

City of Jacksonville Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2008 (collected in 2008 unless noted)

Lead and Copper

	Lead Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over (AL)	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (Collection Date 9/27/08)	1.3	0	0	1.3	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (Collection 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?	Collection Date	Likely Source of Contaminant
------------------------	------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	------	-----	------------	-----------------	------------------------------

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

Chloramines	2.1	.08 - 2.1	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL=4	No		Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	23	14 - 23	ppb	No goal for total	60	No		By-product of drinking water chlorination
<i>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</i>								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)	89	29 - 89	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	0.006	.006 - .006	ppm	2	2	No	5/20/2008	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	1.18	.85 - 1.18	ppm	4	4	No		Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	1.3	1.3 - 1.3	ppm	10	10	No	5/20/2008	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	22	22 - 22	ppm			No	5/20/2008	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	1 NTU	0.102 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.
- Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
- 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.
- na:** Not applicable
- Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- 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>.