

City of Jacksonville Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2013 (collected in 2013 unless noted)

Coliform Bacteria						
MCL - Coliform	MCLG	Highest Number of Positive	MCI - Fecal Coliform or E-Coli	Total # Positive E-Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation ?	Likely Source of Contaminant
Monthly	0	0		0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Lead & Copper (Collection Date 9/15/2011)

	Lead Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over (AL)	MCLG	Units	Violation ?	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead **	15	2.5	1	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper **	1.3	0.016	0	1.3	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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							
Chlorine (12/31/13)	2.6	.8 - 2.6	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL=4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*(quarterly)	24	2.5 - 24	ppb	No goal for total	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*(quarterly)	84.55	23.9 - 84.55	ppb	No goal for total	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*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 (Iron, manganese, and sodium are not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.)

Barium	0.0061	0 - .0061	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	1.14	.928 - 1.14	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium	<4.0	0 - <4.0	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	<0.010	0 - <0.010	ppm		1	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	<1.0	0 - <1.0	ppb	150	150	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	<.006	0 - <.006	ppm	5	5	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal
Nitrate(measured as Nitrogen)	1.8	0 - 1.8	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	22	0 - 22	ppm			No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Arsenic	<1.0	0 - <1.0	ppb	0	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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	Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	.08 NTU	No	Soil Runoff	

Radioactive Contaminants (Collection Date 9/13/2011) UNTREATED SOURCE WATER

Combined Radium 226/228 **	1.445	0.934 - 1.445	pCi/L	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (Excluding Radon and Uranium) **	2.93	2.09 - 2.93	pCi/L	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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>.

**The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. **NTU:** The amount of turbidity in a water sample as measured by a nephelometric turbidimeter.

Action Level (AL): 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.

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. **Na:** Not applicable

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.