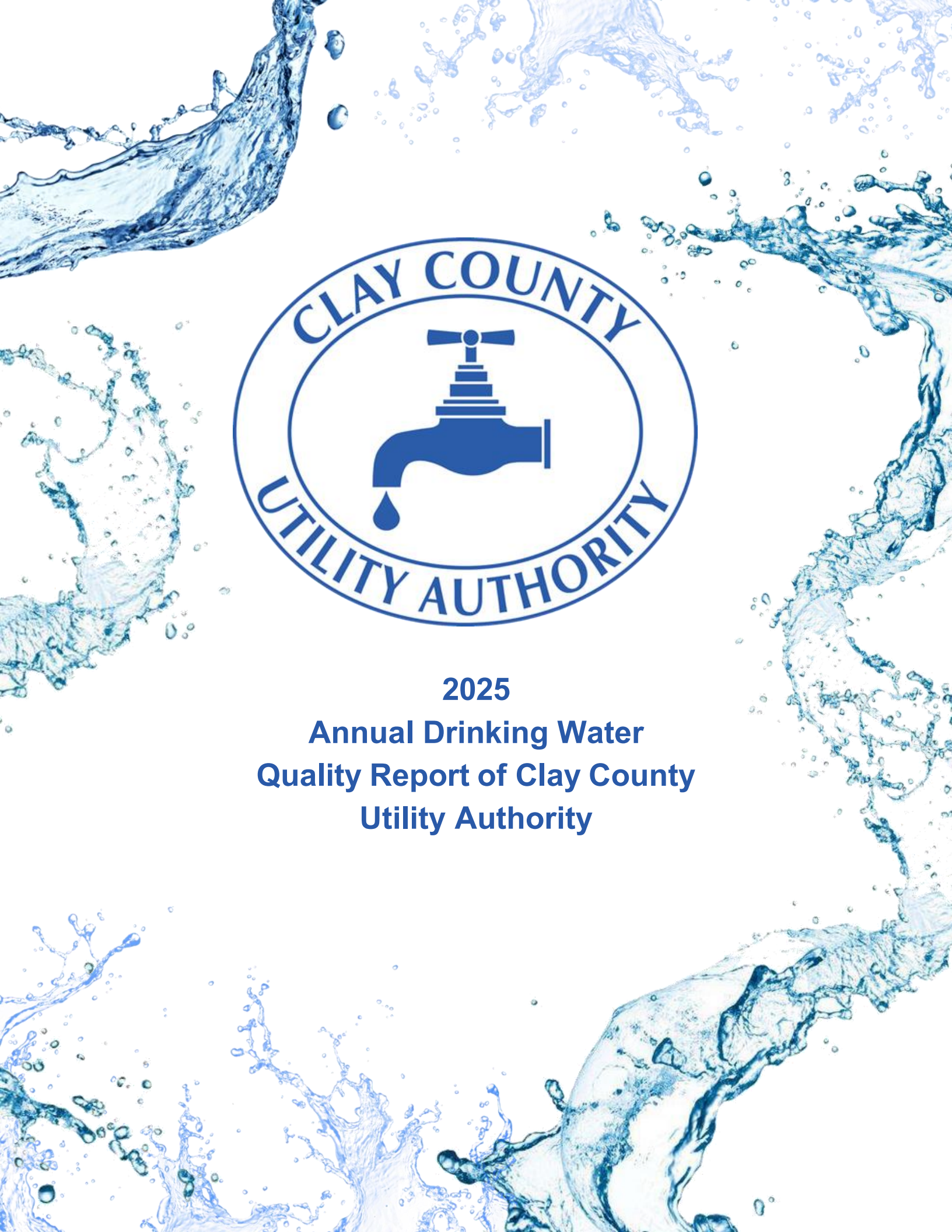
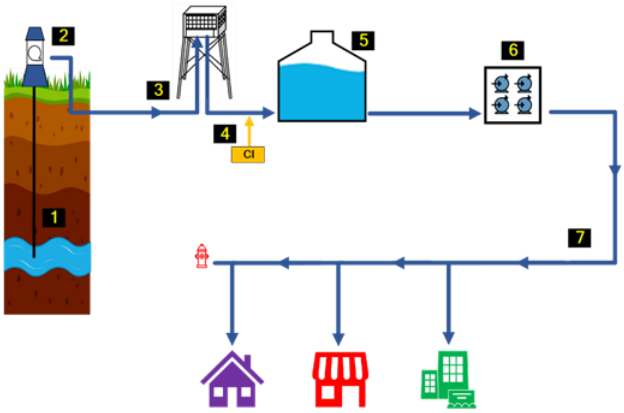


2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of Clay County Utility Authority

The entire CCUA team takes great pride in delivering the safe and reliable drinking water services we count on every day. We are pleased to provide this water quality report. The report demonstrates the continued high quality of drinking water our customers receive. Should you have any questions regarding the information in this report, please feel free to contact our office at 904-272-5999 and our team of professionals will be happy to answer your questions.

