



2024 Water Quality Report

Water System ID# 2610203

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información

Your Water is Safe to Drink

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your drinking water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. In addition, we want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. For more information contact Jerald Lee at (386)-362-2276 or water dept. at (386)-590-2453.

Drinking Water Sources

Our water is groundwater pumped by 2 wells from the Floridan Aquifer that are owned by the City of Live Oak and maintained by **Jacobs**. All water is treated with sodium hypochlorite for disinfection and a poly-orthophosphate blend is added for the sequestering of iron. Once treated, the water is then pumped into the distribution system to refill the water towers. As of October 2024, our system no longer adds fluoride to the drinking water. Fluoride may still be present naturally at varying levels.

FDEP Source Water Assessment

In 2024, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection 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. There is one potential source of contamination identified with a low susceptibility level in the vicinity of our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>

Public Participation Opportunities

We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like more information on public participation opportunities please call Jerald Lee, at (386)362-2276. You can learn more about plans for the City's drinking water system by attending monthly council meetings. For information on meeting dates call (386)362-2276 or on the web at www.cityofliveoak.org

Special Population Advisory

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.

Contaminants in Water

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 before we treat it include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- 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.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- 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.
- 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.

Lead Specific Information

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Live Oak is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a

filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Live Oak at (386)-362-2276. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead and Copper Rule Revisions

The City of Live Oak routinely monitors for lead and copper at pre-approved customer taps as required by Federal and State regulations. Results from our previous monitoring event are available upon request through the City of Live Oak Utilities Department.

In compliance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), the City of Live Oak has conducted a service line inventory to identify the service line materials within our distribution system. The inventory identified 2,053 service lines with unknown lead status and 820 non-lead service lines, for a total of 2,873. This service line inventory is available upon request through the City of Live Oak Utilities Department.

Water Quality Data

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2024. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Table of Detected Contaminants

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)	4/2023	N	3.44	NA	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)	4/2023	N	0.009	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium (ppb)	4/2023	N	1.6	NA	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from industrial factories.	
Cyanide (ppb)	4/2023	N	8.3	NA	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.	
Fluoride (ppm)	4/2023	N	0.75	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm	
Sodium (ppm)	4/2023	N	5.1	NA	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil	
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL, MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chlorine (ppm)	1/2024-12/2024	N	1.04	0.3 - 1.6	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2024	N	13.3	11.3 – 13.3	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	8/2024	N	36.3	28.9 – 36.3	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90 th Percentile Result	Range of Results	No. of sampling sites exceeding AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2023	N	0.5	0.009 – 0.91	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2023	N	4.8	ND - 14	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Reporting Violations

Due to administration oversight during a busy part of the year and the impacts on our community from a busy 2024 hurricane season, our water system failed to submit the initial service line inventory by the compliance date of October 16, 2024, as required by the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). This violation has no impact on the quality of the water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health. We do take this issue seriously and have since completed our initial service line inventory and submitted this to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection in December 2024.

Terms & Abbreviations
AL - Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MRDL - Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MRDLG - Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
NA - Not Applicable
ND - Not Detected
RAA - Running Annual Average – The level detected is the highest running annual average, computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected.

Jacobs prepared this Water Quality Report as a service to the City of Live Oak