

and TDS concentration, the Districts calculated the year in which the SDWS would be exceeded if current trends continue. The results identified locations where saline water intrusion may constrain groundwater availability within the 20-year planning horizon.

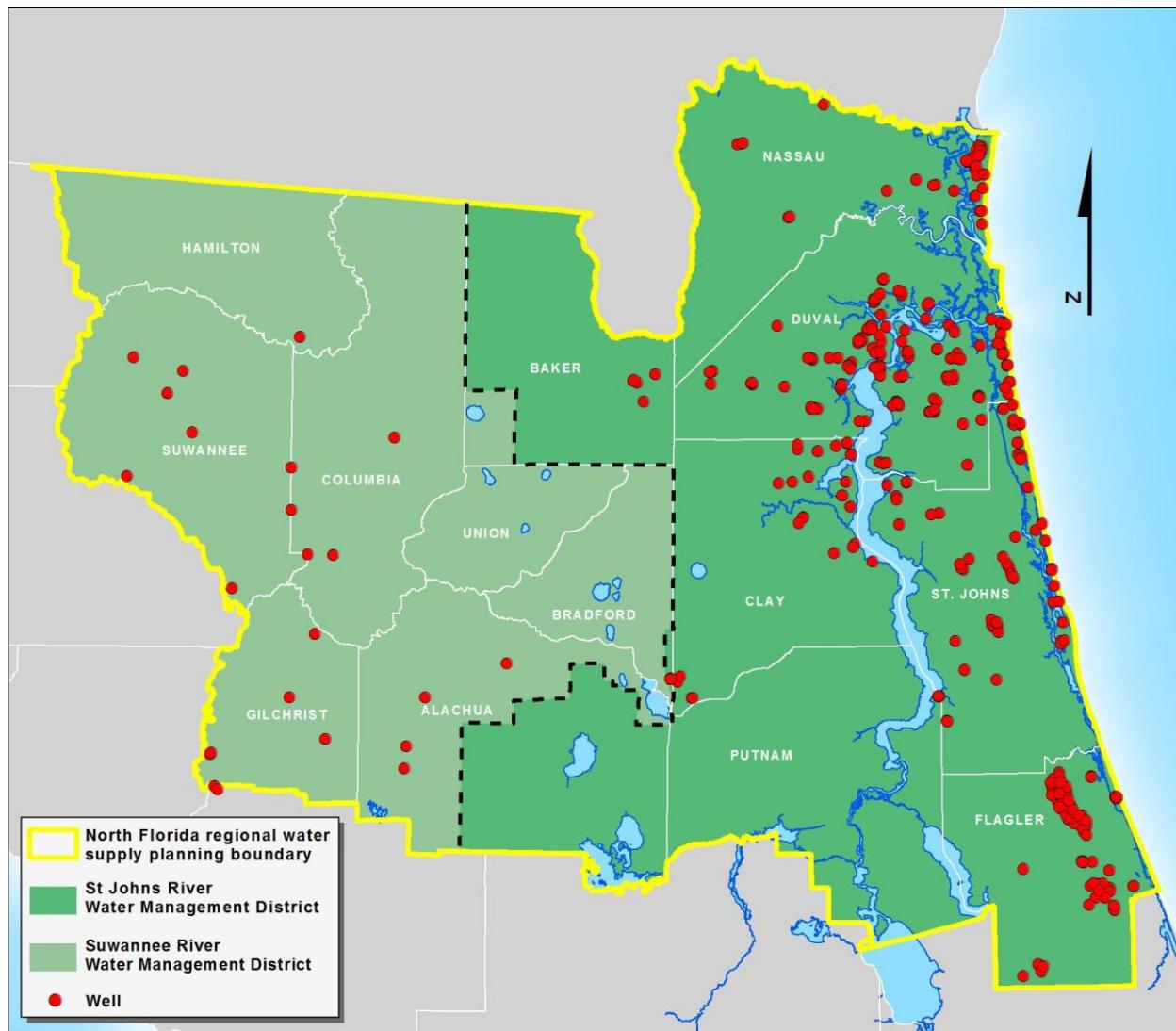


Figure 16: Wells Included in the NFRWSP Groundwater Quality Analysis

Thirty-three wells showed increasing chloride concentrations at rates ≥ 3 milligrams per liter per year (mg/L/yr) (high rate of change, Table 2), and 35 wells showed increasing chloride concentrations at rates within the range ≥ 1 and < 3 mg/L/yr (medium rate of change, Table 2). These 68 wells with high and medium rates of chloride change occurred within four counties in the SJRWMD portion of the NFRWSP area and were generally clustered along the St. Johns River and the Atlantic coastline. Sixty-five of these were FAS wells and three were SAS wells. Of these wells, 75%, or 51, were projected to still meet the chloride SDWS in 2035. For the remaining 25% (17 wells), groundwater quality could present a constraint on groundwater availability due to a current or projected exceedance of the SDWS (Figure 17). Statistically significant