb)	04/08	N	0.021	0.019 – 0.021	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Selenium (ppb)	10/08	N	1.1	ND – 1.1	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	04/08	N	49.1	37.0 – 49.1	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil.

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For Chlorine, the level detected is annual average of the quarterly averages. Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL OR MRDL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine (ppm)	01/08 – 12/08	N	1.22	0.3 – 2.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	07/08	N	16.0	3.9 – 16.0	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	07/08	N	7.2	5.0 – 7.2	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Ponce de Leon Grid continued

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	AL VIOLATION Y/N	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (ppm)	06/08-08/08	N	0.164	0 of 22	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	06/08-08/08	N	3.1	0 of 22	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Secondary Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	HIGHEST RESULT	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	04/08	*Y	683	536 – 683	N/A	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching.
Sulfate (ppm)	04/08	*Y	268	204 – 268	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching.

*** While the MCL was exceeded for TDS and Sulfate, high levels of these contaminants do not show adverse health effects.**

Marsh Harbor/Palm Valley

Radiological 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
Radium 226 & 228 combined (pCi/L)	09/08	N	0.3	ND – 0.3	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.

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)	09/08	N	0.022	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	09/08	N	0.87	0.85 – 0.87	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	07/08 & 09/08	N	0.079	ND - 0.079	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	09/08	N	1.2	ND – 1.2	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	09/08	N	30.0	28.0 – 30.0	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

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
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ppb)	09/08 – 10/08	N	1.1	ND – 1.1	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

See page 16 for additional monitoring and reporting information.

Marsh Harbor/Palm Valley continued

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For Chlorine, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages. Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites for Stage 1 and Stage 2 monitoring.

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL OR MRDL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine (ppm) Marsh Harbor	01/08 – 12/08	N	0.76	0.3 – 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (ppm) Palm Valley	01/08 – 12/08	N	0.39	0.3 – 0.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	09/08	N	18.65	7.9 – 30.3	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	09/08	N	39.75	15.0 – 66.59	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) Marsh Harbor

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	AL VIOLATION Y/N	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (ppm)	03/06	N	0.034	0 of 16	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from food preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	03/06	N	0.78	0 of 16	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) Palm Valley

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	AL VIOLATION Y/N	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (ppm)	06/08	N	0.245	0 of 14	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from food preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	06/08	N	1.79	0 of 14	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Secondary Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	HIGHEST RESULT	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	09/08	*Y	520	490 – 520	N/A	500*	Natural occurrence from soil leaching.

*** Note: High levels of this contaminant do not show adverse health effects.**

Additional Health Effects Language

ALL SYSTEMS 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. JEA 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 1-800-426-4791, or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

LOFTON OAKS GRID: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed during the month of August and this was a warning of potential problems. Repeat sampling was initiated and the results were satisfactory. The areas were flushed and adequate chlorine was maintained.

Monitoring and Reporting (M/R) of Compliance Information

JEA MAJOR GRID/LOFTON OAKS GRID: Quarterly monitoring for Di(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate is required for one year.

JEA MAJOR GRID: During October 2008, the required number of repeat bacteriological samples were not collected in the area surrounding the location of an unsatisfactory water quality test result. However, all of the results preceding and following this event were satisfactory; all of the follow-up samples were satisfactory; and there was no indication that the water was unsafe. A public notice would have been issued in the event that the water had been unsafe.

JEA MAJOR GRID VARIANCE: The St. Johns Forest WTP has two pairs of wells (Floridan and shallow) which are pumped simultaneously to blend the water to reduce sulfates that are naturally occurring in the Floridan aquifer in northern St. Johns County. The SJRWMD has reduced the use of shallow wells due to the impacts on surrounding wetlands. EPA and available health data indicates that chronic exposure to low levels of sulfates is not harmful to health. The current MCL for sulfate is 250 mg/L and is based on aesthetic effects (i.e. taste and odor). The variance is in effect until such time that a sulfate level of 500 mg/L is either exceeded or FDEP adopts a primary MCL for sulfates that is more restrictive than 500 mg/L.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY UTILITY DEPARTMENT (MARSH HARBOR / PALM VALLEY): Quarterly monitoring for Di(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate is required for one year.

How To Connect With Us

You can inquire about your water quality, report a water quality problem, or comment about this report by:

- Calling our Water Quality Hotline at (904) 665-4560.
- Visiting our Web site at jea.com.
- E-mailing us at waterquality@jea.com.
- Writing us at JEA Water Quality
  102 Kernan Blvd. N., Jacksonville, FL 32225
  Attention: Water Quality Report
- Speaking with our market researchers or our drinking water pollsters who call throughout the year for your opinion.
- Attending our public board meetings the third Tuesday of every month at 11 a.m. at JEA, 21 W. Church St. Call (904) 665-6243 for more information.

You can request additional copies of this report by calling our Customer Care Center at (904) 665-6000 or toll free at 1-800-683-5542, or you may download an electronic version from our Web site at jea.com>About JEA>Library>2008 Annual Water Quality Report.