-Jeremy Johnston, MBA, P.E., Executive Director

Clay County Utility Authority is pleased to present to you 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. Our constant 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 improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.



The source of water for all of Clay County Utility Authority's water treatment plants is groundwater from the Floridian Aquifer (1). The groundwater is drawn up by the well pumps (2) and is directed to the aerators (3) for odor removal. Water then leaves the aerator and is chlorinated (4) before entering the storage tanks (5) by the high service pumps (6) for distribution to homes, businesses, and restaurants (7).

The following systems are aerated for odor removal: Orange Park Grid, Lake Asbury Grid, and Keystone Postmaster Grid. Geneva Lake Estates is treated with Aqua-Mag to reduce iron levels.

NOTE: Grid systems are multiple water treatment plants that are connected by piping and are considered one system.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Clay County Utility Authority by phone at 904-272-5999. 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 meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesday of every month in the boardroom at Clay County Utility Authority. Exact dates can be found on the Clay County Utility Authority website or by going to the following link: https://clayutility.org/about-us/bos_meetings/.

Clay County Utility Authority 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 Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2025. Data obtained before Jan. 1, 2025, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Source Water Assessment Plan

In 2025, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) 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. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/ or they can be obtained by emailing envcomp@clayutility.org for more information.

System	# of potential sources	Susceptibility Level
Orange Park Grid	31	Low - Moderate
Pace Fleming Grid	5	Low
Lake Asbury Grid	9	Low
Keystone Postmaster Grid	2	Moderate
Kingsley Cove	2	Moderate
Pier Station	0	N/A
Geneva Lake Estates	0	N/A

To help you better understand terms presented in this report, we have 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.
- **'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.

Water Quality Test Results

	Keystone Postmaster Grid			Lake Asbury Grid			Orange Park Grid			Pace Fleming Grid						
Inorganic Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCGL**	**MCL**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium (ppm)	4/23	0.007	0.0068-0.007	3/24	0.016	ND-0.016	2/23 & 3/23	0.019	0.009-0.019	3/23	0.0091	0.0086-0.0091	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	4/23	0.0059	ND - 0.0059	3/24	ND	ND	2/23 & 3/23	ND	ND	3/23	ND	ND	100	100	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4/23	ND	ND	3/24	ND	ND	3/23	0.2	ND - 0.2	3/23	0.22	0.2 - 0.22	4	4	N	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
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	4/23	ND	ND	3/24	ND	ND	3/23	0.046	0.023 - 0.046	3/23	0.06	0.046 - 0.06	2	2	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/25	0.21	ND-0.21	2/25	ND	ND	2/25	ND	ND	2/25	ND	ND	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/25	ND	ND	2/25	ND	ND	2/25	ND	ND	2/25	ND	ND	1	1	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	4/23	9.9	8.8 - 9.9	3/24	6.3	ND - 6.3	2/23 & 3/23	12	5.08 - 12	3/23	8.3	7.3 - 8.3	N/A	160	N	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Unit of Measurement	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCGL**	**MCL**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	1/25-12/25	1.8	1.4 - 2.4	1/25-12/25	1.9	1.4 - 2.2	1/25-12/25	1.9	1.5 - 2.4	1/25-2/25	1.8	1.6-2.4	4	4	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By- Products	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCGL**	**MCL**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	8/25	ND	ND	4/25 & 8/25	4.27	0.96-4.27	1/25, 4/25, 7/25, 10/25	9.78	6.72-9.78	1/25	6.29	4.57-6.29	N/A	60	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	8/25	25.99	ND-25.99	4/25 & 8/25	9.96	6.19-9.96	1/25, 4/25, 7/25, 10/25	29.48	15.14-29.48	1/25	9.88	8.39-9.88	N/A	80	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

