

City of Jacksonville Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2009 (collected in 2009 unless noted)

	Lead Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over (AL)	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (sample date 9/27/08)	15	1.3	0	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Chloramines (collection date 10/6/08)	2.1	2.1 - 2.1	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL=4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	3.1	1.8 - 3.1	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL=4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	27	7.1 - 27	ppb	No goal for total	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	81	24 - 81	ppb	No goal for total	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	0.0075	.0075 - .0075	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	5	5.1 - 5.1	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	1.23	1 - 1.23	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	1	.98 - .98	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	3	2.5 - 2.5	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium	31	31 - 31	ppm			No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

Total Organic Carbon The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set , unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	No	Soil Runoff
Highest single measurement	.23 NTU	0.22 - .23 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. **ppb:** Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of 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 (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.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please call Jack Cosner, Superintendent of Operations, at (217)479-4660. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.p1>.