Frequently Asked Questions About Water

WHY IS DRINKING WATER AN ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE? On average, every person consumes more than a quart of water each day. As a result, today's regulatory programs are designed to monitor public drinking water supplies to ensure public health protection from potential drinking water contaminants.

WHEN AND WHY DID HUMANS FIRST START TO TREAT THEIR WATER? People first treated fresh water to improve its aesthetic qualities. Methods to improve the taste and odor of drinking water were recorded as early as 4000 B.C. The Greeks recommended water treatment methods in 2000 B.C. such as filtering through charcoal, exposing to sunlight, boiling, and straining. To clarify water, Egyptians reportedly used the coagulant alum (chemical that causes suspended particles to settle out of water) as early as 1500 B.C. to reduce the visible cloudiness (turbidity) in the water. As recent as 100 years ago a single drink of water could be a risky proposition when waterborne diseases like Typhoid Fever and Cholera were still common killers. In 1908 chlorinated water was supplied for the first time on a permanent basis in a large U.S. municipality (Jersey City) with a dramatic decline in the local Typhoid Fever rate.

WHAT ARE WATER OUTAGES AND BOIL WATER ADVISORIES? JEA follows many operational and maintenance safeguards to help protect the integrity of water quality during outages. An outage is when the pressure drops below 20 psi (pounds per square inch) in a JEA transmission line. Outages can be caused when water main pipes break, by planned repairs or construction activities, or by unintentional accidents. Boil water advisories are issued as a precaution until samples can be analyzed by a laboratory to ensure the drinking water has not been contaminated. It typically takes up to 48 hours for a laboratory to determine if the water is safe and it is very rare for laboratory results to indicate the drinking water is not safe as a result of water outage. However, JEA issues these boil water advisories on the conservative side of public safety and pursuant to Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) regulations. For more information concerning JEA's Water Outage and Boil Water Advisory policy, please go to our Web site at jea.com.

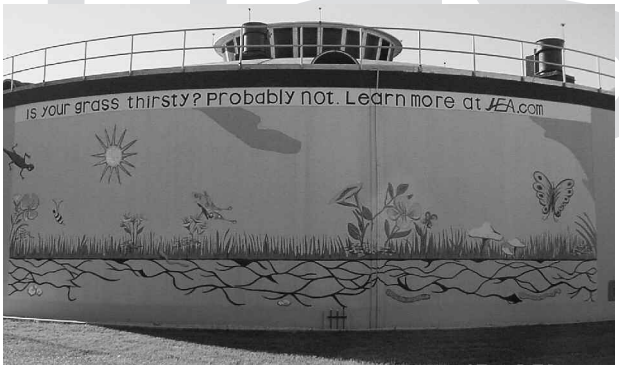
WHY DOES MY WATER SOMETIMES HAVE AN ODOR? This could be attributed to low temperature settings on water heaters or water heaters that are idle for long periods. For more information, visit us at jea.com and reference the Water Quality Section.

WHAT IS THE FLUORIDE CONTENT OF MY WATER? Fluoride naturally occurs in our drinking water. The average fluoride level is 0.7 ppm.

CONSEQUENCES OF NOT REPAIRING LEAKING FAUCETS: Even a small drip (about 30 drops per minute) can waste more than 50 gallons of water a month. This is enough to: flush a toilet eight or more times; run a dishwasher twice on full cycle; take a 10 minute shower; or make 200 quarts of lemonade.

HOW DO I TEST MY TOILET FOR LEAKS? Water leaks can be silent, but often can be easily heard and/or seen. To test your toilet, put a few drops of food coloring into the tank and let it stand for 15 to 20 minutes without flushing. If the color appears in the bowl, you have a leak that should be repaired. Flush when you complete the test. The average leaky toilet can waste as much as 200 gallons of water per day.

JEA Water Resource Master Plan



This JEA water storage tank on Hendricks Avenue, painted in cooperation with the Cultural Council of Jacksonville, delivers an important water conservation message.

JEA has in place and updates annually a Water Resource Master Plan for all water resources. Included in this plan are strategic capital improvements over the next 10 years which will facilitate consolidation of water treatment plants where appropriate, support additional capacity for growth, reduce costs, protect natural resources and provide increased reliability while continuing to supply clean, safe water to our customers.

Planned improvements to the north and west portions of the service area include one new regional water treatment plant and an expansion of an existing smaller plant to a regionally sized facility. Several new major transmission system piping improvements ranging from 16 to 36-inches in size are planned to support projected growth and to provide more reliability.

In the south and east portion of the JEA service area, JEA plans to construct two additional regional water treatment facilities. Additional water transmission improvements are proposed for these sections of the JEA service territory including 16-inch through 30-inch new and upgraded water mains.

Beginning in 2010 JEA will implement the recommendation to construct additional Major Grid transmission improvements outlined in the Total Water Management Plan. Facilities planned are 36 inch, 30 inch, and 24 inch high pressure transmission mains to transport an additional 12 million gallons per day (MGD) from the north to the south grid. The construction of the next phase of these facilities is scheduled for completion by 2013.