	Geneva Lake Estates			Pier Station			Kingsley Cove						
Inorganic Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCGL**	**MCL**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic (ppb)	3/24	1.6	ND-1.6	3/24	ND	ND	3/24	0.67	ND-0.6	6	6	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium (ppm)	3/24	0.0094	ND-0.0094	3/24	0.0051	ND-0.0051	3/24	0.0088	ND-0.0088	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	3/24	0.7	ND-0.7	3/24	ND	ND	3/24	ND	ND	100	100	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	3/24	ND	ND	3/24	13	ND-13	3/24	14	ND-14	200	200	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	3/24	ND	ND	3/24	ND	ND	3/24	0.32	ND-0.32	2	2	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Sodium (ppm)	3/24	9.1	ND-9.1	3/24	5.9	ND-5.9	3/24	8.6	ND-8.6	N/A	160	N	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
Volatile Organic Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCGL**	**MCL**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	3/24 & 5/24	0.42	ND - 0.42	3/24	ND	ND	3/24	ND	ND	0	1	N	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCGL**	**MCL**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Diquat (ppb)	3/24	0.37	ND-0.37	3/24	ND	ND	3/24 & 5/24	ND	ND	20	20	N	Runoff from herbicide use
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Unit of Measurement	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCGL**	**MCL**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	1/25-12/25	1.4	1.2-1.4	1/25-12/25	1.85	1.5-2.1	1/25-12/25	1.88	1.5-2.3	4	4	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCGL**	**MCL**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	9/24	7.23	N/A	9/24	6.08	N/A	8/25	11.34	N/A	N/A	60	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	9/24	9.88	N/A	9/24	7.58	N/A	8/25	41.6	N/A	N/A	80	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

	Lake Asbury Grid						
Radioactive Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCGL**	**MCL**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	3/24 & 6/24	ND	ND	0	4	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3/24 & 6/24	ND	ND	0	15	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	3/24 & 6/24	0.6	ND - 0.6	0	5	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (µg/L)	3/24 & 6/24	ND	ND	0	30	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Results

	Keystone Postmaster Grid				Lake Asbury Grid				Orange Park Grid				Pace Fleming Grid						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Sample Date (mo/yr)**	**AL Exceeded (Y/N)**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL**	**Sample Date (mo/yr)**	**AL Exceeded (Y/N)**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL**	**Sample Date (mo/yr)**	**AL Exceeded (Y/N)**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL**	**Sample Date (mo/yr)**	**AL Exceeded (Y/N)**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/23	N	0.078	0	6/23	N	0.049	0	6/25	N	0.074	0	6/22	N	0.03	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservative
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	6/23	N	0.0024	0	6/23	N	0.00075	0	6/25	N	0.00095	0	6/22	N	0.0005	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

	Geneva Lake Estates				Pier Station				Kingsley Cove						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Sample Date (mo/yr)**	**AL Exceeded (Y/N)**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL**	**Sample Date (mo/yr)**	**AL Exceeded (Y/N)**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL**	**Sample Date (mo/yr)**	**AL Exceeded (Y/N)**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/23	N	0.33	0	6/23	N	0.0139	0	7/24	N	0.0275	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	6/23	N	0.0078	0	6/23	N	0.0005	0	7/24	N	0.0014	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Additional Information About Lead and Copper

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. Clay County Utility Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Clay County Utility Authority via email at envcomp@clayutility.org. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additional Information About Your Water

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).

To Our Hagans Ridge Customers:

Hagans Ridge CCUA customers water source is purchased ground water from the City of Green Cove Springs (PWS ID 2100437). The City of Green Cove Springs' water comes from five (5) wells that receive water from the Floridian Aquifer. The City of Green Cove Springs' water is aerated to remove odor and chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

The City of Green Cove Springs 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 monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025.

The state allows the City of Green Cove Springs to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old. Data obtained before January 1, 2025, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Source Water Assessment and Protection Program

In 2025, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on the City of Green Cove Springs' system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the wells. There are fourteen potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low to moderate susceptibility levels.

The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/.

Water Quality Results

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Unit of Measurement	Sample Date (M/Y)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCGL	MCL	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1/25-12/25	1.4	1.09-1.51	4	4	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By- Products	**Sample Date (M/Y)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCGL**	**MCL**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	7/25	5.56	N/A	N/A	60	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	7/25	23.8	N/A	N/A	80	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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)	9/25	N	0.083	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/25	N	0.0005	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits