



Jackson County Utilities

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2024

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water our services deliver to you every day. Our continuous goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually monitor and improve the water treatment process and assure you that we are committed to the quality of your drinking water. Our water source is ground water from three wells that draw from the Floridan Aquifer. In a continuing effort to deliver the best water possible, Jackson County Utilities filters your water using sand/anthracite coal filtration for iron removal, odor control and chlorinate for disinfection.

We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerns regarding your water utility, please contact **Jackson County Public Works Director, Rett Daniels at (850) 482-9633**. Our office is located at **2864 Madison Street in Marianna, FL**.

In 2024, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated there are two (2) potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <https://fdep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp>.

Jackson County Utilities 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, presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

In the attached contaminants table, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms, please refer to the definitions provided below.

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.

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

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.

“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.

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

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.

2024 CONTAMINANTS TABLE

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
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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)	Aug-18	No	1.8	ND-1.8	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)	October-2024	No	0.026	0.014 - 0.025	N/A	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	October-2024	No	7.1	4-7.1	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
Fluoride	October – 2024	No	0.88	0.84-0.88	N/A		

Commented [AP1]: Add Fluoride to the Inorganic contaminants table:
 Level Detected = 0.88
 Range = 0.84 - 0.88

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan.-Dec. 2024	No	1.07	0.53-1.83	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	July-2024	No	1.0	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	July 2024	No	9.1	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 Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	Range of tap sample results	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Oct. 2024	No	0.23	0 of 10	1.3	0.021 - 0.59	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Oct. 2024	No	7.8	0 of 10	0	ND-9.8	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Commented [AP2]: Please add a new column titled "Range of Tap Sample Results" and include the following data:

Copper = 0.021 - 0.59
 Lead = ND - 9.8

Commented [AP3]: Please change the Copper 90th percentile to 0.23

Commented [AP4]: Please change the lead 90th percentile to 7.8

Secondary Contaminant

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
Iron (ppm)	24-Oct	Y	0.37	0.31 - 0.37	0.3	0.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

In 2024, our water system was in violation of the Secondary MCL for the Secondary Contaminant (Non-health Based) Iron. The levels of Iron are shown in the Secondary Contaminants Table. Because there were no complaints received, no further action was required.

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. Jackson County Utilities 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.

<https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Lead Service Line Inventory Statement:

The Federal Environmental Protection Agency has revised the Lead and Copper rule for all public drinking water systems. They have mandated that drinking water systems produce an inventory list of all service line material. The service line is the piping that extends from our water main to the customer's meter as well as the piping that extends from the meter to the customer's home. Jackson County Utilities has prepared this inventory in accordance with federal regulations. To view this service line inventory use the provided link or contact Rett Daniels 850-718-0437.

<http://jacksoncountyfl.gov/uploads/2025/04/plant1leadreport.pdf>

Lead Tap Sampling Data Availability Statement:

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, Jackson County Utilities conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites annually. The most recent set of lead and copper tap sampling is available for review. To view the lead and copper tap sampling data, contact Rett Daniels 850-718-0437.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 (800-426-4791).

We at Jackson County Utilities would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve our water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring and maintaining the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to contact us.