When To Water Your Lawn

Did you know that more than a third of JEA residential water ends up on our lawns? To preserve our water resources, mandatory lawn watering restrictions from the St. Johns River Water Management District, supported by a City of Jacksonville ordinance, limit how often you may use water for irrigation and specify the days when you may water. Your days depend on the time of year and whether you have an odd-or even-numbered address.

Time of year	Home address that ends with odd number or N-Z, or no address	Home address that ends with even number or A-M	Nonresidential properties
Daylight-saving time	Wednesday and Saturday	Thursday and Sunday	Tuesday and Friday
Standard time	Saturday	Sunday	Tuesday

- Daylight-saving time: second Sunday in March to first Sunday in November
- Standard time: first Sunday in November to second Sunday in March
- An odd numbered address is one that ends in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.
- An even numbered address is one that ends in 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8.
- Water only when needed and not between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- Water for no more than one hour per zone and no more than ¾ inch of water per zone per irrigation day.
- The restrictions apply to private wells and pumps, ground or surface water and water from public and private utilities.
- Some exceptions apply.

To learn more visit www.sjrwmd.com or call 800-232-0904. Duval County residents can visit the City of Jacksonville Web site at www.coj.net, keyword search ***Irrigation***, or call 630-CITY.

Look for the WaterSense Label

WaterSense is a partnership program sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. A product or service with the WaterSense label is backed by independent testing and certification. Products that bear the WaterSense label meet all the criteria in EPA's specifications for water efficiency and performance, so you can feel confident that the product is water efficient and works well. WaterSense is partnering with utilities (including JEA), water districts, manufacturers, certified irrigation professionals and others to encourage more efficient water use.

FREE and Low-cost Tips for Saving Even More

- Make sure the rubber flapper in your toilet tank forms a tight seal to keep water from leaking into the bowl. Don't put cleaning tablets in the toilet tank—they can corrode the rubber flapper and cause it to leak.
- Install a high-efficiency showerhead that uses less than 2 gallons per minute.
- Replace toilets manufactured before 1994 with water-efficient toilets.
- Use a shutoff hose nozzle or turn the water off when you're not using it when washing your car to save 150 gallons of water.
- Turn off the water while brushing your teeth.
- If you have water-level options on your washing machine, use the smallest amount of water necessary. If you have no options, wash only with a full load.

Easy on the Fertilizer

Fertilizer runoff is polluting the St. Johns River. City of Jacksonville Ordinance Chapter 366 Part 6 aims to limit nitrogen pollution from fertilizers. All homeowners, retailers and commercial fertilizer applicators must follow these requirements:

- **Clean up fertilizer spills.**
- **Do not apply fertilizer during flood or storm watches.**
- **Do not blow lawn clippings or leaves into streets, ditches or storm drains.**
- **Follow recommended fertilizer application rates and set-backs.**
- **Adjacent to water bodies, create a six-foot zone of landscape planting or ground cover that does not require intensive fertilizer, watering and mowing.**
- **Follow Florida Yards and Neighborhoods program practices.**

Visit www.coj.net, keyword search *Fertilizer* or call 630-CITY.

Stop Those Leaks!

Water leaks are a drain on your wallet and our water resource, the Floridan aquifer. We are all aware when leaks flood our yards and homes, but the silent leaks are tougher to identify and can be just as costly. Toilets, water heaters and irrigation systems can leak at such a slow rate you might never notice it. The best method for uncovering any water leak is to start at the water meter.

Once you have access to the water meter, check for leaks following one of these methods:

Method 1:
Turn off all water taps inside and outside your home. Record the meter reading and return in two to three hours to check for movement. If the meter reading has changed, you may have a leak.

Method 2:
Most JEA meters have a small red (or blue) triangle on the meter face, designed to detect even small leaks. If this red triangle is moving when you have all water turned off inside and outside your home, you may have a leak. Common sources of leaks are a running toilet, a constant drip in a sink or outdoor faucet, a loose or dripping washer connection, a home water treatment unit, or a sprinkler system. To learn more visit www.h2ouse.org.

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ATTENTION LANDLORDS!
POST THIS REPORT IN A CENTRAL LOCATION FOR TENANTS.

Photo courtesy of the St. Johns River Water Management District.

Mandatory lawn watering restrictions specify the days when you may water. These days depend on whether you have an odd or even numbered address, and on the time of year. So unless your day and number are up, make sure those sprinklers stay down.

know your days

Time of year	Homes with odd numbered or no addresses	Homes with even numbered addresses	Non-residential properties
Daylight Saving Time	Wednesday/Saturday	Thursday/Sunday	Tuesday/Friday
Eastern Standard Time	Saturday	Sunday	Tuesday

Additional restrictions include:

- Water only when needed and not between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- Water for no more than one hour per zone.
- Restrictions apply to private wells and pumps, ground or surface water and water from public and private utilities.
- Some exceptions apply.

Learn more at floridaswater.com
Information provided by the St. Johns River Water Management District and JEA.

florida's water
it's worth saving
800-725-5922
floridaswater.com